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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. KARL BRANDT ET AL. (CASE 1)

NOVEMBER 21, 1946-AUGUST 20, 1947

Roll 17

Prosecution Document Books



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1974

INTRODUCTION

On the 46 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of Case I (*United States of America v. Karl Brandt et al.*, or the "Medical" Case), 1 of the 12 trials of war criminals conducted by the U.S. Government from 1946 to 1949 at Nuernberg subsequent to the International Military Tribunal held in the same city. These records consist of German- and English-language versions of official transcripts of court proceedings, prosecution and defense briefs, and final pleas of the defendants as well as prosecution and defense exhibits and document books in one language or the other. Also included in this publication are a minute book, the official court file, order and judgment books, clemency petitions, and finding aids to the documents.

The transcripts of this trial, assembled in 2 sets of 30 bound volumes (1 set in German and 1 in English), are the recorded daily trial proceedings. The prosecution and defense briefs and answers are also in both languages but unbound, as are the final pleas of the defendants delivered by counsel or defendants and submitted by the attorneys to the court. The unbound prosecution exhibits, numbered 1-570, are essentially those documents from various Nuernberg record series offered in evidence by the prosecution in this case. The defense exhibits, also unbound, are predominantly affidavits by various persons. They are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder numerically. Both prosecution document books and defense document books consist of full or partial translations of exhibits into the English language. Loosely bound in folders, they provide an indication of the order in which the exhibits were presented before the tribunal.

The minute book, in one bound volume, is a summary of the transcripts. The official court file, in four bound volumes, includes the progress docket, the indictment, amended indictment, and the service thereof; appointments and applications of defense counsel and defense witnesses and prosecution comments thereto; defendants applications for documents; motions; uniform rules of procedures; and appendixes. The order and judgment books, in two bound volumes, represent the signed orders, judgments, and opinions of the tribunal as well as sentences and commitment papers. Clemency petitions of the defendants, in five bound volumes, were directed to the military governor, the Judge Advocate General, the U.S. district court, the Secretary of Defense, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The finding aids summarize transcripts, exhibits, and the official court file.

Case I was heard by U.S. Military Tribunal I from November 21, 1946, to August 20, 1947. The records of this case, as the

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records of the other Nuernberg and Far East (IMTFE) war crimes trials, are part of the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238.

The Brandt case was 1 of 12 separate proceedings held before several U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany against officials or citizens of the Third Reich, as follows:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>United States v.</u>	<u>Popular Name</u>	<u>No. of Defendants</u>
1	<i>Karl Brandt et al.</i>	Medical Case	23
2	<i>Erhard Milch</i>	Milch Case (Luftwaffe)	1
3	<i>Josef Altstoetter et al.</i>	Justice Case	16
4	<i>Oswald Pohl et al.</i>	Pohl Case (SS)	18
5	<i>Friedrich Flick et al.</i>	Flick Case (Industrialist)	6
6	<i>Carl Krauch et al.</i>	I. G. Farben Case (Industrialist)	24
7	<i>Wilhelm List et al.</i>	Hostage Case	12
8	<i>Ulrich Greifelt et al.</i>	RuSHA Case (SS)	14
9	<i>Otto Ohlendorf et al.</i>	Einsatzgruppen Case (SS)	24
10	<i>Alfried Krupp et al.</i>	Krupp Case (Industrialist)	12
11	<i>Ernst von Weizsaecker et al.</i>	Ministries Case	21
12	<i>Wilhelm von Leeb et al.</i>	High Command Case	14

Authority for the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal against the major Nazi war criminals derived from the Declaration on German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration) released November 1, 1943, Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, the London Agreement of August 8, 1945, the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945, and the Charter of the International Military Tribunal.

Authority for the 12 subsequent cases stemmed mainly from Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, and was reinforced by Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946; U.S. Military Government Ordinances Nos. 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively; and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301 of October 24, 1946. The procedures applied by U.S. Military Tribunals in the subsequent proceedings were patterned after those of the International Military Tribunal and further developed in the 12 cases, which required over 1,200 days of court sessions and generated more than 330,000 transcript pages.

The crimes charged in the Brandt case consisted largely of medical experiments performed on defenseless concentration camp inmates against their will; "euthanasia" carried out on the mentally defective, the physically sick, the aged, and ethnic and racial groups; and the murder of concentration camp inmates for the express purpose of collecting skulls and skeletons for the Anatomical Institute of the Reich University of Strassburg. The following medical experiments were conducted:

1. High altitude: to investigate effects of low pressure on persons.
2. Freezing: to test human resistance to extremely low temperatures.
3. Malaria: to develop controls over the recurring nature of the disease.
4. Mustard gas: part of a general research program in gas warfare.
5. Sulfanilamide: to test the efficacy of the drug in bone muscle and nerve regeneration and bone transplantation.
6. Seawater: to test methods of rendering seawater potable.
7. Epidemic jaundice: to develop an antitoxin against the disease.
8. Sterilization: to test techniques for preventing further propagation of the mentally and physically defective.
9. Typhus: to investigate the value of various vaccines.
10. Poison: to test the efficacy of certain poisons.
11. Incendiary bomb: to find better treatment for phosphorus burns.

The prosecution alleged and the judgment confirmed that these experiments were not isolated acts of individual doctors and scientists on their own responsibility but that they were the result of high-level policy and planning. They were carried out with particular brutality, often disregarding all established medical practice. Consequently, large numbers of the victims died in the course of or as a result of the experiments.

The euthanasia program was the direct result of a directive by Hitler of September 1, 1939. It resulted in the secret killing not only of aged, insane, incurably ill, and deformed German citizens in sanatoriums in Germany but also in the clandestine murder of foreign workers. The killing in gas chambers and by injections in the sanatoriums served as a proving ground for these forerunners of much larger installations in the mass extermination camps.

In addition to these experiments, over 100 concentration camp inmates were killed for the purpose of obtaining their skeletons. Their ghastly remains were found in Strassburg by Allied troops.

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The transcripts of the Brandt case include the indictments of the following 23 persons all of whom were physicians except defendants Rudolf Brandt, Viktor Brack, and Wolfram Sievers:

Karl Brandt: Personal physician to Adolf Hitler, Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant (Major General) in the Waffen SS, Reichskommissar fuer Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen (Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation), and member of the Reichsforschungsrat (Reich Research Council).

Kurt Blome: Deputy [of the] Reichsgesundheitsfuehrer (Reich Health Leader) and Plenipotentiary for Cancer Research in the Reich Research Council.

Rudolf Brandt: Standartenfuehrer (Colonel) in the Allgemeine SS, Persoenlicher Referent von Himmler (Personal Administrative Officer to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler), and Ministerial Counselor and Chief of the Ministerial Office in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Joachim Mrugowsky: Oberfuehrer (Senior Colonel) in the Waffen SS, Oberster Hygieniker, Reichsarzt SS und Polizei (Chief Hygienist of the Reich Physician SS and Police), and Chef des Hygienischen Institutes der Waffen SS (Chief of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS).

Helmut Poppendick: Oberfuehrer in the SS and Chef des Persoenlichen Stabes des Reichsarztes SS und Polizei (Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police).

Wolfram Sievers: Standartenfuehrer in the SS, Reich Manager of the "Ahnenerbe" Society and Director of its Institut fuer Wehrwissenschaftliche Zweckforschung (Institute for Military Scientific Research), and Deputy Chairman of the Managing Board of Directors of the Reich Research Council.

Karl Genzken: Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS and Chef des Sanitaetsamts der Waffen SS (Chief of the Medical Department of the Waffen SS).

Karl Gebhardt: Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS, personal physician to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, Oberster Kliniker, Reichsarzt SS und Polizei (Chief Surgeon of the Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police), and President of the German Red Cross.

Viktor Brack: Oberfuehrer in the SS and Sturmbannfuehrer (Major) in the Waffen SS and Oberdienstleiter, Kanzlei des Fuehrers der NSDAP (Chief Administrative Officer in the Chancellery of the Fuehrer to the NSDAP).

Waldemar Hoven: Hauptsturmfuehrer (Captain) in the Waffen SS and Chief Physician of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

Herta Oberheuser: Physician at the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp and assistant physician to the defendant Gebhardt at the hospital at Hohenlychen.

Fritz Fischer: Sturmbannfuehrer in the Waffen SS and assistant physician to the defendant Gebhardt at the hospital at Hohenlychen.

Siegfried Handloser: Generaloberstabsarzt (Lieutenant General, Medical Service), Heeressanitaetsinspekteur (Medical Inspector of the Army), and Chef des Wehrmachtsanitaetswesens (Chief of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces).

Paul Rostock: Chief Surgeon of the Surgical Clinic in Berlin, Surgical Adviser to the Army, and Amtschef der Dienststelle Medizinische Wissenschaft und Forschung (Chief of the Office for Medical Science and Research) under the defendant Karl Brandt, Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation.

Oskar Schroeder: Generaloberstabsarzt; Chef des Stabes, Inspekteur des Luftwaffe-Sanitaetswesens (Chief of Staff of the Inspectorate of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe); and Chef des Sanitaetswesens der Luftwaffe (Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe).

Hermann Becker-Freyseng: Stabsarzt in the Luftwaffe (Captain, Medical Service of the Air Force) and Chief of the Department for Aviation Medicine of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe.

Georg August Weltz: Oberfeldarzt in the Luftwaffe (Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Service of the Air Force) and Chief of the Institut fuer Luftfahrtmedizin (Institute for Aviation Medicine) in Munich.

Wilhelm Beiglboeck: Consulting physician to the Luftwaffe.

Gerhard Rose: Generalarzt of the Luftwaffe (Brigadier General, Medical Service of the Air Force); Vice President, Chief of the Department for Tropical Medicine, and Professor of the Robert Koch Institute; and Hygienic Adviser for Tropical Medicine to the Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe.

Siegfried Ruff: Director of the Department for Aviation Medicine at the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt (German Experimental Institute for Aviation).

Hans Wolfgang Romberg: Physician on the staff of the Department for Aviation Medicine at the German Experimental Institute for Aviation.

Konrad Schaefer: Physician on the staff of the Institute for Aviation Medicine in Berlin.

Adolf Pokorny: Physician, specialist in skin and venereal diseases.

The indictment consisted of four counts. Count one charged participation in a common design or conspiracy to commit war crimes or crimes against humanity. The ruling of the tribunal disregarded this count, hence no defendant was found guilty of the crime charged in count one. Count two was concerned with war crimes and count three, with crimes against humanity. Fifteen defendants were found guilty, and eight were acquitted on these two counts. Ten defendants were charged under count four with membership in a criminal organization and were found guilty.

The transcripts also contain the arraignment and plea of each defendant (all pleaded not guilty), opening and closing statements of defense and prosecution, and the judgment and sentences, which acquitted 7 of the 23 defendants (Blome, Pokorny, Romberg, Rostock, Ruff, Schaefer, and Weltz). Death sentences were imposed on defendants Brack, Karl Brandt, Rudolf Brandt, Hoven, Gebhardt, Mrugowsky, and Sievers, and life imprisonment on Fischer, Genzken, Handloser, Rose, and Schroeder; varying terms of years were given to defendants Becker-Freyseng, Beiglboeck, Oberheuser, and Poppendick.

The English-language transcript volumes are arranged numerically, 1-30; pagination is continuous, 1-11538. The German-language transcript volumes are numbered 1a-30a and paginated 1-11756. The letters at the top of each page indicate morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The letter "C" designates commission hearings (to save court time and to avoid assembling hundreds of witnesses at Nuernberg, in most of the cases one or more commissions took testimony and received documentary evidence for consideration by the tribunals). Several hundred pages are added to the transcript volumes and given number plus letter designations, such as page number 1044a. Page 1 in volume 1 (English) is preceded by pages numbered 001-039, while the last page of volume 28 (English) is followed by pages numbered 1-48.

Of the many documents assembled for possible prosecution use, 570 were chosen for presentation as evidence before the tribunal. These consisted largely of orders, directives, and reports on medical experiments or the euthanasia program; several interrogation reports; affidavits; and excerpts from the *Reichsgesetzblatt* (the official gazette of Reich laws) as well as correspondence. A number

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of the medical reports were accompanied by series of photographs and charts of various experiments.

The first item in the arrangement of the prosecution exhibits is usually a certificate listing the document number, a short description of the exhibit, and a statement on the location of the original document of the exhibit. The certificate is followed by the document, the actual prosecution exhibit (most of which are photostats), and a few mimeographed articles with an occasional carbon of the original. In rare cases the exhibits are followed by translations or additional certificates. A few exhibits are original documents, such as:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>
301	NO-1314	410	NO-158
307	NO-120	441	NO-1730
309	NO-131	443	NO-890
310	NO-132	451	NO-732
357	1696 PS	462	NO-1424
362	628 PS	507	NO-365
368	NO-817	546	NO-3347
403	616 PS		

No certificate is attached to several exhibits, including exhibits 433, 435-439, 462, 559, and 561. Following exhibit 570 is a tribunal exhibit containing the interrogation of three citizens of the Netherlands. Number 494 was not assigned, and exhibit 519 is followed by 519a and 519b.

Other than affidavits, the defense exhibits consist of newspaper clippings, reports, personnel records, *Reichsgesetzblatt* excerpts, and other items. There are 901 exhibits for the defendants. The defense exhibits are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder by exhibit number, each followed by a certificate wherever available.

The translations in the prosecution document books are preceded by indexes listing prosecution document numbers, biased descriptions, and page numbers of the translation. They are generally listed in the order in which the prosecution exhibits were introduced into evidence before the tribunal. Pages 81-84 of prosecution document book 1 are missing. Books 12, 16, and 19 are followed by addenda. The document books consist largely of mimeographed pages.

The defense document books are similarly arranged. Each book is preceded by an index giving document numbers, description, and page number for each exhibit. The corresponding exhibit numbers are generally not provided. There are several unindexed supplements to numbered document books. Prosecution and defense briefs are arranged alphabetically by names of defendants; final pleas and defense answers to prosecution briefs follow a similar

scheme. Pagination is consecutive, yet there are many pages where an "a" or "b" is added to the numeral.

The English-language final pleas, closing briefs, and replies to prosecution briefs of several defendants are missing, as are a few German-language closing briefs and replies to prosecution briefs.

At the beginning of roll 1 are filmed key documents from which Tribunal I derived its jurisdiction: the Moscow Declaration, U.S. Executive Orders 9547 and 9679, the London Agreement, the Berlin Protocol, the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Control Council Law 10, U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11, and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301. Following these documents of authorization is a list of the names and functions of the members of Tribunal I and counsels.

These documents are followed by the transcript covers giving such information as name and number of case, volume numbers, language, page numbers, and inclusive dates. They are followed by summaries of the daily proceedings providing an additional finding aid for the transcripts. The exhibits are listed in an index, which notes type of exhibit, exhibit number and name, corresponding document number and document book and page, a short description of the exhibit, and the date when it was offered in court. The official court file is indexed in the court docket, which is followed by a list of witnesses.

Not filmed were records duplicated elsewhere in this microfilm publication, such as prosecution and defense document books in the German language that are largely duplications of prosecution and defense exhibits already microfilmed or opening statements of prosecution and defense, which can be found in the transcripts of the proceedings.

The records of the Brandt case are closely related to other microfilmed records in Record Group 238, specifically prosecution exhibits submitted to the International Military Tribunal, T988; NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, T301; NOKW (Nuernberg Armed Forces High Command) Series, T1119; NG (Nuernberg Government) Series, T1139; and records of the Milch case, M888, the List case, M893, the Greifelt case, M894, and the Ohlendorf case, M895. In addition, the record of the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg has been published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuernberg, 1947), 42 vols. Excerpts from the subsequent proceedings have been published as *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (U.S. Government Printing Office: 1950-53), 15 vols. The Audiovisual Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service holds motion picture records and photographs of all 13 trials and tape recordings of the International Military Tribunal proceedings.

John Mendelsohn wrote these introductory remarks and arranged the records for microfilming in collaboration with George Chalou.

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Roll 17

Target 1

Book 14

Euthanasia

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Document Book XIV (14)

Part 1

Medical Case

Case 1 Court 1

Prosecution Document Book
Euthanasia

English



Case 1

(Eng.)

PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14 - PART I

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EUTHANASIA

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4	NO-475	Affidavit of Dr. Karl BRANDT (para. 5)	4
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EXCERPT FROM JUDGMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
CASE NO. 1

During the war nursing homes, hospitals, and asylums in which euthanasia was practiced as described elsewhere in this Judgment, came under Frick's jurisdiction. He had knowledge that insane, sick and aged people, "useless eaters", were being systematically put to death. Complaints of these murders reached him, but he did nothing to stop them. A report of the Czechoslovak War Crimes Commission estimated that 275,000 mentally deficient and aged people, for whose welfare he was responsible, fell victim to it.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Colonel John E. Ray, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct excerpt from the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal in Case No. 1, appearing on pages 17007 of the official English transcript.

(signature) JOHN E. RAY (waf)
JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal.

EXCERPTS FROM JUDGEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
CASE NO. 1

Reference should also be made to the policy which was in existence in Germany by the summer of 1940, under which all aged, insane, and incurable people, "useless eaters", were transferred to special institutions where they were killed, and their relatives informed that they had died from natural causes. The victims were not confined to German citizens, but included foreign laborers, who were no longer able to work, and were therefore useless to the German war machine. It has been estimated that at least some 275,000 people were killed in this manner in nursing homes, hospitals and asylums, which were under the jurisdiction of the defendant Frick, in his capacity as Minister of the Interior. How many foreign workers were included in this total it has been quite impossible to determine.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Colonel John E. Ray, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct excerpt from the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal in Case No. 1, appearing on pages 16916-16917 of the official English transcript.

(signature) JOHN E. RAY (waf)
JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal.

(On letterhead A Hitler)

Berlin 1 Sept 1939

Reichsleiter BOEHMER and
Dr. BRANDT, M.D.

are charged with the responsibility of enlarging the authority of certain physicians to be designated by name in such a manner that persons who, according to human judgment, are incurable can, upon a most careful diagnosis of their condition of sickness, be accorded a mercy death.

signed:
A. HITLER

Handwritten note:

Given to me by Reuhlor
on 27 August 1940
signed: Dr Guertner
III a 3/41 : Rs /

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 630-PS

25 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 630-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

A F F I D A V I T

I, Dr. Karl Franz Friedrich SPANUT, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born 8 January 1904 at Muehlhausen/Elsass, Germany. I studied medicine at Jena, Freiburg, Munich, and Berlin, and passed my state examination in Freiburg in 1928. Thereafter, I became an assistant at the Bergmanns eil Hospital in Bochum, later at the Surgical Clinic of the University of Berlin.

2. I became a member of the National Socialist Party in January 1932. My Party number was 1,009,617. I became a member of the SA in 1933. In the summer of 1934 I became Hitler's personal physician and on 29 July 1934 I became a member of the General SS. My party number was 260,353. I did not hold office either in the General SS or, later, in the Waffen SS.

3. I was appointed Untersturmfuehrer in the General SS on 29 July 1934 and Obersturmfuehrer in the General SS on 1 January 1935. I received my military training with the replacement battalion (Ersatzbataillon) of the 18th Infantry Regiment (Army, at Blankenburg/Harz). Later I took part in military manoeuvres at army hospitals in the military district of Berlin. On 11 May 1936 I was the recipient of the "Death-head Ring" (Totenkopfring).

4. In 1938 I was deferred so that in case of war I might serve on the staff of the Reich Chancellery in HITLER's Headquarters. After the outbreak of war in 1939, I visited all fronts except the Balkans, Norway, Africa, Holland and Denmark.

(page 2 of original)

5. On 20 April 1939, I was promoted to the rank of Obersturmbannfuehrer of the General SS. By the Fuehrer Order of 1 September 1939 I, in conjunction with Reichsleiter Philipp BOETLER, was charged by Adolph Hitler with extending the authority of certain physicians so that, after most critical examination, they were able to accord a mercy death to certain incurably ill persons. I was

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transferred from the SS Central Office (SS Hauptamt) in Berlin to the Waffen SS. My position as personal physician to the Fuehrer remained unchanged. My military status in the Army (Oberstabsarzt) was not affected by the transfer.

6. By order of the Fuehrer Decree dated 28 July 1942, I was appointed General Commissioner for Health and Sanitation (General-kommissar des Fuehrers fuer das Sanitaets-und Gesundheitswesen). In this position I was directly responsible to the Fuehrer Adolf HITLER. I was simultaneously promoted to the rank of Standartenfuehrer in the Waffen SS. On 30 January 1943, I was promoted to Brigadefuehrer Waffen SS.

7. On September 5, 1943 by Fuehrer Decree my responsibilities as General Commissioner were enlarged. I refer to the contents of this decree. On 20 April 1944 I was promoted to Gruppenfuehrer of the Waffen SS.

8. On 25 August 1944 by Decree of the Fuehrer, I was appointed Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation (Reichskommissar fuer das Sanitaets-und Gesundheitswesen) and as such was authorized to issue instructions, within my sphere of duties, to organizations of the State, Party and Armed Forces in all matters concerned with the problem of sanitation and health. This decree did not become fully operative because a planned decree for a "Chief of Public Health" (Chef des zivilen Gesundheitswesens) was not issued due to administrative delay.

(page 3 of original)

9. I became Dr. Paul ROSTOCK's superior in 1943, after the second Fuehrer Decree of 5 September 1943, but only in regard to the administration of the office "Science and Research" (Amt Wissenschaft und Forschung). ROSTOCK did not start his activities until 1944 when he took over the office Beulitz; that was about February or March. (The given dates were confirmed to be right).

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I have read the above affidavit in the German language, consisting of three pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in above affidavit.

This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without promise of reward and I was subjected to no threat or duress of any kind.

Munberg, 25 October 1946

/s/

DR. KARL BRANDT
DR. KARL BRANDT

Before me, Herbert H. Meyer, A441694 a U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Karl Franz Friedrich BRANDT, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of three pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

Munberg, 26 October 1946

/s/

HERBERT H. MEYER
HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

29 October 1946

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. A442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

/s/

GEORGE H. GRANT
GEORGE H. GRANT
Civ. A 442694

A F F I D A V I T

I, Victor Hermann Brack, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Pasren, Germany, on November 9, 1904. In 1923 after my graduation from high school (Oberrealschule), I studied economic science at the "Technische Hochschule", in Munich where I graduated in 1928 with a diploma in Economic Science (Wirtschaftswissenschafts + Diplom). 1923-1927 member artillery unit (Vundheitschaft) of the 844. Regiment in Munich.

2. In December 1929, I joined the NSDAP and at the same time the SS. My party number was 173 388 and my SS number 1940. In the summer of 1932, Phillip Bouhler, then Reich Business Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer) of the NSDAP appointed me to full time service in the "Brown House" in Munich. During 1933, I acted as adjutant with the title of Stabsleiter to Bouhler, who was Reich Business Manager of the NSDAP (Reichsgeschäftsführer) in Munich. In 1934 Reichsleiter Bouhler was appointed Chief of the Chancellery of the Führer of the NSDAP in Berlin, and I was transferred with him.

3. In 1936 I was placed in charge of Office 2 (Amt 2) in the Chancery of the Führer in Berlin with the title of Reichsamtsleiter. Office 2 examined complaints which came from all sections of the population and concerned all possible problems. Later, I received the rank of Oberdienstleiter. I also acted as Bouhler's deputy in Amt II. In this capacity my duties were of an administrative nature since I was personnel representative of Bouhler. I made various service trips for him and took care of all of Bouhler's special tasks. These consisted, among other things, of subsequent examinations in the Gaus; these subsequent examinations were independent of the inspections made by Hermann's office. All during this

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period from December 1929, I was active in the SS. On 30 June 1934, I received the "Death Head Ring" SS (Totenkopfring). On 7 January 1935, I was promoted to Sturmabannfuhrer and on 20 April 1936 to Obersturmbannfuhrer. On 12 September 1937, I was promoted to the rank of standartenfuhrer; and on 1 November 1937, I was transferred to the staff of the Main Office of the SS (Stab SS Hauptamt). On 11 November 1940, I was promoted to the rank of Oberfuhrer.

4. By reason of this position and because of my personal contact with Bouhler, I obtained far reaching knowledge of the activities in which Bouhler and various other personalities participated. From time to time, I had discussions with Bouhler and other persons concerned with activities which my office was concerned. I read vast amount of correspondence addressed to Bouhler, received orders from him and in numerous instances I personally handled, on my own initiative, various details of the particular matters involved.

5. In September 1939, Hitler issued the "Euthanasia" order to Bouhler and Brandt, charging them with the responsibility of enlarging the authority of different, especially to responsible physicians to the end that certain incurable persons might be accorded a mercy death. I became Bouhler's liaison man to the doctors involved in the "Euthanasia" program. These included Dr. Linden, Prof. Heyde, and Prof. Nietsche. Also in my capacity, as Chief of Department 2 of Bouhler's office, I was ordered to carry out the administrative details of the "Euthanasia" program. My deputy was Werner Blankenburg who later became my successor.

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- 3 -

I have read the above statement consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, and I declare that this is the full truth as to my best knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this deposition voluntarily, without promise of reward, and was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ Victor
VICTOR BRACK

Before me, FRED RODELL, AGO D 432576, a U. S. Civilian, appeared Victor Hermann Brack to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (statement) consisting of two (2) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 18th day of October 1946.

/s/ Fred Rodell
FRED RODELL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO-820

I, Nancy H. FENSTERMAKER, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-820.

NANCY H. FENSTERMAKER
AGO A-422788

I, Viktor Hermann Brack, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Heeren, Germany, on November 9, 1904 and studied Economic Science from 1923 until 1928. In December 1929 I joined the NSDAP and at the same time the SS. My party number is 173388 and my SS number is 1940. In the Summer of 1932, Phillip Bouhler, then Reich Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer) of the NSDAP appointed me to the "Brown House" in Munich. In 1934, when Reichsleiter Bouhler was appointed Chief of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP, I was appointed his Chief of Staff (Stabsleiter) and later, in 1936, Chief of Department II of this office, located in Berlin. In accordance with my position, I held the title of Reichsamtssleiter. Eventually, I received the rank of Oberdienstleiter. In this capacity, my duties were of an administrative nature as personal representative to Bouhler as far as Department II was concerned.

2. By reason of this position and because of my personal contact with Bouhler, I obtained ample knowledge of the details of many of the activities in which Bouhler and various other high ranking personalities participated. From time to time, I had discussions with Bouhler and other persons participating in activities with which this office was concerned. In my position, I was able to read a vast amount of correspondence addressed to Bouhler, received orders from him, and in numerous instances I personally handled, on my own initiative, various details of the particular matters involved.

3. Due to my position, I gained complete knowledge of the Euthanasia Program (Mercy Killing Program). Therefore, I am able to make the following statement on this subject.

THE EUTHANASIA PROGRAM

4. The Euthanasia Program was initiated in the Summer of 1939. Hitler issued a secret order to Prof. Dr. Karl Schmidt, Reich Commissioner for Medical and Health Matters, and at that

time personal physician to the Fuehrer, and to Phillip Bouhler, charging them with responsibility for the Killing of human beings who were not able to live, that is, the acceding of a mercy death to incurably insane person. Prior to the issuance of this secret order Bouhler had a conference with Dr. Brandt and Dr. Leonhard (Leonardo - trans. note) Coati, the Reich Chief of Public Health and Secretary of State in the Ministry of Interior. On the basis of this order of Hitler, Bouhler and Brandt were to select doctors to carry out this program. Inasmuch as the insane asylums and other institutions were functions of the Ministry of Interior, Dr. Herbert Linden became the representative of the Ministry of Interior. Dr. Karl Brandt and Phillip Bouhler appointed Prof. Dr. Heyle and Prof. Dr. Nietsch along with several other medical men to aid in the execution of this Euthanasia Program.

5. Prof. Dr. Karl Brandt was in charge of the medical section of the Euthanasia Program. In this capacity, as shown in the chart I have drawn dated 12 September 1946, Dr. Karl Brandt appointed as his deputies Prof. Heyle and Prof. Nietsche. In charge of the administrative office under Brandt was first Mr. Babue and later Mr. Allers. Three different names were used by Brandt's section in order to disguise the activities of the organization. The names of the organization are as follows:

Reich Association - Hospital and Nursing Establishments
(Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft, Heil und Pflegeanstalten)

Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care
(Gemeinnutzige Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege)

General Patient Transport Corporation
(Allgemeine Kranken-Transport-Gesellschaft).

6. In the early stages of this program, Dr. Karl Brandt visited Phillip Bouhler and discussed with him many details of this program. As a matter of fact, after such meetings between Brandt and Bouhler, I received many orders, more often from Bouhler than from Brandt directly.

7. In my capacity as Chief of Office II of Bouhler's Chancellery, I was ordered to carry out the administrative details of the Euthanasia Program. My deputy was Werner

Lindenberg, who eventually became my successor, that is, in the beginning of 1942 when I joined the Waffen-SS. Von Hogenor, Reinhold Vorberg, and Dr. Hevelmann were members of my staff.

8. In the Ministry of Interior, Dr. Linden was in charge of the Euthanasia Program and his deputy was Counsellor (Ministerialrat) Franke. The Department for Public Health of the Ministry of Interior had authority over all insane asylums of the Reich, and in this position, my department as well as the office of Dr. Brandt had close liaison in order to efficiently operate this Euthanasia Program.

THE PROCEDURE

9. By order of Dr. Linden, the directors of all insane asylums in the Reich had to fill out questionnaires for each patient within their institutions. These questionnaires were drafted by Bouhler, Heyde, Nietsche and others in several of their many conferences. Then the questionnaires were forwarded to the Ministry of Interior to be distributed to the various insane asylums and similar institutions. Theoretically Dr. Linden's office had the questionnaires returned and then forwarded them to the administrative section of the office of Dr. Brandt. The Program was so arranged that photostats of each questionnaire were to be sent to four experts to determine the status of each patient. The panel of experts consisted of about 10 to 15 doctors. I do not remember the names of all the members of this panel but Dr. Pfannmueller, Dr. Schumann, Dr. Paltzhausen, and Dr. Rennaud are fresh in my memory in this connection. Each of these experts indicated by making a certain comment on the questionnaire whether or not the patient could be transferred to an observation institution and eventually killed. Then the questionnaire was forwarded to a chief expert (Obergutachter). According to the regulation, the chief expert was only entitled to order the transfer of the patient when all four experts voted for the transfer. This chief expert also marked the questionnaire and then submitted it to Dr. Linden who ordered the insane asy-

to transfer the patient to one of the observation institution. Off-hand I can remember, among others, the names of the following observation institutions:

Eglfing-Haag

Kompton

Jona

Buch

Arnsberg

10. At these institutions the patients were under the observation of the doctor in charge for a period of one to three months. The physician had the right to exempt the patient from the program if he decided that the patient was not incurable. If he agreed with the opinion of the chief expert, the patient was transferred to a so called Euthanasia Institution, I can recall the names of these Euthanasia Institutions,

Grafenock - under Dr. Schumann

Brandenburg - under Dr. Hennocke

Hartheim - under Dr. Rennaud

Sonnenstein - under Dr. Schmalenbach

Hadamar (I do not remember under whose leadership)

Bernberg - under Dr. Bohnke or Dr. Becker

In these institutions the patient was killed by means of gas by the doctor in charge. To the best of my knowledge, about fifty to sixty thousand persons were killed in this way in the period from Autumn 1939 to the Summer of 1941.

11. The order issued by the Fuehrer to Brandt and Bouhler was secret and never published. The Euthanasia Program itself was kept as secret as possible, and for this reason, relatives of persons killed in the course of the program were never told the cause of death. The death certificates issued to the relatives carried fictitious causes of death such as heart failure. All persons subjected to the Euthanasia Program did not have an opportunity to decide whether they wanted a mercy death, nor their relatives contacted for approval or disapproval. The decision was purely within the discretion of the doctors. The program was not restricted to those cases in which a person was "in extremis".

12. Hitler's ultimate reason for the establishment of the Euthanasia Program in Germany was to eliminate those people confined to insane asylums and similar institutions who could no longer be of any use to the Reich. They were considered useless eaters and Hitler felt that by exterminating these so-called useless eaters, it would be possible to relieve more doctors, male and female, nurses, and other personnel, hospital beds and other facilities for the use of the Armed Forces.

REICH COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ON
HEREDITARY DISEASES AND CONSTITUTIONAL
SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SEVERE DISEASES.

13. This committee, which was also a function of the Euthanasia Program, was an organization for the killing of children who were born mentally deficient or bodily deformed. All physicians assisting at births, midwives, and maternity hospitals were ordered by the Ministry of Interior to report such cases to the office of Dr. Linden in the Ministry of Interior. Then experts in the medical section of Dr. Brandt's office were ordered to give their opinions in each case. As a matter of fact, the complete file on each case was sent to the offices of Bouhler and Dr. Brandt in order to obtain their opinions and to decide the fate of each child involved. In many cases these children were to be operated upon in such a manner that the result was either complete recovery or death. Death resulted in a majority of these cases. The program was inaugurated in the summer of 1939. Bouhler told me that Dr. Linden had the order to ask for the consent of the parents of each child concerned. I do not know how long this program continued since I joined the Waffen-SS in 1942.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE
EUTHANASIA PROGRAM AND SS
BRIGADEFUEHRER GLOBOWITZ

14. In 1941, I received an oral order to discontinue the Euthanasia Program. I received this order either from Bouhler or from Dr. Brandt. In order to preserve the personnel relieve of these duties and to have the opportunity of starting a new

Euthanasia program after the war, Bouhler requested, I think after a conference with Himmler, that I send this personnel to Lublin and put it at the disposal of SS Brigadefuehrer Globocnik. I then had the impression that these people were to be used in the extensive Jewish labor camps run by Globocnik. Later, however, at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, I found out that they were used to assist in the mass extermination of the Jews, which was then already common knowledge in higher party circles.

15. Among the doctors who assisted in the Jewish extermination program, were Eberle and Schumann. Schumann performed medic experiments on prisoners in Auschwitz. It would have been impossible for these men to participate in such things without the personal knowledge and consent of Karl Brandt. The order to send these men to the East could have been given only by Himmler to Brandt, possibly through Bouhler.

THE STERILIZATION PROGRAM.

16. In 1941, it was an "open secret" in high party circles that the powers that be intended to exterminate the entire Jewish population of Germany and the occupied countries. I and my collaborators, especially Dr. Hovelmann and Blankenburg, considered this intention of the party leaders not worthy of the German nation and mankind in general. Therefore, we decided to find another solution to the Jewish problem which would tend to be less radical than complete extermination of a race. We developed the idea to deport all Jews to a far-off place and I can recall that Dr. Hovelmann suggested the island of Madagascar for this purpose. In my office, we drafted such a plan and submitted it to Bouhler. Obviously, this plan was not acceptable, so we reached the conclusion that sterilization would be the answer to the Jewish problem. Since sterilization would be a complex program, we thought of sterilization by means of X-rays. In 1941 I proposed the sterilization of Jews by means of X-rays to Bouhler, but it was not accepted. Bouhler told me that such a program of sterilization by means of X-rays would not be feasible

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as Hitler was against it. I continued to work on this project and eventually submitted a new project to the Reichsfuehrer SS, Heinrich Himmler. Dr. Hovelmann submitted a report which indicated that the sterilization of human beings by means of X-rays was medically impossible. Several months later, Dr. Schumann received the order to carry out experiments on human beings to determine the effects of X-rays for sterilization purposes. Himmler requested that the name of a suitable doctor should be given to him to carry out these experiments. I do not think that I suggested Dr. Schumann, who was expert in the Euthanasia Program and Director of a Euthanasia Institution, to Himmler. As far as I remember, Dr. Schumann submitted a report on his experiments to me or directly to Hitler. I do not know whether the sterilization of the Jews was actually carried out because, as I said before, I joined the Waffen-SS and had no further dealings with this matter.

I have read the above affidavit containing eight (8) pages in the German language and state that this is the whole truth according to my best knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections to the affidavit. I made the statement freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward, and was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

Nuernberg, 14 October 1946.

(signed) Viktor Brack

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO No-D-432576, U.S. civilian, appeared Viktor Hermann Brack, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 8 (eight) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 14th day of October 1946.

(signed) Fred Rodell

I, Henry Sachs, U.S. civilian, AGO No. A-441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of affidavit by Viktor Brack, 14 October 1946.

(signed) Henry Sachs

EUT

FRICK
[administrativ][administrative]

Reichsausschuss zur Erforschung
Erb- und Anlage bedingter Leiden

Reich Committee for research
of hereditary and constitutional
diseases

DR. CONTI

BUREAU: OFFICE:

DR. LINDEN

BLOHME

Quäntlicher
experts

Durchführende
Ärzte

operating
physicians

Geburtshelfer
(1) [Ärzte]
physicians
assisting at birth

Geburts helferinnen
(2) [Hebammen]
midwives

(3) Spitäler

ALLGEMEINE
ANSTALTEN
[IRRENHÄUSER]

GENERAL INSTITUTIONS
[INSANE ASYLUMS]

FRAGEBOGEN
[questionnaires]

PATIENT

EUTHANASIE - PROGRAMM MERCY KILLINGS

PROF. DR.

KARL BRANDT

[medizinisch] [medical]

BUREAU OFFICE

ALLERS

[39-40 BOHNE]

[administrativ] [administrative]

BRIEFKÖPFE :

LETTERHEADS:

- (a). REICHSARBEITS GEMEINSCHAFT, HEIL-UND PFLEGE ANSTALTEN
- (a). REICH ASSOCIATION, HOSPITAL-AND NURSING ESTABLISHMENTS
- (b). GEMEINNÜTZIGE STIFTUNG FÜR ANSTALTSPFLEGE
- (b). CHARITABLE FOUNDATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL CARE
- (c) KRANKEN-TRANSPORT-GESELLSCHAFT
- (c) PATIENT TRANSPORT-CORPORATION

PROF. DR.

OBER ARZT

TOP

[medizinisch]

PROF. DR.

ABTEILUNG

DEPARTMENT

OBER ARZT

DR. RUNKE

FRAGEBOGEN
QUESTIONNAIRES
(a)

STANDESAMT
REGISTRY
(a) und (b)

VERLEGUNG
TRANSFERS
(c)

VERWALTUNG
ADMINISTRATION
(b)

PERSONAL
PERSONNEL
(b)

GUTACHTER EXPERTS

DR.
PFANNMÜLLER

DR.
SCHUMANN

DR.
FALTHAUSER

FURTHER EXPERTS
10 - 12
WEITERE GUTACHTER

FRAGEBOGEN
[QUESTIONNAIRES]

PATIENT

BEOBACHTUNGS - ANSTALTEN

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

Y KILLINGS

DOCUMENT

NO - 253

WEISSWEITER, VERSTANDIGER LEITER
DER ANSTALT
CHIEF, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
BOUNLER
[administrative] [administrative]

LETTERHEADS:

HEIL-UND PFLEGE ANSTALTEN
AL-AND NURSING ESTABLISHMENTS
FÜR ANSTALTS PFLEGE
R INSTITUTIONAL CARE
GESSELLSCHAFT
CORPORATION

PROF. HEYDE
OBERGUTACHTER
TOP-EXPERT
[medizinisch] [medical]

BRANDENBURGER
CHEF DEPARTMENT II
HEAD OF ANT [DEPT] II
VIKTOR BRACK

BLANKENBURG

PROF. NIETSCHÉ
ABTEILUNG "WISSENSCHAFT"
DEPARTMENT "SCIENCE"
OBERGUTACHTER
TOP-EXPERT.

VON HEGENER

PERSONAL
PERSONNEL
(6)

DR. RUNKEL

REINHOLD
VORBERG

EXPERTS

DR.
FALTHAUSER

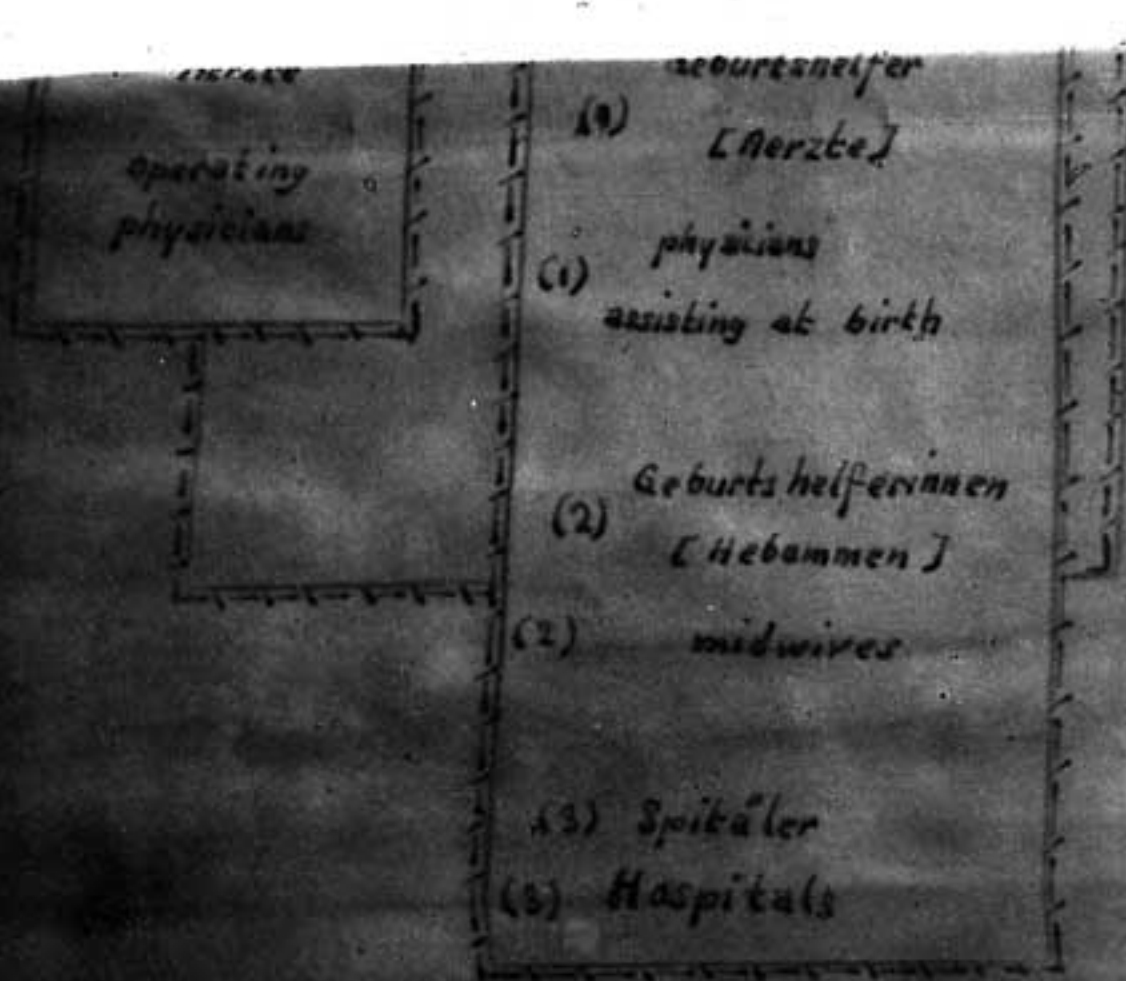
FURTHER EXPERTS
10 - 12
WEITERE GUTACHTER

HAUPTSTELLENLEITER
HEAD OF DIVISION

DR. HEFELMANN

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

UND
WEITERE



ALLGEMEINE ANSTALTEN
[IRRENHÄUSER]

GENERAL INSTITUTIONS
[INSANE ASYLUMS]

PATIENT

Viktor Hermann Brack, nachdem ich vereidigt worden bin, erkläre, dass ich Ober-Dienstleiter Leiter des Amtes II in der Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP unter Reichsleiter Philipp Bouhler war und als solcher die Organisationen mit dem "EUTHANASIE-PROGRAMM" und dem "REICHS-AUSSCHUSS FÜR ERB-UND ANLAGEBEDINGTE SCHWERE LEIDEN" [Genehmigung für Operationen an lebensunfähigen neugeborenen Kindern - in rot dargestellt] genehmigt habe und damit vertraut war. Ich habe diesen Organisationsplan genau studiert. Er ist nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen eine wahre und richtige Darstellung der obengenannten Organisationen.

[Signat:] Viktor Brack
Viktor Hermann Brack

I, VIKTOR HERMANN BRACK, having been duly sworn, hereby declare that I was "Ober-Dienstleiter" Chief of Department II in the Chancery of the Leader of the National Socialist Party, headed by Reichsleiter Philipp Bouhler. In this office I knew exactly of and was entrusted with the organizations "EUTHANASIE-PROGRAMM" and the "Reich Committee for Hereditary and Constitutional Severe Diseases". Approval for operations on newly born babies not worthy of life (indicated in red - [spital] - r-r-line)). I have carefully studied this organizational plan. According to the best of my knowledge and my conscience it is a true and correct presentation of the above named organizations.

[Signat:] Viktor Brack
VIKTOR HERMANN BRACK

Affirmed and sworn to before me on this
24th day of the month of September
in the year 1944

[Signat:] Fred Roloff
FRED ROLOFF
Interrogator
AKG 2 3 12576

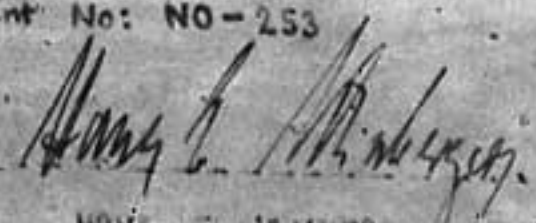
(a) DR. (b)	(c)	(b)	(b)
GUTACHTER EXPERTS			
FRAGEN [QUESTIONS]	DR. PFANNMÜLLER	DR. SCHUMANN	DR. FALTHAUSER
FURTHER EXPERTS 10 - 12 WEITERE GUTACHTER			

BEOBACHTUNGS - ANSTALTEN		OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS	
HAAR [PFANNMÜLLER]	KEMPTEN	JENA	BUCH ARNSBERG

EUTHANASIE - ANSTALTEN		MERCY KILLING INSTITUTIONS				
ANSTALT INSTITUTION :	GRAFENECK	BRANDENBURG	HARTHEIMER	SONNENSTEIN	HADAMAR	BERNECK BERN
LEITER HEAD :	DR. SCHUMANN	DR. WENNECKE	DR. RENNAUX [RENNO]	DR. SCHMALENBACH	.....	DR. BECK DR. BECK

Certificate of Translation
of Document No: NO-253

I, HANS E. WEINBERGER, an U.S. CITIZEN # D434616
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant
with the English and German Languages and that
this chart is a true and correct translation and
copy of the document No: NO-253


 HANS E. WEINBERGER

Nuremberg,
16 September 1946

(6)

EXPERTS

DR.
FALTHAUSER

FURTHER EXPERTS
10 - 12
WEITERE GUTACHTER

REINHOLD
VORBERG

HAUPTSTELLENLEITER
HEAD OF DIVISION

DR. HEFELMANN

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

UND
WEITERE
FURTHER
INSTIT.

JENA BUCH ARNSBERG

LY KILLING INSTITUTIONS

THEIMER	SONNENSTEIN	HADAMAR	BERNECK BERNHAU	UND WEITERE
RENNAU [RENNO]	DR. SCHMALENBACH	.....	DR. BEHKE DR. BEKER	FURTHER INSTIT.

16a

NO-253

A F F I D A V I T
=====

I, Pauline KREISSLER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born on 10 March 1900, at Kurdjomovka in the Southern Ukraine. In 1920 I became a German citizen. From my sixth to my fifteenth year, I was tutored in my parents' house in Russia. In 1920 I moved to Duisburg on the Rhine where I studied nursing. I was trained for my job till 1923, and on 4 January 1940, I was hired by the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. For 15 years I worked for the Magistrate of Berlin as municipal nurse. In April 1937, I joined ^{the} NSDAP. I was a member of the NS Frauenschaft, of the NSV, of the Reich Air raid protection league, and of the Reich Nurses' League (Reichs-Schwesterbund).

2. My experiences as a sick-nurse and the fact that I had been working for many years in different German hospitals and nursing establishments in connection with the so-called euthanasia program, enable me to depose the following statement concerning this program.

3. In 1939 I was summoned by the Chief of police (Polizei Praesident) to report on 4 January 1940 to the Ministry of the Interior, situated in the Kolumbus building; there a man called Blankenburg talked to our group which consisted of 22 or 23 persons. He discussed the importance and the secrecy of the euthanasia program and explained to us that the Fuehrer had worked out a euthanasia law, which in consideration of the war was not to be published. It was completely voluntary for those present

to assure
at the meeting/their cooperation. None of those present
had any objections to this program and Blankenburg swore
us in. We were sworn to secrecy and obedience and Blanken-
burg called our attention to the fact that any violation of
the oath would be punished by death. Dr. Bohne was present
at this meeting.

(page 2 of original)

4. When the meeting was over we took the bus to
Schloss Grafeneck, where we were received by the director
of the establishment, Dr. Schumann. We only started to
work at Grafeneck in March 1940, while the male personnel
had been working there before.

5. It was one of my duties to accompany Mr. Schwen-
niger, who also was a member of the "Charitable Foundation
for Institutional Care" (Gemeinnuetzige Stiftung fuer
Anstaltspflege) to the different establishments from which
we fetched patients to bring them to Grafeneck. Mr. Schwen-
niger, who was in charge of our transports, had the lists
of names of all the patients who were to be transferred.
These lists had to correspond to the lists of patients
prepared by the directors of the establishments from which
the patients were to be transferred. The patients who were
transferred by us were not all particularly serious cases.
They were of course mentally ill, but very often in good
physical condition. Each transport consisted of about 70
persons, and we used to have such transports almost every
day. My actual duty in connection with these transports
was that of an accompanying nurse.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

6. After their arrival at Grafeneck the patients were housed in barracks, where Dr. Schumann and Dr. Baumhardt examined them superficially on the basis of a questionnaire. These two doctors had to pronounce the final decision as to whether a patient was to be gassed or not. In individual cases the patients were exempted from being gassed. In most cases the patients were killed within 24 hours after their arrival at Grafeneck. I stayed for almost a year at Grafeneck and only know of a few cases, where patients were not gassed. In most cases the patients were given an injection of 2 cc Morphium Skopolamin before being gassed. These injections were made by the doctor. The gassing was carried out by special, selected men. Dr. Hennecke dissected some of the victims. Insane children between 6 and 13 years of ^{age} were also included in this program.

(page 3 of original)

When Grafeneck was closed, I was sent to Hadamar and stayed there till 1943. The same work was done at Hadamar with the only difference that the patients were no longer gassed but killed by Veronal, Luminal and Morphium Skopolamin. Approximately 75 patients per day were killed. The director of Hadamar was first Dr. Baumhardt then Dr. Boerneck.

7. From Hadamar I was transferred to Irrsee near Kaufbeuren, where I continued my work. Dr. Valentin Faltlhauser was the director of this establishment. There the patients were either killed by means of injections or

(page 3 of original)

tablets. This program was carried on until the collapse of Germany.

8. I know that in the different establishments, where I was stationed, we received instructions from Mr. Blankenburg. During my activity at Grafeneck, this establishment was visited by Dr. Karl Brandt, Dr. Conti, Reichleiter Bouhler and Mr. Breck. I also know that the "Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care" was connected with certain establishments at Lublin.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language, consisting of 3 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given freely and voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Pauline Kneissler
(Signature)

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO ID 32576, a US Civilian, appeared Pauline Kneissler, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of 3 (three) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 24th of October 1946

Fred Rodell
(Signature)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 November 1946

I, Gertrude LEVINGER X 046178, hereby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Gertrude Levinger,
X 046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-863
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES.

A F F I D A V I T

I, LUDWIG LEHNER swear, depose and declare :

1. I was born on 30 November 1913 in BURGAU, Bavaria. I attended elementary school, high school and teachers' training college in MUNICH. In 1934 I completed my studies in the teacher's college in Munich-Pasing. The final examination was in March 1935. In April 1935 I was appointed as a probational teacher in the Bavaria State Elementary School Service. In the spring 1934 I joined an anti-fascist group in MUNICH, and furnished news for its paper. The group which published this newspaper, was arrested in the middle of 1934. At the end of 1934 I joined another independent anti-fascist group which went under the name of "Munich Anti-Fascist Combat League" (ANTI-FASCHISTISCHER KAMPFBUND MUENCHEN), whose headquarters was in Munich, LILIENTRASSE, RADIOHAUS SCHMIDT. In this group too I worked in the news department. I was arrested in December 1937 and accused of preparation for high treason. On 28 December 1937 I was sent to the Dachau concentration camp without previous trial and without sentence, where I remained until 6 May 1939 and was released on the occasion of the general amnesty at the time. From June 1939 to August 1940 I worked with an industrial firm as book-keeper.

On 1 September 1940 I was drafted into the Armed Forces. In April 1945 I was taken as a prisoner of war by the English. On 18 October 1946 I was released in Dachau by the American authorities. My present address is : HAAG near WASSERBURG AM INN, upper Bavaria. I have been working there as an elementary school teacher since 1 February 1947.

2. Statement relating to a murder crime perpetrated on children in 1939 at the insane asylum in EGLFING-HAAT, near Munich.

I. In autumn 1939 witnessed a crime which shocked me particularly by the way it was carried out, although at that time I was already accustomed to many things, having left the DACHAU Concentration Camp. The general public was at that time given the opportunity to visit insane asylums. Since I had studied psychology from 1934 to 1935 in the course of my professional training and therefore possess some specialized knowledge, I was naturally particularly interested in the way an asylum was run. For this reason I decided to take one of these conducted tours through the asylums.

II. During my visit I was an eye-witness to the following facts : After visiting a few other hospital wards, the director of the asylum, PFNANNMUELLER by name, led us to a children's ward. This room gave the impression of being clean and well-looked after. In about 15 to 25 cots lay a corresponding number of children between the ages of about 1 to 5 years.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-863 Cont.

In this ward PFANNMUELLER expounded his views in particular detail. I can remember the following summary by PFANNMUELLER as far as the sense is concerned: "These creatures" (he meant the said children) "of course represent for me, as a National Socialist, nothing but a burden on the healthy body of our nation. We do not kill (he may even have used a euphemism for this word "kill") by means of poison, injections, etc., as that would only provide the foreign press and certain gentlemen in Switzerland with new hate-propaganda material. No our method is much simpler, and more natural, as you will see."

With these words he pulled one child out of its cot with the help of a nurse who was in charge of this ward. While he exhibited the child as though it were a dead hare he confirmed with the air of an expert and grinning cynically: "It will take 2 or 3 days more with this one, for example."

I can still clearly remember the sight of that fat, grinning man, holding the whimpering skeleton in his fleshy hands surrounded by other starving children.

(Page 3 of original)

Furthermore the murderer declared that not an abrupt withdrawal of food was employed, but a gradual reduction of rations. A lady, who was also taking part in the conducted tour, hardly able to control her indignation, asked if a more rapid method of killing by injections etc. would not at least be more human. Thereupon PFANNMUELLER praised his method once more as being the more practical with regard to the foreign press. The frankness with which PFANNMUELLER made known the method of treatment described above can, in my opinion, only be explained as an emanation of cynicism or clumsiness. Furthermore PFANNMUELLER made no secret of the fact that amongst the children who were to be murdered according to the method described above, were included children who were not insane, namely, children of Jewish parents.

3. Personal description of PFANNMUELLER:

He was at that time in my estimation little over 50 years old, of not quite medium height, corpulent and had noticeably fleshy hands. He spoke good German with slight south-German accent. From his remarks, which to me did not sound like those of a specialist, I think I may conclude that he is not a trained psychiatrist. PFANNMUELLER gave me the impression that he was not of a high mental calibre, in spite of his comparatively correct pronunciation. His features, too, are rather coarse.

4. Personal description of the nurse:

The nurse was at that time about 40 years old, of middle height and slim. For a woman she had strikingly hard and grim features. Towards her superior, the director of the asylum, PFANNMUELLER, she behaved in a very subservient and dependent manner.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make alterations and corrections in the above

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-863 Cont.

affidavit. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

St. WOLFGANG, 30 March 1947

signature: LUDWIG LEHNER
Ludwig Lehner

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, AGO identification No. A 441694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Ludwig LEHNER, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of two pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 30th day of March 1947 in St. Wolfgang near Wessoburg/Obs.

/s/ HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Enid M. Standring, ETO No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-863.

/s/ ENID M. STANDRING
ETO No. 413

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichserbeitsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General-Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Egling, (date, illegible)

(signature) illegible

Commissioner of

General Transport Company m.b.H.
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

Transfer-Memorandum

for Miedernhart.

Handed over were:

1. 149 patients with their own clothing, underwear, money and belongings.
2. 149 files with personal records, (case histories)
3. A list of the money amounts for each patient. A receipt was made out for this purpose.
4. A list of the names.

Elfin-Haar, 30.8.40

signature: Oberschwester Lotte Zeis

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Elfing-Haar Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z.No. Place and date of birth:

1	Jascherl, Josef	50117	Muenchen	3. 2.24
2	Kuracher, Adolf	50118	Muenchen	26.10.03
3	Beckler, Max	50121	Hofstetten	27. 8.27
4	Becker, Andreas	25275	Elsenfeld	3.11.75
5	Dr. Bergant, Eugen	50122	Fussau	9. 6.82
6	Berger, Willibald	25276	Muenchen	30. 6.16
7	Berner, Friedrich	25277	Muenchen	19. 9.76
8	Bisson, Daniel	50001	Bollheim	19.11.01
9	Bosch, Josef	25251	Gossmannsh.	22.10.73
10	Bosch, Georg	50124	Freising	25.12.75
11	Beckler, August	50002	Kaiserslautern	29. 1.78
12	Braun, Alexander	25284	Ottobrunen	13. 4.10
13	Buckel, Ludwig	50005	Landau	10.11.76
14	Cain, Karl	50126	Gars	6. 7.81
15	Coroll, August	50007	Ramson	27.11.86
16	Georger, Ernst	50006	Lambrecht	23. 2.24
17	Bullmayr, Alois	50128	Burglausen	7. 9.83
18	Daub, Hermann	50008	Durlach	3. 7.08
19	Pellinger, Clemens	50127	Morching	27. 5.05
20	Dobler, Friedrich	50132	Landsberg	31.12.90
21	Donaubauer, Franz	25289	Kleinmehring	3. 4.79
22	Drexl, Mathias	50134	Diessen	23.10.10
23	Drunkopolz, Max	25290	Kirchdorf	21. 2.05
24	Duechl, Johann	25291	Muenchen	29. 5.03
25	Duval de Navarro, Karl	50135	Ostrach	12. 2.87

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar

Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth:
26	Ecker, Friedrich		50136	Munichen 29. 3.00
27	Eder, Friedrich		50137	Munichen 7. 5.90
28	Esswein, Jakob Kl.*		50010	Westheim 13. 1.85
29	Fauersacker, Ludwig		25293	Munichen 16.10.01
30	Fink, Otto Kl.*		50011	Loethofen 13.12.88
31	Finkenzeller, Johann		50145	Memming 20. 6.15
32	Flinsbach, Karl		50146	Thulheim 24. 4.04
33	Forstmeister, Otto		25295	Munichen 18. 3.02
34	Franz, Anton		50149	Oberstein 15.10.11
35	Gabriel, Jakob Kl.*		50012	Pirmasens 6. 6.82
36	Gillen, Ernst Kl.*		50013	Arnsbach 15. 4.79
37	Glueckert, Ignaz		50157	Kitzingen 6. 8.05
38	Gutz, Friedrich Kl.*		50014	Bingen 16. 5.81
39	Graf, Ernst		50158	Grossmanned. 27.10.98
40	Graenstaedt, Ernst		25299	Kurzweilthorn 7. 1.95
41	Guthrod, Emil Kl.*		50015	Landau 20.11.65
42	Guth, Heinrich		25300	Kirchheim 23. 3.09
43	Hallbauer, Georg		50162	Munichen 2. 9.78
44	Hartlacher, Magfried		50163	Munichen 6. 6.08
45	Hausacher, Martin		50164	Munichen 11.10.09
46	Haus, Georg		25305	Munichen 11. 1.99
47	Heilmann, Wilhelm Kl.*		25106	Handel 12. 5.91
48	Helm, Max		25307	Eger 26. 2.03
49	Heilmann, Josef		25308	Munichen 26. 7.14
50	Heinzel, Josef		25309	Bitensheim 10.10.12

*) handwritten: Kl. (Concentration Camp ?)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Berlin-Her

Carried out on: 30 August
1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z No. Place and date of birth

76	Krumbach, Gottfried	25336		Friedberg	24. 2.73
77	Kufer, Johann	50186		St. r. r. r.	18.10.83
78	Kuhn, Josef II	50103		Reinsbern	2. 5.02
79	Kunzmann, Jakob	25338		Halbergross	20.12.07
80	Kutner, Edmund	25339		Stutt, art	28.10.97
81	Lagaly, Ferdinand	50023		Pfiesmen, en	19.11.05
82	Lang, Michael	50187		Landich	11.12.78
83	Langl, Johann	25341		lan.-P-sing	18. 3.98
84	Lanz, Johann	50138		Friedberg	24. 1.12
85	Linse, Heinrich	25342		Noerdlingen	11. 8.77
86	Loeffler, Alois	25343		Stadl	10. 2.09
87	Maier, Alois	25344		Loosburg	15. 6.03
88	Maier, Jakob	50192		Thal	26. 7.06
89	Maier, Joseph	50025		Huenstein	16. 7.06
90	Marschner, Erich	50121		B-rin	31. 7.86
91	Mayer, Karl	50193		Munich	27.10.93
92	Mayrhofer, Georg	50194		Munich	15. 9.91
93	Meisser, Ludwig	50196		Munich	29. 8.06
94	Messner, Joseph	50028		Offenbach	6.11.75
95	Metzger, Adolf	25345		Munich	23. 6.99
96	Mitterer, Friedrich	25347		Munich	19. 6.99
97	Mueller, Jakob	50027		Friedelsheim	8. 7.80
98	Mueller, Valentin	25204		Speyer	22. 7.99
99	Muellerbauer, Maximilian	50203		Munich	5.12.21
100	Muec, Josef	25350		Munich	17. 3.15

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: glifing-Paar Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth
51	Helferich, Alois	25208		Bodelben 28.11.05
52	Hell, Johann	25310		Muenchen 24. 1.00
53	Henn, Jurin	25311		Oberstimm 8. 7.94
54	Herrmann, Valentin	50017		Kirrburg 9. 2.02
55	Hess, Otto	50018		Heiselslau- 8. 9.05 tern
56	Hebert, Erwin	25313		Wegenheim 29. 6.02
57	Hoffmann, Karl	50019		Zweibruecken 28.3.94
58	Holzschuh, Christian	25316		Muenchen 15. 8.79
59	Hoffler, Andreas	25314		Perlach 27. 2.93
60	Huber, Otto	50170		Altomun- 11. 3.15 ter
61	Heiser, Ferdinand	50175		Koufeln 2. 3.80
62	Haltenschlag, Josef	50176		Asenheim 15. 9.83
63	Horst, Wilhelm	50177		Rogensburg 15. 8.13
64	Kick, Max	50178		Waldkirch 15. 3.12
65	Killer, Heinrich	50179		Murnau 14.11.82
66	Kinsol, Wilhelm	50180		Waldau 24. 3.63
67	Klein, Otto	50021		Heustadt 25. 6.03 d. Ministr.
68	Kneissl, Eustold	50181		Altomun- 24. 6.11 ter
69	Koch, Max	50182		Muenchen 23.10.02
70	Kohl, Wilhelm	50183		Wiesenburg 10.11.71
71	Koltenschlag, Sebastian	50022		Koenigsbach 2. 3.01
72	Konfer, Leon	25327		Bruchsal 18. 2.92
73	Krout, Leon	25331		illegible 13. 3.10
74	Krold, Leon	25333		illegible 25.10.02
75	Kristlbauer, Robert	illeg- gible		illegible 8.10.02

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Berlin-Herz Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No. No. and First Name T.No. 1 No. Place and date of birth.

101	Neumann, August	50207	Thowen	5. 8.80
102	Novak, Alfred	50206	Karlsruhe	21. 6.08
103	Obermeier, Franz	50209	Isenich	22. 1.19
104	Oberschmidhuber, Albert	25383	Heermann	4. 2.81
105	Offenbach, Rudolf	50028	Ludwigshafen	9. 4.93
106	Ortenburger, Ludwig	50211	Isenich	4. 2.82
107	Ostenrieder, Jakob	25354	Moorenweis	11.12.98
108	Osterried, Ludwig	50213	Bidingen	6. 8.99
109	Pertold, Paul	50214	Thanning	11. 9.96
110	Pfaffmann, Jakob	50015	Landau	11. 3.16
111	Piellusch, Oskar	25356	Isow	18. 1.05
112	Praun, Rudolf	50218	Hann	4. 1.97
113	Priller, Bernhard	25359	Guandlhorfen	11. 8.14
114	Prohaska, Franz	25360	Wels	25. 4.90
115	Reicherseder, Joseph	50221	Antholling	23.11.98
116	Roth, Adm	50030	Herzheim	26. 1.64
117	Rottmann, Ludwig	50031	Kaiserslautern	21.8.98
118	Roebl, Franz	25365	Walden	14.11.07
119	Ruedle, Josef	50223	Bromsen	10. 2.02
120	Rumbachner, Heinrich	25367	Frankfurt	7. 3.02
121	Rueckert, Rudolph	25366	Billigheim	16. 6.82
122	Sallmeyer, Wolfgang	25369	St. Gallen	24. 6.08
123	Selzer, Andreas	50036	St. Ingbert	11. 7.99
124	Sigl, August	25397	Isenich	26.8.84
125	Satz-Hatari, Friedrich	50200	Isenich	26.2.08 ?

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z No. Place and date of birth

126	Schaffner, Max	50231	Munich	30.12.05
127	Schofer, Heinrich	50230	Munich	12.12.94
128	Scherrer, Heinrich	25205	Berg	14. 7.10
129	Scherrer, Jakob	25116	Leerth	16. 7.74
130	Schindler, Karl	50233	Munich	5.11.99
131	Schmid, Michael	25376	Geislingen	9.10.69
132	Schneberger, Jakob	50234	Leising	15. 1.13
133	Schneider, Philipp	50235	Ruedesheim	4. 5.01
134	Schreck, Sebastian	50238	Karlstadt	2. 6.98
135	Schreitt, Johann	50237	Munich	12.12.80
136	Schuster, Martin	50241	Wellheim	23. 7.98
137	Schwarz, Eduard	50242	Stachau	8.12.95
138	Strasser, Hermann	50243	Rosenburg	26.11.74
139	Steinkrebs, Georg	50244	Heimhausen	29.8. 36
140	Strehle, Otto	25391	Munich	21. 4.62
141	Strobl, Peter	50249	Munich	28. 7.86
142	Strobl, August	25399	Munich	25.10.95
143	Voelkerling, Hermann	25384	Breslau	1. 8.75
144	Wagneller, Justus	25385	Munich	15. 3.74
145	Wagner, Lorenz	25386	Wilpersberg	4.11.82
146	Weber, Anton	25400	Bruckhausen	8. 4.97
147	Wehrle, Hermann	25387	Furtwangen	24. 3.02
148	Weinzierl, Alois	25389	Pielweicks	7. 1.86
149	Wiedemann, Adolf	25391	Munich	18.12.82
150	Wolf, Anton	25393	Plattling	5. 9.98

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution..

Apart from No. 63

Haller, Therese

not fit for transport

Eglfing, (date illegible)

(signature) (illegible)

Commissioner of

General Transport Company m.b.H.

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Transfer Memorandum
for Wiesenhart

Handed over were:

1. 121 female patients with their own clothing and underwear as well as their belongings,
2. 121 files with covers, (case histories with personal record)
3. A list of the amounts of money.
4. A list of valuables.
5. A list of the names.

Elfin-Hear, 3.8.1940

signature: Oberschwester Otto Zoltz.

TRANSLATION OF DOGS IN C. NO-1135
CONTINUED

5. TRANSPORT LIST No. 3

Dispatching institution: Alfing-Saar Carried out on: 3 Sept. 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	I.-No.	Age	Place and date of birth
1	Wierstlein, Anna 22x	50102		Lichtenberg 6. 7.01
2	Wagner, Maria 8x	25112		Munich 2. 2.79
3	Anzenhofer, Anna 6x	25128		Munich 18.12.91
4	Arwinger, Viktor 22x	25131		Munich 30.10.01
5	Asch, Elvira nee Teyber 10x	25132		Munich 19. 9.89
6	Asch, Sofia 22x	25214		Willich 20. 6.13
7	Bachle, Maria	25133		Munich 1. 4.00
8	Bauer, Katharina 22x	25135		Braunton 23. 3.05
9	Baumann, Theres 22x	25127		Munich 17.10.93
10	Baur, Elise II 22x	25136		Barmhausen 4. 1.13
11	Bier, Margaretha 10x	50048		Richardling 18. 5.86
12	Betz, Margaretha 28x nee Bärner	50051		Munich 20. 2.00
13	Betz, Maria I nee Bärner 6x	25118		Munich 5.10.01
14	Blechl, Theres 12x	25140		Munich 1.12.11
15	Böckel, Elisabeth 22x	25126		Munich 30. 8.95
16	Böckel, Maria nee Bärner 10x	25141		Stainweg 16. 2.74
17	Brauns, Anna 22x	25142		Lein 5. 5.00
18	Braun, Theres 15x	25143		W. Kar. Linen 15.1.86
19	Bruckner, Theres 12x	25219		Bayerbach 25. 1.82
20	Buchner, Maria 22x	25144		Overleuter- bach 8. 6.04
21	Buchner, Maria 10x	25145		Salzburg 30.11.96
22	Buchner, Maria 22x nee Th. Lein	25147		St. Michael 5. 2.02
23	Buchner, Henri-16x Otto	25230		Hof 23. 5.96
24	Buchner, Theres 22x	25149		Munich 2. 9.03

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Transport-List No. 3

Dispatching institution: Egling-Haar Carried out on: 3 September 1944

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.- No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth
25	Daxer, Maria	12x	25150	Munich 15. 6.05
26	Deubler, Babette	10x	25151	Munich 9. 3.03
27	Dittmar, Eugenie	22x	25152	Munich 5. 4.85
28	Eberl, Babette	11x	50055	Oberding 12. 4.90
29	Ebert, Julianne	10x	25222	Munich 29. 3.93
30	Egerer, Luise	16x	50056	Munich 28. 3.02
31	Ehrismann, Helene nee Jundt	10x	25155	Strassburg 29.10.90
32	Eichner, Martha	22x	25156	Munich 9.12.00
33	Engelhart, Anna	28x	25157	Hoerzhhausen 2. 7.02
34	Epple, Anna nee Vickler	8x	25158	Hoehenkirchen 13.7.97
35	Eschbach, Therese	12x	25159	Gaishofen 21. 5.81
36	Faderl, Anna nee Brandhofer	22x	25160	Oberding 12. 3.87
37	Falter, Barbara	28x	25161	Alburg 2.12.05
38	Fausser, Klara	11x	50058	Gundelfingen 3. 1.78
39	Fiedler, Maria	22x	25162	Mannheim 5. 3.01
40	Fischer, Anna	10x	25225	Munich 23.10.97
41	Fleischer, Lina	6x	25164	Rothenburg 8. 4.00
42	Fleischmann, Eleonore	16x	25226	Munich 4. 5.05
43	Franken, Alexandra	20x	25165	Jena 22.12.91
44	Freiberger, Olga nee Bachmayer	22x	25166	Tristern 15.11.85
45	Freisinger, Karoline	22x	25167	Munich 6.11.96
46	Frey, Wilhelmine	10x	25227	Auerbach 7. 8.82
47	Friedmann, Luise	10x	50060	Vienna 21. 5.03
48	Frohnbecker, Franziska	22x	25169	Schrobenhausen 17.2.7

x) - Anna Ritten

Transport-List No. 3

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Dispatching institution: Eelfing-Haar

Carried out on: 3 September 19

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.- No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth
49	Fuchsbuechler, Hedwig 8x		50061	Pfaffenhofen a/Ilm 21.10.91
50	Gallmayer, Anna nee Wagner 22x		25170	Straubing 12.10.94
51	Gansseder, Emilie 12x		25171	Treidelheim 2. 6.92
52	Genshr, Franziska nee. Noereseder 22x		25172	Munich 26. 9.99
53	Gisal, Margarete 20x		25173	Zuerich 2.11.13
54	Glueck, Anna 11x		50064	Frauenau 15. 9.72
55	Goldschagg, Else 10x		25175	Florenz 29.10.92
56	Goellert, Valturga nee. Straulino. 10x		25232	Donauwoerth 7. 2.78
57	Graf, Gertrud nee. Reitsch 3x		25167	Neu-Ulm 17. 1.93
58	Grossl, Maria nee. Baur 22x		25177	Munich 22.12.96
59	Gross, Maria nee. Feindl 22x		25178	Munich 8. 5.05
60	Friedrich, Henriette nee. Rauschenbach 11x		25168	Munich 13. 6.97
61	Gualda, Margarethe 12x		25179	Munich 25. 3.98
62	Haidl, Maria 28x		25180	Rosenheim 16. 5.00
63	Hacklery, Therese 10x		25181	Deelfing 22. 4.95
64	Happach, Therese 10x		50066	Erling 8. 5.04
65	Hartel, Babetto 22x		25182	Freimorsheim 28.12.95
66	Hessinger, Annemarie 16x		50067	Munich 5. 4.05
67	Hausmann, Elisabeth 11x		25386	Braunschweig 3. 1.95
68	Heimer, Gertrud 16x		50063	Rosenheim 22. 4.93
69	Holgart, Sofia 22x		25185	Peissenberg 4. 6.10
70	Herdagen, Sophie 12x		25186	Hamburg 23.3.72
71	Heuber, Renate nee. Gienzen 22x		25187	Neuhof 30.10.68

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 3

Dispatching institution: Eglfing - Haar Carried out on : 3 Sept. 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth
72	Hofmann, Elisabeth nee Thoma 22x	25188	Munich	26.1.00
73	Hofmann, Kreszenz 12x	25237	Munich	26.4.00
74	Hofmann, Maria nee Burger 22x	25189	Hohenwart	24.3.90
75	Hohenleitner, Anna 16x	25190	Morching b. Friedberg	3.8.98
76	Hoelzl, Alburga nee Sixt 28x	50069	Hagensau	23.2.94
77	Hoes, Judith 22x	50070	Ablers	10.11.89
78	Huber, Katharina 22x nee Scharl	50073	Munich	3.9.95
79	Huber, Maria I 11x	50074	Essenbach	29.1.03
80	Hue, Anna 11x	25238	Munich	15.11.86
81	Joss, Maria 22x	25191	Unterkoehen	13.9.03
82	Kaltenborn, Maria 16x	50076	Mering	9.12.00
83	Kauth, Viktoria 28x	25 93	Kied	28.8.13
84	Kessler, Ella 20x	25194	Loehr	9.6.89
85	Kloss, Stephanie 10x	25211	Annau	9.5.84
86	Kohler, Anna 11x	25242	Osterzell	28.10.90
87	Koepf, Wilhelmine 22x	25198	Munich	8.6.07
88	Krell, Helene 8x	50078	Stuttgart	17.2.90
89	Kramer, Therese 12x nee Kienmeier	25199	Heimbart	10.8.07
90	Kreiser, Anna 16x	25243	Munich	4.6.01
91	Kruker, Margaretha 10x	50079	Munich	6.4.95
92	Krumbacher, Maria 22x nee Garsdayka	25125	Krasna	10.3.84
93	Kurz, Babette 11x	50101	Jengen	20.3.93
94	Kuepper, Gertrud 10x	25244	Koblenz	21.1.01
95	Lang, Wilhelmine 16x nee Bauer	50080	Weidersroda	1.2.80

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 3

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on : 3 Sept. 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z. No.	Place and date of birth
96	Liebl, Johanna 10x		25246	Pfaffenhofen 1. 7.88
97	Loesch, Juliana 10x		50082	Haarbach 4. 3.86
98	Latzner, Franziska 11x		50085	Munich 12. 2.96
99	Oberpaur, Rosa 8x		50088	Landshut 10. 9.82
100	Pfeiler, Maria 16x nee Saller		25254	Illertissen 24. 8.75
101	Pfister, Wilhelmine 13x		50089	Dinkelsbühl 13. 4.84
102	Probstl, Therese 16x		25255	Schwabhausen 1. 4.88
103	Rumner, Mathilde 10x		50090	Munich 11. 11.70
104	Reitz, Josefine von 22x		25257	Ingolstadt 20. 10.80
105	Rumberger, Elisabeth 12x		50093	Neumarkt 16. 3.04
106	Schmid, Anna 11x		25261	Munich 9. 5.95
107	Schaidhuber, Maria 10x		50095	Wilering 29. 12.94
108	Schneller, Elisabeth 10x		25262	Argenthau 17. 1.88
109	Stavenueter, Emma 20x		25264	Hamburg 9. 10.76
110	Stengl, Maria 12x		50097	Munich 12. 9.03
111	Vesall, Ilse 10x		50099	Ingolstadt 2. 7.98
112	Verbrugg, Margarete 8x		25265	Aschaffenburg 8. 12.76
113	Weidenhauer, Rosa 16x		50106	Munich 29. 3.04
114	Windl, Maria 10x nee Lindenmaier		25266	Mindling 24. 9.83
115	Wiesinger, Anna 10x		25257	Ragenpeilstein 2.2.78
116	Wiesner, Rosa 22x		50107	Sulzbach, Opf. 15.10.74
117	Wild, Maria 10x		25269	Sofia 3. 5.11
118	Wilhelmi, Hedwig 8x		25270	Guestrow 25. 5.89
119	Windisch, Aloisia 8x nee Schwabmeyer		25123	Traunstein 1. 7.75

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 3

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 3 Sept. 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z No.	Place and date of birth
120	Zellner, Anna	16x	25122	Munich 16. 3. 01
121	Zettlmeisel, Emilie	10x	50111	Munich 22. 1. 99
122	Zierer, Johanna	12x	50112	Perlesreuth 17. 6. 76

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7th transport-list
on 20 September 1940
(handwritten)

a.) Men:
(handwritten)

1. Cohen Friedrich Israel,	Germany
2. Dreyfuss Albert "	Germany
3. Feilsen Friedrich "	Germany
4. Kohn Siegfried "	Germany
5. Levy Oskar "	Germany
6. Reis Max "	Germany
7. Silberberg Selmauth "	Poland
8. Stark Martin "	Germany
9. Stiefel Waldegar "	Germany
10. Weinschenk Johann "	Germany
11. Zach Peter "	Germany
12. Hamburger Alfred	Germany
13. Mayer Eugen Samson Israel	Germany
13. Damsel-Rudolf-Israel	Czechia and Moravia

b.) Women:
(handwritten)

1. Bonfig Anna Sarah	Germany
2. Gift Isabella "	"
3. Goldmann Rebekka Sarah	Poland
4. Jachsberger Elise "	Germany
5. Kaster Jenny "	"
6. Kuenstler Rosa "	"
7. Meier Emma "	"
8. Nohn Atele "	"
9. Odenheimer Gertrud "	"
10. Meyer Elisabeth "	"
11. Levinger Ruth "	"
12. Rosenbaum Elise "	"
13. Rothschild Sarah	"
14. Schubert Emma "	"
15. Wien Elise van Nore Sarah	"
16. Dippert Menora "	"
17. Schoenfeld Anna "	"
18. Ehrenfeld Margarete "	"
19. Nachinger Rosa "	"

Institution Klingenstein:

1. Adler Otto Israel	Germany
2. Feibelman Benno Israel	"
3. Mayer Eugen Samson Israel	"

(page 18 of original)

8th transport list, 23 September 1940

The. and insane women of Belfing-Paar
(handwritten)

Transferred to the National Institution are on 23 Sept. 1940

1	Angermeyer Anna	born 21.10.1886
2	Schloter Areszenz	" 12.8.1896
3	Fuerst Auguste	" 7.11.1876
4	Gohl Karolina	" 17.12.1907
5	Rager Katharina	" 18.2.1908
6	Haindl Marie	" 17.8.1874
7	Heunschild Hermine	" 8.6.1888
8	Massinger Luise	" 13.8.1908
9	Moerbitz Martha	" 13.6.1897
10	Mueselstein Josefa	" 29.12.1888
11	Stark Katharina	" 20.4.1879
12	Wohlgemachschaffner Aloisia	" 11.4.1897

(handwritten:) The above patients received today:

The transport letter of the General
Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Belfing-Paar, 23 September 1940
(signature) Dr. SAUMER

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

handwritten: 9 th

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverbandsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Egging, 3 October 1940

(signature) KRAUS

Commissioner of

General Transport Company m.b.H.

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

x - to be guarded well
xx - special guard needed

9. TRANSPORT LIST No. 5

Mental Institution of the
Dispatching institution: district agency
Upper Bavaria Eglfing-Haar

Carried out on:
20 September 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	K.-No.	Place and date of birth
1.	Achler, Johann	21 *	xx 50413	Munich 14. 5.11
2.	Albrecht, Korbinian	21 *	50113	Langenloisling/ Erding 4. 4.71
3.	Altmann, Georg	29 *	50414	Bayernheim BA. Aichach 4. 2.83
4.	Bader, Johann	21 *	50415	Breitbrunn a. Ammersee 18. 4.01
5.	Bering, Heinrich	19 *	50394	Ischlhausen/ Th. 10.11.91
6.	Bernhardt, Johann	21 *	50395	Zeitz i.S. 10.10.01
7.	Bernatzky, Richard	21 *	x 50418	Munich 26. 3.11
8.	Boehm, Friedrich	19 *	50397	Muernberg 6. 6.01
9.	Boesl, Karl	21 *	50421	Munich 11. 1.91
10.	Buisson, Walter	21 *	x 50425	Freiburg/Brg. 8. 4.01
11.	Burghardt, Sylvester	21 *	50426	Munich 20.11.11
12.	Danhauser, Josef	21 *	50427	Munich 25. 3.01
13.	Dietl, Georg	21 *	Muenchen 25288	22. 3.01
14.	Dietl, Ulrich	5 *	50430	Munich 15. 2.01
15.	Perstl, Anton	21H*	xx 50435	Mainburg Ndb. 27. 4.01
16.	Fischer, Hans	21 *	x 50436	Donauwoerth 11.11.01
17.	Frank, Ludwig	15 *	50438	Gundelsheim/ Donauwoerth 14. 8.01
18.	Franzen, Gottfried	9 *	25296	Rottach BA Miesbach 4. 9.01
19.	Gaulinger, Michael	15 *	50440	Biedenbach BA Vilsbiburg 14. 1.01
20.	Grassl, Georg	15 *	50441	Munich 24. 4.91
21.	Grueninge, Josef	15 *	50442	Kuchen/ Geislingen 14. 3.11
22.	Harnauer, Wolfgang	21 *	50443	Augsburg 24. 6.01
23.	Harsch, Karl	21 *	x 50444	Mannheim 18. 4.01
24.	Hartwig, Friedrich	9 *	50445	Munich 6. 6.91
25.	Hindinger, Karl	15 *	50447	Arnsdorf BA. Eggenfelden 24. 1.71
26.	Jaeger, Ludwig	9H*	50173	Munich 26. 8.21
27.	Jungwirth, Walter	17 *	xx 50452	Munich 19. 6.01
28.	Kottmann, Paul	15 *	50456	Munich 30.10.01

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Page No. 2 for transport list No. 5 of 3 Oktober 1940

current No. Name and first name T.-No. No. place and date of birth

29.	Kiermeier, Xaver	21*)	50457	Mansching B..	
				Ingolstadt	14.11.06
30.	Kollinger, Anton	9*)	26389	Munich	4. 5.85
31.	Krauszer, Otto	5*)	25334	Munich	29. 4.05
32.	Krieger, Ludwig	21*)	50460	Oberndorf b.	
				Schweinfurt	25.12.07
33.	Lang, Alois	21*)	50463	Pelchenhofen Lkr.	
				Neumarkt Ofr.	7. 5.98
34.	Lang, Josef	21*)	50464	Lebensberg Lkr.	
				Kelheim	3. 8.99
35.	Lang, Otto	21*)	50465	Zwickau/Sc.	17. 3.06
36.	Leinthal, Josef	21*)	50467	Munich	9. 3.96
37.	Liebold, Alois	21*)	50469	Koesching B..	
				Ingolstadt	2. 5.98
38.	Limmer, Anton	21*)	50470	Schillwitzried Lkr.	
				Präffenhofen a.D.	27.3.92
39.	Lutz, Theodor	21*)	50471	Augsburg	9. 3.08
40.	Miloch, Hans	21*)	50473	Berlin	15. 5.11
41.	Mühlbauer, Johann	15*)	50474	Munich	6.12.90
42.	Mueller, Johann	19*)	25348	Munich	4. 4.00
43.	Mohr, Ludwig	15*)	50206	Munich	8. 5.83
44.	Neumann, Bernhard	5*)	50475	Munich	2. 8.98
45.	Neumeier, Peter	21*)	50476	Berghofen Lkr.	
				Landshut	27. 6.86
46.	Reichle, Josef	21*)	50477	Munich	28.12.95
47.	Roeckelisen, Franz	15*)	50479	Wellgau B..	
	Paul			Graisch	24. 8.62
48.	Seitz, Stansilaus	17*)	50480	Rottenburg	12.11.09
49.	Silberhorn, Klement	21.11*)	25370	Munich	25. 3.78
50.	Soellner, Johann	5*)	50482	Dietldorf	7. 1.15
51.	Spenger, Georg	21H*)	50481	Reichertshofen B..	
				Ingolstadt	11. 8.99
52.	Scharl, Ludwig	15*)	25374	Munich	25. 1.98
53.	Scheuermann, Philipp	18*)K1	50033	Weilerbach	19. 6.80
54.	Schlereth, Hugo	18*)K1	25206	Ludwigshafen	6. 6.86
				/Rh.	
55.	Schlosser, Friedrich	18*)K1	25207	Kaiserslautern	31.1.07
56.	Schnetz, Josef	21*)	50484	Pfreind B..	
				Nebburg	21. 5.79
57.	Schulzer, Franz	9*)	50483	Erlangen	9. 4.08

*) * (handwritten)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Page No. 3 for transport list No. 5 of 20 September 1940

Current No.	Name and first name	T.-No.	K.-No.	place and date of birth
58	Schreiber, Georg	18x	Kl.x	50035 Mussdorf (Landau) 14.5.1
59	Schweiger, Anton	21x	x	50488 Dorfen BA Arding 28.6.0
60	Stahlschmid, Karl	18x	Kl.x	50037 K'lautern 19.2.0
61	Strass, Friedrich	5x	x	50490 Murningen 19.2.0
62	Thoma, Adolf	19x	xx	50492 Rosenheim 6.12.0
63	Trinborn, Friedrich	21x		50493 Munich 10.6.0
64	Voelkl, Johann	21x		50494 Kiefersfelden 20.3.0
65	Wagner, Heinrich	18x	Kl.x	50040 Neustadt a.d. Weinstr. 5.1
66	Waltau Raimund	9	Hx	50252 Munich 2.10.0
67	Weber, Richard	9x		50496 Munich 11.5.0
68	Weingartner, J.	5x		50498 Oberseel 12.5.0
69	Weigert, H. Ann.	21x	xx	50497 Munich 1.1.7
70	Weingart, Karl	18x	Kl.x	50042 Weersbach 30.10.0
71	Weiss, Johannes	18x	Kl.x	50043 Bruchhof 27.1.0
72	Wolker, Rudolf	18x	Kl.x	50044 Ludwigshafen/Rh. 4.3.0
73	Westermair, Franz	21x		50255 Wolfratshausen 19.12.0
74	Wex Rudolf	17x		25390 Munich 5.2.82
75	Wick, Friedrich	21x	x	50257 Feldkirchen 13.12.0
76	Wiesend, Johann	21x	x	50499 Oberföhring b. Mch. 15.5.
77	Wiesenfahrt, Phil.	5x	x	50258 Munich 19.7.0
78	Wieser, Fritz	15x		50259 Munich 19.1.01
79	Wind, Michael	19x		50580 Uffing BA Weilh. 31.1.96
80	Winkler, Max	21x	xx	50502 Bern (Liegn.) 20.3.82
81	Wirth, Wally	5x	xx	50262 Munich 4.1.0
82	Wolf, Franz	21x		50264 Fr. Schaumühle 2.12.81
83	Vogel, Wendelin	18x	Kl.x	50039 Kapsweyer 20.10.0
84	Zeh, August	9Hx		50265 Sonnenberg/Th. 25.4.71
85	Zoellner, Seb.	5x	xx	50267 Munich 11.2.11
86	Zoopföhl, Karl	5x		50268 Munich 30.12.91
87	Zeller, Ludwig	18x	Kl.x	25210 Neuburg/Rh. 28.11.73
88	Zumbar, Johann	9x		25396 Amberg 14.9.75

11 patients of these from Klinkenmuenster
3 have died, therefore 74 totally

a) handwritten KL-Concentration Camp?

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT O.NO-1135
CONTINUED

x - to be guarded well
xx - special guard necessary

TRANSPORT LIST No.

Dispatching institution: Mental Institution of the
district agency
Upper Bavaria Eglfing-Haar

Carried out on:
20 September 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z K-No.	Place and date of birth
1.	Aschenbrenner, Elisabeth	22*	0690	Munichen 13.10.07
2.	Aubelo, Babetto	22*	0706	Munichen 20. 4.99
3.	Auringer, Johanna	22*	0725	Rosenburg 16.10.70
4.	Bichler, Katharina	22*	0810	Oberhaunstadt, Kr.Ingolstadt 3. 3.17
5.	Braun, Kreszons	22*	0632	Aufhofen Bk. Wolfratshausen 11. 7.98
6.	Buecherl, Mario	22*	0811	Munichen 31. 7.00
7.	Dolch, Thereso	22*	0812	Hochrain 4.10.86
8.	Ebbling, Thereso	22*	0729	Langries Lkr. Teolz 17. 6.65
9.	Eckert, Thereso	22*	50408	Munichen 6. 6.07
10.	Faltinger, Paula	22*	0732	Munichen 15. 2.04
11.	Gschaidler, Karoline	22*	0757	Munichen 27. 6.89
12.	Hallwachs, Mathilde	22* x	0673	Zichendorf b.Landau a.d.I. 2. 1.38
13.	Harslem, Sofia	22*	0815	Augsburg 9. 6.84
14.	Heinrich, Sophie	22*	0840	Adolshofen Lkr. Fuerstfeldbruck 6.5.79
15.	Hessert, Regina	22*	0816	Wiesbach 18. 1.81
16.	Himbert, Margarethe	22*	0703	Munichen 7.12.95
17.	Hohenberger, Philippino	22*	0761	Bruckentau (Ufr.) 13. 5.80
18.	Huber, Thereso	22*	0817	Reisach 18.10.82
19.	Kandler, Johanna	22*	0818	Sainbach Ldkr.Niebach 30. 5.88
20.	Karg, Sofia	22*	0714	Kusel (Rhpfl.) 13. 9.75
21.	Kocher, Augusto	22*	0736	Munichen 30. 8.90
22.	Kolmberger, Franziska	22* xx	50411	Munichen 29. 1.07
23.	Kreiss, Katharina	22* x	50296	Munichen 6. 5.15
24.	Kuesters, Isabella	22* x	50297	Munichen 11. 1.82
25.	Lachner, Maria	24*	50410	Gebalkofen 31. 1.95
26.	Lang, Maria I	22*	50290	Passau ? 4.12.09
27.	Lefin, Berta geb. Faltermaier	22*	50299	Hof Lkr. Roding 23.10.02

*) handwritten

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Page No. 2	for transport list No. 4	of 20 September 1940
current No.	Name and first name	T.- No. place and date of birth
28	Lehner, Caecilie	22x 50300 Opperkofen BA Straubing 23.11.83
29	Lichtenecker, Therese	22x 0738 Neuburg (Pfalz) 3.11.79
30	Limburg, Eugenie	22x 50301 Munich 17.7.93
31	Lindauer, Berta	22x 50302 Munich 24.11.03
32	Listl, Franziska	22x 50303 Munich 18.9.16
33	Luscho, Paula	22x 00730 Munich 9.9.91
34	Maass, Marianne nee Winkler	22x 50304 Reichenhall 27.8.85
35	Mahler, Antonie	22x 00644 Munich 8.8.91
36	Maier, Ida	22x 50305 Ebrach Ldkr. Bamberg 26.1.90
37	Maier, Maria II	22x 50306 Koesching BA Ingoldstadt 2.1.92
38	Mayer, Maria	22x 50308 Gundelfingen 16.4.00
39	Meier, Frieda	22x 50309 Schoetmar Kr. Lippe-Detmold 3.1.93
40	Meinberger	x 50310 Munich 4.3.08
41	Ober, Frieda	22x 5031 Landshut 5.7.04
42	Obermeier, Magdalena	22x 50315 Gruenberg BA Mainburg 4.7.81
43	Obermeier, Viktoria	22x 50316 Wolnzach BA. 2.3.99 Pfaffenhofen/Ilm
44	Obermueller, Kunigunde	22x 50317 Munich 23.12.89
45	Oelschlaegel, Johanna nee Will	22x 50318 Neugittendorf b. Hof 22.1.83
46	Oerigbauer, Anna nee Meier	22x 50319 Munich 18.12.93
47	Oesterer, Josefine	22x 50320 Trettenweis Ldkr. Griesbach 19.3.81
48	Poschenrieder, Rosina	22x 50322 Thumhausen Ldkr. Stadthof 20.3.95
49	Ramsteiner, Barbara nee Scheipol	22x 50323 Munich 25.1.15
50	Rathgeb, Pauline	22x 50324 Munich 18.4.99
51	Rauscher, Karoline	22x 50323 Munich 11.5.08
52	Reim, Paula	22x 50327 Munich 14.4.07
53	Reimeringer, Hedwig nee Schmelze	22x 50320 Vesthofen, Elsass Kr. Nolsheim 20.1.02
54	Reiser, Walburga	22x 50329 Garmisch 15.1.00

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 11
CONTINUED

Page No. 3 for transport list No. 4 of 3 October 1940

current No.	Last and First name	T.- No.	No.	place and date of birth
55	Reiter, Cecillie nee Heuser	22x	50330	Weidring near Lohr 31. 5.94
56	Reiter, Wilburg	22x	50331	Munich 10.12.04
57	Ruf, Therese	22x	50332	Munich 27. 5.68
58	Ruepprecht, Ida Ilde	20x	50333	Munich 27.11.62
59	Rupp, Wilburg	22x	50334	Munich 17. 6.01
60	Sauer, Maria	22x	50335	Landshut 2. 5.63
61	Seegroen, Rosa nee Spennig 1	22x	50336	Mannheim 15. 1.76
62	Siechenlist, Emilie	20x	50342	Graefenberg 15. 2.88
63	nee Specht 26.8.40x (name illegible)	died-50348		Regensburg near Regensburg 21. 3.98
64	Schwarzler, Anna	22x	50345	Munich 30. 7.68
65	Scherbecker, Sofia	22x	50346	Munich 29. 9.04
66	Scherer, Martha	20x	50347	Zweibrücken 20. 6.82
67	Schiller, Maria	22x	50348	Eugen 9. 8.11
68	Schindler, Anna	22x	50349	Lochbühl Lkr. Munsiedel 12.1.06
69	Schmid, Franziska I	22x	50350	Alkofen Lkr. Vilshofen 29. 6.05
70	Schmid, Philomena	22x	50351	Wid Lkr. Weilheim 31. 8.00
71	Schmidt, Gertraud	22x	50352	Munichberg 2. 3.99 (upper Franconia)
72	Schmidt, Maria	22x	50353	Munich 16. 5.85
73	Schmitt, Leonie	22x	50354	Lohr/Main 14. 1.98
74	Schneider, Hedwig	22x	50355	Munich 17. 2.89
75	Schneider, Pauline	22x	50356	Munich 14. 4.10
76	Schoch, Sabette	22x	50357	Oberröden H. Alton 19. 2.02
77	Schulze, Franziska	22x	50358	Munich 15. 2.80
78	Schwecker, Annelie nee Scherl	22x	50359	Munich 29. 3.99
79	Schreier, Johanna	22x	50360	Munich 22. 8.06
80	Schwarzenbock, Therese	20x	50361	Traunstein 3. 2.08
81	Schweizer, Sabette divorced Engelsber- ger	22x	50362	Munich 28.11.06
82	Steindl, Julianne nee Kalb	22x	50363	Munich 16.2.96
83	Steiner, Maria nee Busch	22x	50364	Roerding, M. Ingolstadt 10.8.05

x) - handwritten

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT FO-1135
CONTINUED

Page No. 4 for transport list No. 4 of

current No.	Name and first name	T.-No.	No.	place and date of birth
84.	Stoeckel, Emma gesch.	22x	50366	Heinsferth Mkr. 31.8.0
	Aittermeier			Neurdingen
85.	Spiesel, Maria	22x	50367	Regensburg 12.7.8
86.	Spitzweck, Franziska	22x	50368	Muenchen 25.7.0
87.	Stuertz, Katherina	22x	50370	Dinkelsbuehl 23.9.0
88.	Sturm, Antonio gob.	22x	50371	Bad Aibling 3.6.9
	Lindecher			
89.	Trost, Katherina	22x	50372	Muenchen 24.12.
90.	Tuark, Thereso	22x	50373	Passau 18.11.
91.	Ubrig, Katherina gob.	22x	50374	Oberursel 12.10.
	Wagner			
92.	Urban, Caroline gob.	22x	50375	Muenchen 1.4.0
	Schmid			
93.	Willinger, Mathilde	22x	50402	Leyersbach 3.6.7.
94.	Waltl, Josefe	11x	50376	Muenchen 3.9.8.
95.	Wildmann, Caroline	22x	50380	Muenchen 13.6.9
96.	Wimmer, Josefine	22x	50381	Muenchen 20.7.9
97.	Wittmann, Anna	22x	50383	Muerronsreuth 8.11.
				Kr. Amberg
98.	Wolwed, Johanna	22x	50385	Muenchen 24.4.0
99.	Wurm, Agnes gob.			
	Schthaler	20x	50386	Muenchen 24.8.0
100.	Zdrzewielska, Gertrud	22x	50387	Beschkow (Polen) 28.11.
				Kr. Adelsau
101.	Zenefels, Thereso	22x	50388	Scheeneu b. 10.7.9
	geb. Voel			Eszenfelden
102.	Zollner, Johanna	22x	50389	Muenchen 15.9.1

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1135
CONTINUED

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10th TRANSPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Hear Carried out on: 11 October 40

Current Name and First Name No.	T.- No. No. 2x	Place and date of birth
1 Angerer, Franz	98123	Ettenberg 30.11.84
2 Birnstock, Georg	98096	Zeilling 1. 4.17
3 Brandner, Michael	98113	Hallein 25. 9.72
4 Bronold, Josef	98121	Obermurrthal 17. 3.11
5 Demmel, Egid	98269	Miesham 19.10.05
6 Dirr, Josef	98234	Peissenberg 24. 2.03
7 Frechaler, Johann	98138	Tegernsee 4. 2.64
8 Eglinger, Alois	98110	Peiting 2. 3.81
9 Eisenreich, Hermann	98256	Munich 15. 5.05
10 Feichtmeier, Johann	98307	Olching 21. 8.74
11 Feigl, Heinrich	98166	Munich 22.11.83
12 Fischer, Josef	98084	Tittmoning 6. 1.01
13 Flicher, Georg	98146	Erding 26. 5.18
14 Frank, Wilhelm	98145	Munich 20. 1.08
15 Glueck, Karl	98083	Enningen 21. 5.03
16 Gruetz, Georg	98119	Holzkirchen 31. 1.99
17 Grossegger, Anton	98085	Obergreinau 7.10.78
18 Gruber, Lambert	98131	Schlossberg 27. 2.05
19 Hasler, Josef	98104	Munich 17. 3.23
20 Haselocher, Karl	98246	Miesbach 26.10.81
21 Heigl, Franz	98144	Kassing 18.12.78
(handwritten) Heidl Gottfr.		
22 Heigl, Gottfried?	98332	Bobingen 17.10.69
23 Holzhammer, Dommo	98187	Rosenheim 22. 1.02
24 Hummel, Jakob	98214	Wateragg 5. 5.76

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching institution: Gelfing-Haar

Carried out on: 11 October
1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No. No. ZK	Place and date of birth
25	Ruth, Hermann	98333	Muenchen 24.12.02
26	Ilsanker, Stephan	98250	Strub-Bischofs- wiesen 26.12.75
27	Kainer, Mathaeus	98270	Muenchen 2. 1.06
28	Kainhuber, Peter	98306	Icking 14. 7.68
29	Kainzreier, Johann	98317	Munbichl 30. 4.12
30	Kefer, Franz	98236	Frien 12. 8.65
31	Kellner, Anton	98316	Rottach 26.11.97
32	Kienner, Josef	98135	Dauernberg 7. 4.06
33	Kneidl, Max	98278	Muenchen 23. 9.07
34	Kneisel, Georg	98234	Wpfeldorf 22.10.10
35	Kreisser, Dominikus	98235	Schmach 24. 4.10
36	Kreut, Quirin	98259	Kurzenberg 13.11.74
37	Krepl, Anton	98318	Dornbirn 21. 5.06
38	Kuetterl Ferdinand	98279	Muenchen 21.10.07
39	Koch, Leopold	98257	Feissenberg 1. 6.08
40	Kohler, Wilhelm	98167	Kettarn 7. 2.99 ?
41	Koll, Siegfried	98251	Koenigssee 6. 4.15
42	Kufner, Franz, Xaver	98230	Kitensheim 20.10.04
43	Kugler, Georg	98200	Etzenhausen 5.12.80
44	Kurz, (illegible)	98168	Tattenhausen 25. 5.79
45	Lauser, Johann	98274	Harlachen 15. 3.76
46	Leisner, Ludwig	98126	Lemloh 24. 8.89
47	Leutner, Johann	98240	St. Oswald 13. 5.77
48	Mars, Benedikt	98216	illegible 9.10.83

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST NO. 4

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 11 October 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z No. Place and date of birth

49	Maier, Martin	98157	gathried	12.4.02
50	Maier, Bartholomaeus	98156	Oberhummel	4.11.00
51	Meilinger, Georg	98245	Ingelstett	14. 4.09
52	Messner, Zachaeus	98215	Inchenhofen	5. 7.89
53	Miller, Karl	98202	Illing	28.2.76
54	Mosauer, Sebastian	98213	Irsching	13.8.04
55	Mueller, Bartholomaeus	98163	Gruendholm	9.6.74
56	Neid, Line	98199	Erding	5.5.01
57	Oberauer, Ludwig	98177	Waldholzen	23.7.06
58	Oberbuchner, Alois	98191	Markt	26.5.02
59	Rohrl, Johann	98173	Saalderf	30.6.04
60	Sanz, Franz	98208	ibling	16.8.78
61	98213 Richter, Karl	98213	Hagenburg	10.12.00
62	Rosenhart, Martin	98178	Heretshausen	13.4.73
63	Sigl, Otto	98150	Kettgaisering	12.6.18
64	Sohn, Hermann	98321	Kettwig	24.6.62
65	Sperer, Anton	98267	Rosenheim	24.9.63
66	Stark, Georg	98152	Munich	14.1.93
67	Staudinger, Bartholomaeus	98322	Freimohring	31.7.02
68	Schaechl, Michael	98197	Gmein	30.9.78
69	Schmid, Andreas	98183	Rieden	6.3.79
70	Schmidt, Christian	98266	Munich	29.12.94
71	Then, Josef	98309	Munich	28.5.07
72	Trickl, Vinzenz	98308	Engelmoos	7.9.12
73	Wagner, Jakob	No. 111a-	ible Weilheim	18.4.13

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 11 October 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z No. Place and date of birth

74	Walter, Rudolf	98293	Munich	24.6.17
75	Waltner, Josef	98141	Senhofen	19.9.06
76	Wodan, Johann	98331	Wegscheid	4.4.06
77	Westner, Anton	98326	Penzberg	10.1.09
78	Wohrl, Franz	98325	Kolbermoor	8.7.08
79	Zach, Lorenz	98314	Nett a. Inn	16.8.69

i deferred-----therefore 78. x

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CONFIRMATION

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsarbeitgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Egging, 28 November 1940

Commissioner of General Transport Company m.b.H.
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

(signature) D. HEWECHE.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

13th TRANSPORT LIST No. 7

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 28 November 40

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. K No. Place and date of birth

1	Amberger, Otto 5a x		Koesching	30.9.99
2	Arnold, Johann 9a x		Munich	5.3.07
3	Fischer, Karl y		Steinweg	18.6.92
4	Graf, Peter lbo x		Raufelsmühle	16.6.96
5	Hellendobler, Otto lbo x		Gaishausen	12.7.00
6	Hofmann, Karl lbo x		Munich	25.5.97
7	Hofstadt, Karl lbo x		Landshut	6.5.81
8	Kunz, Eliasius lbo x		Sandizell	30.8.04
9	Nehmeier, Josef lbo x		Muehldorf	28.7.89
10	Oberndorfer, Walter +		Landau	26.5.01
11	Oechsler, Josef released		Weilach	6.10.96
12	Pöhlmann, Gottfried lbo x		Munich	7.4.07
13	Strobl, Karl lbo x		Munich	26.8.09
14	Sturm, Friedrich lbo x		Thurzburg	3.1.12
15	Zacherl, Josef lbo x		Munich	24.12.01
16	Zeilinger, Leonhard lbo x		Munich	17.11.97

xTransport leaves from house 1 b5 Haar

x)handwritten

COMPLETION

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsarbeitgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Egging, 2 December 1940

Commissioner of
General Transport Company m.b.H.
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)
(signature) D. HENTSCHE

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

14th TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Dispatching institution: Elfin-Haar Carried out on: 2 December 1940

Current Name and First Name No.	S.-No. No.	Place and date of birth
1. Attenkofer, Marie 10*)		Berchtesgaden 27. 2.93
2. v. Duerkheim-Montmartin, Sofie 8*)		Regensburg 30. 6.59
3. v. Grafenstein, Elsa 10*)		Munich 27. 6.89
4. Huber, Betty 4*)		Laal 3. 1.93
5. Kienleider, Margareta 36 tbc *)		Muenberg 18. 5.05
6. v. Maria 36 Ty *)		Boizhan 5. 2.79
7. Lohr, Hedwig 1 do*)		Neustadt 5. 9.04
8. Rottenfusser, Agatha 22 *)		Oberammergau 9. 2.00
9. Richter, Anna 39*) Ty*)		Tunding 18. 4.09
10. Schmidbauer, Maria 39*) Ty*)		Regensburg 28. 3.92
11. Stein, Maria 39*) Ty*)		Munich 29. 1.74
12. Steinleitner, Franziska 3*)		Munich 12. 9.04
13. Volke, Anna 39*) Abc *)		Ifettrach 11. 7.91
14. Wild, Anna 8*)		Muenberg 22.10.94
15. Zeiser, Anna 39*) Abc*)		Velden 3. 6.89
16. Huber, Kreszanz 39*) Ty*)		Harkirchen 15.11.76
substitute Meiler Walburga 39*)	000621	Munich 24.11.94

Transport leaves from house 3 G Haar.

*) handwritten

CONTINUED

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 11 January 1941 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverbandsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesinnungszige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Elbing, 17 January 1941

Commissioner of General
Transport Company m.b.H.
(Gesinnungszige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)
(signature) E. KUEPPER

15th TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Dispatching institution: Mental Institution Carried out on:
Egging-Haar 17 January 1941
near Munich

Current Name and First Name T.-No. K.-No. Place and date of birth
No.

1.	Bauer, Franz	96187	Hoegl	24.10.07
2.	Baumann, Vitus	96193	Vordorschlag	10.1.05
3.	Berberich, Jakob	96199	Zieselberg	5. 3.92
4.	Biehler, Ludwig	96201	Munich	29.11.12
5.	Bock, Georg	96203	Fenzberg	18.12.03
6.	Bundelochner, Markus	96211	Oberwarngau	25. 4.97
7.	Bhrenboeck, Joseph	96229	Rosenheim	29. 7.99
8.	Bichmueller, Joseph	96231	Moschen	27. 8.98
9.	Bil, August	96232	Ludwigshafen	26. 4.96
10.	Fritz, Josef	96569	Rosenheim	22.12.83
11.	Frusheterfer, Martin	96620	Berglern	31.12.01
12.	Fueger, Josef	96593	Munich	21. 6.12
13.	Fuermann, Peter	96252	Abfalter	2. 1.05
14.	Gaschler, Joseph	96261	Schliersee	4. 3.97
15.	Geltinger, Andreas	96262	Richerau	7. 4.95
16.	Gernsbauer, Johann	96640	old a/12	10. 1.08
17.	Golling, Heinrich	96653	Haffenhofen	13. 8.13
18.	Groinsberger, Joseph	96269	Elbach	4. 3.12
19.	Haus, Simon	96619	Haffenhofen	14. 8.07
20.	Haidwagen, Kaspar	96281	Schalldorf	4. 1.00
21.	Hartl, Johann	96285	Gilberg	28. 2.77
22.	Kauser, Bernhard (Judicial procedure pending *)	96617	Eisenbartling	15.11.11
23.	Koindl, Lorenz	96296	Asen	8. 4.95
24.	Harberger, Anton	96298	Graselfing	14. 9.16
25.	Herrmann, Gustav	96299	Iforzheim	17. 4.14
26.	Houschried, Michael	96301	Mainburg	25.12.89
27.	Kapsor, Johann	96639	Berg	25. 1.13
28.	Kocht, Joseph	96338	Oberfackenhau	22. 8.97
29.	Korler, Richard	96341	Bochnfeld	8. 1.72
30.	Killer, Max		Thalmachlo	10. 4.00
31.	Koch, Johann		Felling	10. 2.92
32.	Koonigbauer, Joseph		Margarethon	16. 5.96

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
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TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Mental Institution
Dispatching institution: Gelfing-Baar
near Munich
carried out on:
17 January 1941.

Current Name and First Name T.-No. K-No. Place and date of birth
No.

33.	Laemmlemaier, Johann	96637	Salzburghofen	9.2.11
34.	Leis, Michael	96376	Hoerfing	26.12.71
35.	Leitner, Franz	96378	Schliesssee	13.10.95
36.	Lenz, Johann	96379	Langengern	17.12.91
37.	Loos, Florian	96571	Schliesssee	7.4.85
38.	Mayerhofer, Franz	96399	Fullach	37.1.70
39.	Mittermaier, Kaspar	96406	Praxten	20.5.81
40.	Seif, Joseph	96414	Geisenfeld	20.2.07
41.	Obels, Theodor	96420	Augsburg	15.2.89
42.	Oberhauser, Joseph harvest labor farming Ga. (handwritten)	96422	Molberding	19.3.74
43.	Obermaier, Markus	96425	Steinboering	25.4.81
44.	Pflieder, Theodor	96430	Staltach	7.2.95
45.	Poeckl, Georg	96584	Mattsee	17.4.01
46.	Rehels, Peter	96440	Kolberrnorr	19.11.16
47.	Rehm, Bonifaz	96441	Aidenried	9.5.96
48.	Reichl, Joseph	96443	Reitham	15.3.92
49.	Reitberger, Luitpold	95709	Kniereit	22.4.05
50.	Rothlehner, Ludwig	96602	Auhof	29.2.08
51.	Rothmiller, Bernhard	96604	Kornberg	19.9.13
52.	Rupp, Friedrich	96590	Munich	2.6.74
53.	Sattelberger, Balthasar	96458	Sattelberg	27.1.81
54.	Schaezel, Johann	96474	Beigelswinden	24.10.99
55.	Schinner, Stephan	96580	Turnu-Severin	10.11.01
56.	Schneider, Alois	96488	Delamsingen	7.9.81
57.	Schnitzenbaumer, Georg	96491	Oberwerbach	18.3.70
58.	Seidl, August	96462	Fedolling	25.10.90
59.	Stoeckmeier, Lorenz	96469	Wartenberg	24.9.05
60.	Stoekenreiter, Thomas	96515	Schleefeld	18.12.80
61.	Tafelmaier, Max	96523	Wellersdorf	31.10.82
62.	Teske, Otto	96672	Parlin	10.9.77
63.	Thiem, Georg is working Ga. (handwritten)	96589	Hufhagenberg	14.2.85
64.	Traber, Fritz	96525	Munich	23.3.93
65.	Wagner, Franz Xaver	96329	Woerring	21.11.03

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Dispatching institution: Mental Institution Carried out on:
Eglfing-Haar 17 January 1941
near Munich

Current Name and First Name T.-No. K No. Place and date of birth
No.

66.	Widmann, Paul	96543	Frittriching	8. 8.92
67.	Wimbauer, Markus	96545	Moesling	28. 3.98
68.	Wimmer, Andreas	96663	Voglwahl	25. 3.05
69.	Wohrer, Johann Baptist	95713	Muehlthal	8. 9.04
70.	Woerl, Johann	96548	Follheim	2.10.00
71.	Zohetmoier, Joseph	96554	Krouthof	6. 9.06
72.	Zeitler, Wilhelm	95707	Muenchen	5. 9.11
73.	Zenz, Max	95766	Lotten	29. 9.12

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1135
CONTINUED

15. TRANSPORT LIST No. 9

Dispatching institution: Mental Institution Carried out on:
Eglfing-Haar 17 January 1941
near Munich

Current No.	Name and First Name	T. No.	Place and date of birth
1.	Bachmann, Elise	95736	Muenchen 4. 8.73
2.	Bauer, Magdalena nee Berger	95741	Bruckberg 5. 4.90
3.	Baumann, Theresia	98712	Vagen 5. 8.11
4.	Blum, Maria	96155	Rosenheim 18. 1.98
5.	Borzag, Thereso	95748	Dreihof 23. 6.78
6.	Brunnhuber, Ottilie	95756	" 8. 1.73
7.	Dengl, Ursula	95758	Boekhorn 24. 4.98
8.	Eggert, Elise	95771	Zuerich 23. 4.01
9.	Eggstein, Elise nee Diestach	95774	Weinhofen a.B. 27. 7.92
10.	Eichenlocher, Barb.	95778	Mueggenburg 21. 2.82
11.	Faerber, Anna nee Fruehholz	96047	Forst 26. 8.98
12.	Fechtig, Franziska	96048	Fuerholzen 24. 6.83
13.	Fischer, Franziska	96131	Ingelstadt 6. 5.07
14.	Fraundorfer, Magdalena nee Fickner	96175	Gootzing 17. 5.90
15.	Gagg, Mathilde nee Fischer	96015	Hagenham 14. 3.91
16.	Gassner, Maria	96039	Freilassing 22.10.07
17.	Greil, Anna	96110	Bad Wibling 13. 7.03
18.	Haberle, Maria	96121	Frauenrain 24. 3.89
19.	Hamelmeier, Ursula	98701	Zieglstadel 12. 8.14
20.	Hartl, Anna	98699	Muenchen 26. 7.07
21.	Hochenrieder, Elise	96083	Schellenschwang 23. 6.98
22.	Heigmoser, Rocina	96084	Feldkirchen 24. 2.93
23.	Hilburger, Josefa nee Mayr	96043	Fessing 19. 3.94
24.	Hofgaertner, Walburga	96729	Eichling 4. 3.73
25.	Hofstetter, Aloisia Kath.	96758	illegible 21. 6.21
26.	Hohmeier, Hildegard	"	" 27. 5.12
27.	Hwouda, Katarina	"	" 25.11.08

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Dispatching Institution: Eglar-Haar Page No. 2 of Transport List
No. 9
of 17 January 1941

Current Name and First Name T.-No. K-No. Place and date of birth
No.

28. Jell, Anna	95911	Bernau	29.6.93
29. Janning, Luise	95915	Vohburg	17.10.21
30. Kain, Maria	95948	Asten	13.6.84
31. Kall, Anna nee Laer	95971	Rosenheim	28.5.81
32. Kinscher, Maria	95951	Schoeffau	9. 5.77
33. Koch, Anastasia	95923	Polling	10.2.03
34. Koellbl, Juliane	95939	Kronberg	4.9.88
35. Korbacher, Maria	95946	Ingolstadt	13.1.74
36. Kornrobt, Eleonore	95945	Munich	20.7.07
37. Kutz, Anna	95801	Hechenkirchen	31.10.80
38. Kraus, Maria	95944	Bad Teulz	2.11.10
39. Krieger, Wilhelmine	95978	Freising	26.7.95
40. Lang, Kreszentia	98737	Groising	21.12.11
41. Leibl, Anna	96151	Marianstein	4.5.93
42. Leise, Frieda	96172	Aalen	11.9.71
43. Leonhart, Marianne	96038	Rosenheim	1.12.96
44. Leoffler, Alare Annoliese	93732	Glauchau	28.8.31
45. Lutz, Maria	95947	Burginn	4.3.90
46. Maier, Anna	96038	Ruckarsing	17.3.15
47. Mayer, Christine	95906	Donauw.	8.3.77
48. Meier, Johanna	96005	Innenwald	18.12.11
49. Michel, Sabotte	96002	Waging	11.1.78
50. Michel, Elisabeth	95955	Matzing	19.7.85
51. Penn, Therese	95815	Kirchberg	23.12.72
52. Pfaffenberger, Elise	95923	Traunstein	3. 16
53. Puchner, Therese	95820	Bad Reichenhall	23.12.78
54. Reil, Christine	95821	Gruenenbach	16.3.71
55. Randa, Marie	95822	En'orf	8.10.03
56. Reitlochner, Elise	95826	Alzern	6.4.70
57. Renner, Sofia nee Bauer	95827	Teulz	14.11.83
58. Reupfl, Anna nee Kollinger	96017	Lohen	9.5.02
59. Schaechtel, Ursula	95843	Albaching	23.6.93
60. Schauerl, Magdalena	95846	Neosburg	23.9.01
61. Schmitt, Katharina	(illeg.)	Rammenorf	5.9.69
62. Seilacher, Therese	"	Salzburg	12.4.70
63. See, Konstanza	"	Mellrichstadt	4.10.85

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
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Dispatching Institution: Eglfing-Haar of Transport List No 9
of January 1941

Current Name and First Name No.	T.-No. K-No. Place and date of birth
64. Seidl, Magdalena	96031 Volkorsdorf 4. 6.74
65. Sperl, Pauline	96090 Hofdorf 9. 6.00
66. Sponraft, Julianna	95840 Zolling 16. 2.75
67. Stachotor, Katharina	98774 Frauenneuharting 10.3.94
68. Stepanek, Erika Julia	98793 Fuschwitz 121 11. 2.26
69. Stephan, Maria	96044 Traunstein 18. 5.93
70. Vilmeier, Zecilia nee Denk	95873 Teising 8. 1.89
71. Wagner, Berta	95991 Wolfstein 9. 7.11
72. Wibel, Pauline nee Neursier	95990 Bad Aibling 12. 8.96
73. Waldherr, Kathi	96096 Obertheissendorf 28.4.01
74. Wallner, Walburga nee Huber	96095 Rott/Inn 28.10.94
75. Wogmann, Sofia	95879 Haslach 15. 9.97
76. Weichselbauer, Hermine nee Wiedner	95880 Stubenberg 23. 5.82
77. Wenzel, Ottilie nee Lenz	95966 Arhornet 22. 8.98
78. Wiedemann, Maria	95888 Eggenfelden 13. 1.03
79. Zinkl, Anna released in the nee. agner meantime *)	96087 Putzbrunn 1. 6.84
80. eigert, Kreszenz nee Hofstetter	95881 Munich 18. 2.72

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*) handwritten

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior/Public Health Division of 13 February 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Foundation for Institutional Care (Gemeinnützige Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.), taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Bglfing, 25 April 1941

stamp: General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H.
Berlin 49 (address illegible)

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)
Berlin 49 (address illegible)

(signature) E. RUEPPER (?)

Typewritten: The Commissioner of the
General Patients' Transport

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
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Men

TRANSPORT LIST of 25 April 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	K.No.	Place	and date of birth
1	Arch Josef, Ursberg	56038	Munich	7. 1.1914
2	Bayer Josef, "	56024	Munich	24. 1.1893
3	Boss Johann, "	55879	Alling	16. 3.1869
4	Dix Josef, Telfing	50131	Munich	4. 8.1898
5	Flori Richard, Ursberg	56037	Munich	22.12.1885
6	Gistl Leon, Attl	98132	Bornried	6. 3.1888
7	Haberl, Alois, Ursberg	56051	Munich	1. 6.1898
8	Hackenstaller Ludw., Geherssee	150177	Zurich	27. 4.1894
9	Hochl Franz, Ursberg	55924	Munich	6. 8.1924
10	Karl Johann, "	55928	Munich	18. 7.1897
11	Kluckert Oskar, "	56064	Munich	7. 1.1912
12	Klur Josef, "	56065	Munich	11. 3.1920
13	Maier Karl, "	56073	Munich	7.10.1912
14	Neunsier Korb., "	121625	Aham	15.10.1882
15	Obermaier Heinr., "	55884	Speichingon	3.5.1921
16	Ostermaier Ludw., "	56083	Tandorn	1. 2.1905
17	Pragler Franz, "	55974	Muerburg	6.11.1917
18	Reich Johann Bapt. Ecks- berg	98880	Teisin	7. 7.1907
19	Rosch Johann Bapt., "	98882	Oberthalham	8.12.1910
20	Riester Alfred, Eglfing	50222	Munich	24.2.1905
21	Roehm Franz, "	000967	Dechau	10.9.1907
22	Reutzer Rudolf, Ecksberg	98878	Altheim	29.10.1923
23	Samtl Anton, Ursberg	55948	Munich	1.10.1920
24	Schagerer Georg, Eglfing	50227	Taenaustr.	25.3.1905
25	Silss Franz, Ursberg	55877	Munich	4.1.1893
26	Schneidacker Josef, Ecksberg	98810	Munich	19.3.1912
27	Schlicht Fr. Jos. "	98808	Munich	24.12.1904
28	illegible Ursberg	56090	Waltershausen	8. 7.1910
29	Schwara Josef, "	35899	Munich	10.10.1895
30	Schwaighofer Georg, "	55966	Reisach	28. 5.1915
31	Stall Lothar, Ecksberg	98823	Brux	25. 9.1910
32	Stoesslein Johann, Eglfing	50489	Kulmbach	24. 3.1888
33	Strupp Johann, Ursberg	56028	Munich	27. 5.1905
34	Wichselbauer Josef, "	56097	Riedersdorf	29. 3.10
35	Ostermaier Michael, "	56099	Stiering	31.12.10
36	Zinnmeister Ludw. Eglfing	50266	Munich	13.12.03
37	Zitzelsberger Max, Ursberg	55102	Holzkirchen	26.11.00

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KOTEN

TRANSPORT LIST of 25 April 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	K. No.	Place and date of birth
1	Braun Joseph, Alfing	000689	Munich 10.1.1906
2	Baumann Maria, Neudorf	109224	Munich 20.5.1900
3	" " " "		
3	Baumister Barbara, "	109211	Vohburg 17.3.1894
4	Behner Anna, Alfing	25137	Munich 20.4.1904
5	Berg Luise, Neudorf	109217	Kriesshau 23.10.1878
6	Bischof Karoline, "	109213	Prunfelden 26.1.1902
7	Biehler Mathilde, "	109209	Amweiler 16.11.1878
8	Bierl Anna, "	109226	Munich 6.1.1900
9	Böhm Walburga, "	109206	Ingelstadt 30.6.1885
10	Brau Frieda, "	109221	Munich 17.6.1831
11	Buehler Maria, "	109212	Munich 5.4.1883
12	Daschner Walburga, Sock- burg	98720	Hobersack 7.12.1914
13	Dietl Emma, Neudorf	109229	Munich 21.5.1913
14	Ditwald Sabine, "	109235	Maximilian 30.10.1898
15	Dorring Maria, "	109236	Hobertsheim 2.10.1888
16	Dorfner Berta, "	109237	Waith 17.1.1901
17	Durr Emma, "	109232	Bosbing 18.4.1898
18	Eder Berta, "	109240	Munich 23.4.1899
19	Eggenberger Anna, Alf- ing	25223	Munich 9.5.1894
20	Eichinger Maria, das Friedl	25224	Wolftratschs. 9.9.1877
21	Ewinger Josefina, Neudorf	109239	Munich 12.1.1873
22	Freinberger Anna, "	109254	Schlimmer- stadt 16.5.1875
23	Froscher Franziska, "	109257	Mannsdorf 5.1.1872
24	Fruh A. St., "	109256	Erkheim 21.12.70
25	Gantner Pauline, "	109260	Munich 7.12.67
26	Gleissl Maria, "	109267	Rottweil 17.10.1871
27	Goll Anna, "	109261	Pasing 9.5.99
28	Grasel Anna, "	109264	Schoenau 11.12.06
29	Gruber Magdalena, "	109259	Munich 9.11.01
30	Gruber Ursula, "	109274	Asenbach 14.3.85
31	Hager Elli, "	109286	New-York 25.6.81
32	Hartsberger Josefa, "	109313	Ottenshofen 9.2.23
33	Heigel Kreuzma, "	109296	Amberg 16.8.1891
34	Heinle Magdalena, "	109233	Frittriching 31.7.1910
35	Hierstatter Franziska, Neudorf	109290	Munich 5.11.1883

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current No.	Name and first name	T.-No.	place	date of birth
36	Haberber Olga, Neusetting	109288	Munich	2. 6.1903
37	Hofberger Maria,	"	Haushart	18. 3.1897
38	Holzgrasser Annemarie "	109324	Munich	26. 7.1920
39	Huber Berta,	"	Eggenfelden	5. 9.1910
40	Joony Elisabeth,	"	Munich	25. 2.1888
41	Koegl Maria,	"	Mauern	1. 5.1922
42	Koestner Elst,	"	Munich	7. 8.1921
43	Kopp Frieda,	"	Trostberg	24. 8.1896
44	Korczowski Ella,	"	Berlin	28. 4.1882
45	Kreuz L illie,	"	Munich	12. 1.1872
46	Kreitmayer Franziska,	"	Munich	16. 5.1890
47	Kugler Franziska,	"	Hoeg	17. 5.1885
48	Kuss Berta,	"	Furtwangen	16. 7.1887
49	Lefing Anna,	"	Munich	21.10.1882
50	Loeffmann Maria,	"	Munich	20. 7.1881
51	Lohmeier Anna,	"	Oberlaufing	19. 6.1874
52	Losbichler Maria,	"	Taufkirchen	13.10.1918
53	Mangstl Maria,	"	Weihen	18.10.1920
54	Manz Elise,	"	Munich	19.11.1872
55	Mayer Malie,	"	Koldl	18. 1.1889
56	Mayer Anna,	"	Munich	27. 1.1908
57	Mickl Anna,	"	Inchenhofen	22. 8.1902
58	Nacher Klara,	"	Munich	15. 6.1920
59	Oppel Anna,	"	Munich	17. 1.1902
60	Pappermann Karoline,	"	Gunzenhausen	30. 4.1906
61	Pfefferer Anna,	"	Munich	24.11.1877
62	Plebst Therese,	"	Steinlach	20. 5.1893
63	Plödl Maria,	"	Munich	5.12.1888
64	Poeltl Maria,	"	Munich	4. 4.1881
65	Reckl Magdalena, nee Schaffer	"	Munich	24. 1.1869
66	Rauch Frieda,	"	Munich	5.10.1911
67	Reindl Maria,	"	Schoonsu	26.12.1896
68	Rosch Josefina,	"	Munich	16. 9.1896
69	Ries Anna, nee Blaischer	"	Munich	8. 7.1886
70	Reckinger Karoline,	"	Landshut	24. 5.1878
71	Reckl Rosine,	"	Regensburg	28. 9.1891
72	Rosch Sofia, nee Sturm	"	Schwab.Hall	16.10.1871
73	Rott Anna,	"	Burgholz	9. 6.1908

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Current No.	Name and first name	N.No.	place and date of birth
74	Sedlmair Thereso, Ecksberg	98770	Gantonham 2. 6.1899
75	Seemann Maria, Neuoetting	109455	Aufham 19. 8.1881
76	Sellmayer Adelheid, "	109466	Niederau- dorf 23. 3.1925
77	Suess Friede, "	109549	Munich 27. 4.1915
78	Schoeffler Anna, "	109469	Kirchsee- on 30.11.1920
79	Schiessl Maria, "	109535	Puchheim 1. 1.1915
80	Schlagberger Philomena, "	109536	Tacharting 21.8.1900
81	Schoenig Thereso, "	109474	Munich 28.10.1913
82	Scharer Theresia, Ecksberg	98782	Treham 4.10.1876
83	Schweiger Katharina, Moudt. des Baumer	109548	Munich 24.11.1877
84	Schwanhauser Maria, "	109534	Garmisch 7. 1.1913
85	Schweiger Anna, "	109470	Munich 19.10.1902
86	Schweiger Maria, "	109468	Leissing 5. 1.1914
87	Stadler Babette, des Veholacker "	109490	Fuersten- feldbruck 15. 8.1865
88	Strain Barbara, des Gabenau Hofmaier	95868	Kleinbien- zenau 1.12.61
89	Sturm Babette, Neuoetting	109482	Munich 17. 7.1892
90	Sturm Hildegard, "	109486	Stadl 22. 9.1925
91	Trinkberger Susanna, "	109501	Lindach 1. 2.1859
92	Trinkgold Maria, "	109498	Dechau 13. 8.1876
93	Wester Johanna, "	109509	Munich 30.12.1919
94	Wiesmaier Maria, "	109512	Munich 8. 9.84
95	Wimbauer Maria, "	109530	ampfing 31. 5.14
96	Zeiler Anna, "	109545	Neumarkt 30.10.20

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CONTINUED

handwritten remark: 19th transport

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior/ Public Health Division of 13 February 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Foundation for Institutional Care (Gemeinnützige Stiftung für Anstaltspflege) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.), taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Elbing, 29 April 1941

(signature) E. Kuepper (?)

The Commissioner of the
General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H.
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

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Mem

TRANSPORT LIST.

Dispatching institution: Rglfing-Haar Carried out on: 29 April 194

Current No.	Name and First Name	Place and date of birth
1	Buschiowecke Walter, Schoenbrunn	Munich 4.11.1923
2	Leiber Siegfried,	" 28.11.1910
3	Daschner Josef,	" Oversass 5. 4.1919
4	Dornisch Ludwig,	" Munich 26. 2.1901
5	Ebenboeck Maximilian,	" Munich 24.10.1913
6	Eberl Jakob,	" Schalkofen 4.11.1907
7	Pischhaber Franz,	" Salzburg 27.11.1922
8	Purtner Augustin,	" Munich 20. 7.1922
9	Hacker Hubert,	" Munich 13.11.1891
10	Hager Franz,	" Waskirchen 17. 5.1920
11	Haller Erwin,	" Munich 22. 2.1925
12	Haunschild Karl,	" Munich 1. 9.1885
13	Heidrich Otto,	" Moschitz 11.11.1877
14	Hollenburger Ludwig,	" Huston 14. 8.1911
15	Huber Florian,	" Munich 9. 3.1924
16	Indle Albert,	" Aubing 21. 5.1922
17	Kirchener Josef,	" Oberholzhausen 14.1.1920
18	Kiermeyer Ludwig,	" Pellnkamm 25. 8.1925
19	Kirschner Alfred,	" Munich 23. 2.1903
20	Klotz Ludwig,	" Galtendorf 9. 7.1873
21	Kreutzer Hermann,	" Suernberg 27. 7.1919
22	Kurz Josef,	" Munich 31. 5.1912
23	Linow Helmut,	" Munich 5. 5.1916
24	Messner Otto,	" Munich 20.12.1910
25	Metz Josef,	" Arnzell 6. 2.1887
26	Moser Helmut,	" Lustheim 18. 5.1923
27	Mysia Kurt,	" Munich 2. 2.1924
28	Muehlfellner Albert,	" Goers 10. 8.1910
29	Neumeyer Josef,	" Sternberg 6. 2.1906
30	Oberauer Martin,	" Strass 29. 8.1910
31	Prechtl Josef,	" Munich 13. 4.1922
32	Roth Anton,	" Kempten 11. 1.1905
33	Rothgerl Thomas,	" Munich 1.10.1888
34	Saewald Rudolf,	" Frankfurt a/M. 13.2.191
35	Seidl Josef,	" Munich 30.7.190

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current No.	Name and first name	place and date of birth
36	Samlinger, Xaver, Schoenbrunn	Munich 23.12.1901
37	Sigl, Josef "	Munich 17. 9.1906
38	Schloderer, Peter "	Munich 30. 4.1899
39	Schletterer, Michael "	Lindl 28. 6.1914
40	Schneider, Josef "	Krey 31.10.1397
41	Schuster, Friedrich "	Ettersching 19.6.1902
42	Schwarz, Josef "	Munich 28.11.1901
43	Stengelo, Johann "	Munich 19. 7.1893
44	Vollmann, Otto "	Munich 28.12.1878
45	Voullinger, Max "	Steingriff 24.11.1919
46	Wachter, Joh. Julius "	Munich 31.10.1924
47	Wagner, Alois "	Schoenberg 7.10.1901
48	Waltershauser, Simon "	Munich 26. 1.1897
49	Wimmer, Eduard "	Oberfoehring 14.6.1910
50	Wiske, Ernst "	Munich 11. 2.1922
<u>current no. 21:</u>		
51	Dobler, Josef, Ursberg	Gosselshausen 4. 3.1899
52	Hain, Xaver "	Bad .ibling 4. 2.1915
53	Hoepfl, Josef "	Gerrotshausen 17. 2.1903
54	Sandmeier, Sebastian "	Taufkirchen 5. 7.1925
55	Schwarz, Josef "	Sternberg 13.10.1884
56	Walter, Johann "	Munich 1. 7.1913
<u>current no. 24:</u>		
57	Langwieser, Konrad, Schoenbrunn	Ottohrann 25. 5.1926

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TRANSPORT LIST No. 19

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar Carried out on: 29 April
(Schoenbrunn) 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.- No	Z.No.	Place and date of birth
1	Buschiewecke, Walter	150150	Munich	4.11.26
2	Daiber, Siegfried	150153	Munich	28.11.10
3	Daschner, Josef	150152	Overseas	5. 4.19
4	Dornisch, Ludwig	150157	Munich	23. 2.01
5	Ebenbaeck, Maximilian	150158	Munich	24.10.13
6	Eberl, Jakob	150159	Schalkofen	4.11.07
7	Fischenzeller, Albert	150161	Beer	28. 2.26
8	Fischhaber, Franz	150163	Salzburg	27.11.22
9	Furtner, Augustin	150165	Munich	20. 7.22
10	Hacker, Hubert	150172	Munich	13.11.91
11	Hager, Franz	150174	Waskirehen	17.6.20
12	Haller, Erwin	150175	Munich	22. 2.25
13	Haunschild, Karl	150176	Munich	1. 9.85
14	Heidrich, Otto	150178	Meschitz	11.11.77
15	Hollenburger, Ludwig	150180	Lusten	14. 8.11
16	Huber, Florian	150183	Munich	9. 3.24
17	Indle, Albert	150186	Mubing	21. 6.22
18	Kirchisner, Josef	150189	Oberholz- hausen	14. 1.20
19	Kiermayer, Ludwig	150188	Pallnkamm	25. 8.25
20	Kirchmayer, Ludwig	150190	Munich	28.12.17
21	Kirschner, Alfred	150191	Munich	23. 2.06
22	Kletz, Ludwig	150198	Geltendorf	9. 7.73
23	Krautner, Hermann	150200	Nuernberg	27. 7.19
24	Krieger, Josef	150201	Densauwerth	5.12.62
25	Kurs, Josef	150203	Munich	31. 5.12
26	Liner, Helmut	150205	Munich	5. 5.16
27	Messner, Otto	150210	Munich	26.12.10
28	Metz, Josef	150211	Amszell	6. 2.87
29	Moser, Helmut	150213	Lustheim	18. 5.25
30	Meymis, Karl	150214	Munich	8.2.24
31	Muehlfellmer, Albert	150216	Goers	10. 8.10

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Dispatching Institution: Page No. of Transport List No. of

Current Name and First Name No.	2	19	29 April 1941	T.-No.	K-No.	Place and date of birth
z X						
32	Neumeyer, Josef	150217	Sternberg	5.	2.08	
33	Oberauer, Martin	150218	Strass	29.	8.10	
34	Precht, Josef	150220	Munich	16.	4.22	
35	Roth, Anton	150229	Kempten	11.	1.05	
36	Rothner, Thomas	150230	Munich	1.	10.68	
37	Schwald, Rudolf	150240	Frankfurt/M.	16.	2.18	
38	Seidl, Josef	150241	Munich	30.	7.00	
39	Sendinger, Max	150243	Munich	23.	12.01	
40	Sigl, Josef	150244	Munich	17.	9.06	
41	Schloderer, Peter	150233	Munich	30.	4.99	
42	Schlottner, Michael	150232	Lindl	28.	6.14	
43	Schneider, Josef	150234	Krey	31.	10.97	
44	Schuster, Friedrich	150236	Ettersschlag	19.	6.02	
45	Name illegible, Josef	150238	Munich	28.	11.01	
46	Schögl, Johann	150249	Munich	19.	7.93	
47.	Vollmann, Otto	150254	Neulitz	28.	12.78	
48	Vollinger, Max	150255	Steingriff	24.	11.19	
49	Wachter Johann, Julius	150256	Munich	31.	10.24	
50	Wagner, Alois	150257	Schoenberg	7.	10.01	
51	Wagner, Johann	150258	Munich	24.	11.60	
52	Waltershauser, Simon	150260	Munich	26.	1.97	
53	Wimmer, Eduard	150263	Oberfoehring	14.	6.10	
54	Zaska, Ernst	150267	Munich	11.	2.22	

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Women

TRANSPORT LIST No.
pencilled: M 20 .. 23

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar

Carried out on:
29 April 1941

Current Name and First Name No.	Place and date of birth
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List No. 20

1 Abstreiter Anna, nee Bayer Schoenbrunn	Aislingen	7.6.1864
2 Anding Emilie,	Munich	15.9.1881
3 Anduy Caesilie,	Munich	30.10.1889
4 Bachmeier Josefa,	Puerholzen	20.7.1921
5 Bachmeier Josefina, nee Sensauer	Straubing	23.9.1893
6 Beierl Irmengard,	Munich	27.8.1924
7 Berner, Elise,	Munich	23.3.1910
8 Betzl Johanna, nee Leska	Schluckenau	18.8.1879
9 Bischoff Maria,	Wuerzburg	10.3.1864
10 Blank Anna,	Munich	13.10.1896
11 Brandhofer Christine, nee Will	Zelting	9.4.1870
12 Brandl Therese,	Perlech	26.12.1919
13 From Katharina, nee Bachfischer	Munich	14.12.1885
14 Brunner Barbara,	Munich	23.3.1897
15 Burgmeier Maria,	Oberhanshofen	1.12.1923
16 Bütz Josefa,	Reichenhall	16.3.1889
17 Dasch Frieda	Munich	16.10.1924
18 Diem Theodoline,	Munich	21.3.1908
19 Diepolt Marg. nee Linzmeier	Franzbrunnhuetten	16.4.1866
20 Dell Maria, nee Denler	Farchach	8.11.1877
21 Edelmann Barbara, nee Sihler	Munich	21.8.1883
22 Erne Marg. nee Weinbach	Munich	23.5.1901
23 Fischer Anna,	Schoenfeld	9.7.1898
24 Fischer Katharina,	Kolshausen	25.5.1911
25 Goth Hedwig, nee Balla	Gulabost	15.10.1888
26 Grimm Erika,	Munich	20.3.1920
27 Heberkorn Emilie,	Munich	10.12.1903
28 Hotter, Rosina,	Alburg	13.12.1886
29 Hauok Maria,	Munich	30.6.1876

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-35
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current			
No.	Name and first name	Place and date of birth	
30	Hausner Luise, Schoenbrunn	Eger	3.5.1883
31	Herzle Barbara,	Schongru	28.9.1920
32	Hieber Mathilde,	Landsberg	29.10.1864
33	Jakob Marie,	Poettmes	10.3.1916
34	Lochl Anna,	Munich	16.10.1882
35	Lang Barbara,	Menching	26.12.1897
36	Lindenthaler Rosa,	Taxa	7.8.1897
37	Maillaender Anna,	Rueckelteiten	25.6.1914
38	Maerkl Therese,	Guending	8.8.1901
39	Maerz Therese,	Munich	17.7.1913
40	Mausner Margarete,	Bruck	20.7.1888
41	Mayer Lydia, nee Bauer "	Wuersburg	18.3.1889
42	Reiter Paula,	Munich	19.1.1892
43	Schmid Mathilde,	Strassloch	1.4.1905
44	Tischmacher Thekla,	Oettingen	21.11.1890
45	Woelkl Assunta, Marie,	Mont-Cassio	1.1.1873
46	Wankler Walburga,	Ergoldsbach	20.11.1885
47	Bauer Rosina, Ursberg,	Oedenstockach	24.8.1908
48	Deibel Hermine,	Munich	7.6.1918
49	Drexl Monika,	Heratshausen	11.9.1887
50	Hierl Elisabeth,	Aibling	2.12.1876
51	Kampf Katerina,	Heidingsfeld	17.12.1896
52	Mueller Theresia,	Munich	19.5.1902
53	Poeppel Anna,	Ingolstadt	5.5.1918
54	Ramstetter Eleonore,	Munich	23.9.1889
55	Roschlein Marie,	Munich	24.3.1909
56	Sepp Melanie,	Steinach	26.12.1919
57	Siedler Margarete Elis."	Bernbeuren	2.6.1904
58	Siegl Marie,	Franking	7.12.1901
59	Sinnel Sofia,	Feldkirchen	12.5.1912
60	Schlaberl Therese,	Munich	9.10.1903
61	Schlammer Hedwig,	Birkland	23.9.1885
62	Staber Marie,	Bad Aibling	31.12.1875
63	Stengl Anna,	Untervindach	27.11.1916
64	Strobl Marie,	Reisen	16.10.1902
65	Unbekannt Aiga,	.....	.....
66	Wagnueller Elisabeth	Munich	18.6.1901
67	Wankner Anna,	Weihen	23.9.1925

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CONTINUED

current No	Name and first name	Place and date of birth
68	Weichmann Therese, Ursberg	Berching 25.5.1906
69	Wimmer Maria, "	Munich 8.5.1902
70	Zimmermann Walburg, "	Wald 7.1.1903
1.23.		
71	Airnseder Therese, Neuotting	Mittling 9.10.1914
72	Appel Josef, "	Munich 12.10.1907
73	Beckschneider Katherine, "	Meitenbeth 25.5.1925
74	Meier Maria, "	Herrsching 16.9.1917
75	Schmidt Barbara, "	Ringssee 11.5.1916
76	Trienbacher Friedr, "	Anhausen 10.10.1907
77	Ziss Anna, nee Frey "	Munich 16.4.1911

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 20

Dispatching institution: Delfing-Glar Carried out on: 29 April 1941
(Schoenbrunn)

Current name and first name T.-no. ZX-no. Place and date of birth.
No.

1	Abstreiter, Anna, nee Leyer	150268	Aislingen	7.5.61
2	Anding, Emilie	150272	Munich	15.9.81
3	Andony, Guozilie	150271	Munich	30.10.89
4	Bachmeier, Josefa	150273	Fuerholzen	20.7.31
5	Bachmeier, Josefina, nee Senauer	150274	Straubing	23.9.93
6	Feierl, Irmingard	150277	Munich	27.6.24
7	Berner, Elise	150282	Munich	23.3.10
8	Fetzl, Johanna, nee Laska	150280	Schluckenau	18.8.79
9	Fischhoff, Maria	150281	Muerzburg	10.3.64
10	Glent, Anna	150283	Munich	13.10.96
11	Frenthofer, Christine, nee Wild	150287	Zelting	9.1.70
12	Frenzl, Thereso	150288	Perlach	26.12.19
13	Frenzl, Katharina, nee Bachfiacher	150290	Munich	1.12.85
14	Frunner, Barbara	150291	Munich	23.2.97
15	Furgasler, Maria	150293	Oberhauens- hofen	1.12.23
16	Futz, Josefa	150293	Reichenhall	16.3.89
17	Dascher, Marie	150294	Munich	16.10.24
18	Diam, Theod. Cinto	150296	Munich	21.3.08
19	Dippold, Margaretha, nee Lindecker	150297	Frenzbrunn- huetten	16.4.86
20	Doll, Maria, nee Denler	150298	Ferschach	8.11.77
21	Dolmann, Barbara, nee Sailer	150303	Munich	31.8.82
22	Erne, Margaretha, nee Weinbach	150304	Munich	23.5.01
23	Fischer, Anna	150308	Schoenfeld	9.7.95
24	Fischer, Katharina	150309	Kolzhausen	25.5.11

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Current No.	Name and first name	No.	Place and date of birth
25	Goth, Hedwig nee Heller	150314	Budapest 15.10.88
26	Grimm Brike	150315	Munich 20.3.20
27	Haberhorn Emilie	10317	Munich 10.12.03
28	Hottel Rosine	150333	Alburg 12.12.80
29	Huck Marie	150318	Munich 30.6.76
30	Huener Luise	150322	Eger 3.5.83
31	Hörle Barbara	150308	Schongau 28.9.20
32	Hieber Mathilde	150330	Landsberg 29.10.64
33	Jakob Marie	150337	Pöchlarn 10.3.16
34	Leckl Anna	150346	Munich 16.10.82
35	Lang Barbara	150348	München 26.12.97
36	Lindenthaler Rosa	150350	Taxa 7.8.97
37	Meilander Anna	150355	Ruckstett 25.6.14
38	Meerl Therese	150356	Gundling 8.8.01
39	Meerz Therese	150357	München 17.7.13
40	Moser Margarete nee Bauer	150358	Bruck 20.7.88
41	Meyer Lydia	150360	Wasserburg 18.3.89
42	Reiter Paula	150377	Munich 19.1.92
43	Schmid Mathilde	150385	Stresslach ...4.05
44	Tischmacher Thelma	150397	Oettingen 23.11.90
45	Vogl Assunta Marie	150392	Mont-Cassio 1.1.73
46	Wankel Walburga	150405	Ergoldsbach 20.11.85

TRANSPORT LIST No. 21

Dispatching institution: Egling-Haar Carried out on: 29 April 1941
 (Ursberg)

Current No.	Name and first Name	T.-No.	No. XX	Place and date of birth
	1 Tobler, Josef	50045	Gosselshausen	4. 3. 99
	2 Fain, Peter	55978	Bad Aibling	4. 3. 15
	3 Hoepfl, Josef	50027	Gerretshausen	17. 3. 93
	4 Sandmeier, Sebastian	55947	Teufkirchen	5. 7. 35
	5 Schwarz, Josef	55979	Starnberg	13. 10. 84
cancelled: transport deferred	6 Siew, Hermann	101000	Munich	4. 3. 90
	7 Walter, Johann	55011	Munich	1. 7. 03
transport deferred	8 Jögle, Max	55009	Munich	25. 3. 90
	9 Bauer, Hedwig	101000	Odenstocken	24. 9. 99
	10 Lohel, Hermann	101040	Munich	7. 3. 13
	11 Braxl, Monika	101078	Haratshausen	11. 6. 7
	12 Rierl, Elisabeth	101037	Aibling	2. 12. 70
	13 Kumpf, Katharina	101712	Neidingsfeld	17. 12. 99
	14 Mueller, Theresia	101032	Munich	19. 5. 02
	15 Poepfel, Anna	101714	Ingolstadt	5. 5. 13
	16 Himmelfatter, Elionore	101035	Munich	23. 9. 39
	17 Roschkelein, Marie	101725	Munich	24. 3. 09
	18 Sepp, Melanie	101715	Steinach	22. 12. 19
	19 Siedler, Margarete Elisabeth	101054	Bernbeure	2. 3. 04
	20 Siegl, Marie	101730	Irrenking	7. 12. 1
	21 Simmet, Sofia	101739	Feldkirchen	12. 5. 12
	22 Schieberl, Theresia	101727	Munich	9. 10. 03
	23 Schlaucher, Hedwig	101732	Birkland	23. 9. 85
	24 Steber, Maria	101038	Bad Aibling	31. 12. 75
	25 Stengl, Anna	101055	Unterwindach	27. 11. 10
	26 Strobl, Marie	101053	Heisen	16. 10. 03
	27 Unbekannt Aiga	10105	.....	.....
	28 Wagnueller, Elisabeth	101733	Munich	13. 6. 01
	29 Wenkner, Anna	101059	Weiher	23. 9. 25
	30 Weichmann, Theresia	101734	Berching	25. 5. 00
	31 Wimmer, Marie	101000	Munich	8. 5. 02
	32 Zimmermann, Walburga	101718	Wald	7. 1. 03

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

Transport-List No. 24

Dispatching institution: Eelfing-Haar
(Schoenbrunn)

Carried out on: 29 April 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.- No.	Ex No.	Place and date of birth
1	Baur, Rudolf		150146	Munich 27.12.28
2	Bacherer, Georg		150147	Kiesels 17. 5.11
3	Christl, Johann		150151	Miltack 22. 9.74
4	Dietrich, Alois		150155	Dezzendorf 22.10.00
5	Fischer, Peter		150162	Metten 15. 2.84
6	Habbach, Erhard		150170	Miesbach 7. 1.02
7	Hindinger, Georg		150154	Scheurack 2. 6.27
8	Hofstetter, Andreas		150179	Augsburg 4. 6.23
9	Haber, Josef		150182	Ebenhausen 21.4.26
10	Hutter, Julius		150185	Augsburg 11.10.24
11	Knoch, Heinrich		150195	Hof. a.d.Saale 12.10.92
12	Kraus, Eugen		150199	Klingsmoos 18. 1.25
13	Langwieser, Konrad		150204	Ottobrunn 25. 5.26
14	Maier, Lorenz		150206	Trostberg 29.10.81
15	Marone, Heinrich		150207	Nieder-Weidstadt 16.10.19
16	Reis, Johann		150223	Schaffenburg 2. 6.15
17	Reitenauer, Xaver		150224	Augsburg 5.11.19
18	Rieblinger, Adam		150225	Augsburg 17. 6.23
19	Riss, Johann		150227	Erlangen 8.12.98
20	Saurer, Alfred		150239	Steinbachtal 18. 1.23
21	Schioglmaier, Franz		150246	Landshut 10. 8.00
22	Stampfl, Ferdinand		150248	Munich 26. 8.06
23	Vogel, Alfred		150253	Auerzburg 26.11.08
24	Voiberg, Michael		150262	Salzburg 31. 5.27

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior Public Health Division of 13 February 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Foundation for Institutional Care (Gemeinnutzige Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnutzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.), taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Eglfing, 20 June 1941

The Commissioner of the
General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H.
(Gemeinnutzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)
(signature) E. KUEPFER (?)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 21

Dispatching institution: Eglfing-Haar
(Schoenbrunn)

Carried out on: 20 June 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	No.	Place and date of birth
1	Beur, Rudolf released 1.12.40 from Schoenbr.*		150146	Munich 37.12.22
2	Becherer, Georg 17.6.41 Eglfing-Haar		150147	Kissels 17. 5.11
3	Christl, Johann 17.6.41 " "	"	150151	Miltach 22. 9.74
4	Dietrich, Alois 17.6.41 " "	"	150155	Deggendorf 22.10.00
5	Fischer, Peter 18.6.41 " "	"	150162	Motten 15. 2.84
6	Habbach, Erhard released from Schoenbr.*		150170	Miesbach 7. 1.02
7	Hindinger, Georg 17.6.41 Eglfing-Haar*		150154	Scheureck 2. 6.27
8	Hoffstetter, Andreas Kaufbeuren 28.11.40		150179	Augsburg 4. 6.23
9	Huber, Josef in Schoenbrunn died 30.11.40*		150182	Ebenhausen 21. 4.26
10	Hutter, Julius in Kaufbeuren 28.11.40*		150185	Augsburg 11.10.24
11	Knoch, Heinrich 17.6.41 E.-Haar		150195	Hof a.d. Saale 12.10.9
12	Kreus, Eugen in Kaufbeuren 28.11.40*		150199	Klingsbeek 18. 1.25
13	Maier, Lorenz 18.6.41, Eglfing-Haar*		150206	Frostberg 29.10.81
14	Marone, Heinrich 17.6.41 " "	"	150207	Fdr.-Weillstadt 16.10.19
15	Mais, Johann 17.6.41 " "	"	150223	Aschaffenburg 2. 6.15
16	Meiteneuer, Xaver 17.6.41 " "	"	150224	Augsburg 5.11.19
17	Rieblinger, Adam 18.6.41 " "	"	150225	Augsburg 17. 6.23
18	Ries, Johann to Erlangen 22.4.41*		150227	Erlangen 8.12.98
19	Saurer, Alfred 18.6.41 Eglfing-Haar *		150239	Steinbachtal 18.1.23
20	Spiegelmaier, Franz, M. 12.6.41 Eglfing-H.*		150246	Lendshut 10.8.08
21	Stemml, Ferdinand 17.6.41 " "	"	150248	Munich 26.9.06
22	Vogel, Alfred 17.6.41 Eglfing-Haar		150253	Wuerzburg 26.11.08

15 men

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1135
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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

We, Gertrude Levinger Civ. No. X-046178 and Enid M. Standring Civ. No. 413, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NC-1135.

Enid M. Standring
Civ. No. 413

Gertrude Levinger
Civ. No. X-046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

No. 5236/34.
State Ministry of the
Interior

Munich, 12 November 1940

Registered

pencilled note
illegible

To
Director Dr. Pfannmueller
or his deputy
of the Asylum

Eglfing-Haar.

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylums .

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylums. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 120 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 24 October 1940. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport- G.m.b. H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients , which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Restless patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. Insofar

(page 2 of original)

as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport. Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. In cases where the patients are committed by the courts, this information is to be transmitted to the penal authorities (Strafvollstreckungsbehorde), along with the file number. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133
CONTINUED

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institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133
CONTINUED

Certificate

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 3 January 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

according to Egling, 24 October 1940
list 5 of

24 October 1940 (signature) E. Puppe

For the Charitable Patients
Transport Corp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCU ENT No. EO-1133
CONTINUED

x - to be carefully guarded
xx - careful.....
xxx - very dangerous, to be guarded especially carefully

11th Transport List No. 5

Delivering Institution:

Asylum Egling-Neer

Completed on 24 Oct. 1940

No	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1.	Abeneier, Friedrich	1a-	x	50406 München 2/7/14
2.	Alzheimer, Guido	2		0390 Regensburg 13/3/97
3.	Bach, Johann	15		25274 Horkofen 1/4/97
4.	Barro, Friedrich	2		01000 New York 16/11/94
5.	Bauer, August	9		50120 München 29/4/08
6.	Bauer, Josef	21		50416 Altenerding 10/9
7.	Baumeister, Alfred	21		50391 Würzburg 25/6/95
8.	Baumgart, Hugo			50392 Heustadt/Donau 24/8/94
9.	Dr. Beckh, Richard			50393 Nürnberg 11/8/95
10.	Bermeister, Franz	17		50417 München 13/11/07
11.	Beyerlein, Karl	7		50123 Ansbach 21/11/00
12.	von Bibra, Wilhelm Frh.	7		50396 Kempten 4/2/75
13.	Bichner, Josef	4b.n		00945 München 26/9/11
14.	Biller, Franz	21		50420 Höllriegelskreuth 22/11/00
15.	Birk, Georg, farmer			25278 Hirschdorf Bl.
	friar in Andechs	21		Kempten 7/7/06
16.	Birkner, Erhard	21		25279 München 28/8/06
17.	Blank, Max	1 b		00852 München 20/9/98
18.	Bogner, Karl	9		50125 München 9/11/83
19.	Botzenhart, Georg	15		25282 Traunstein (illegit)
20.	Braun, Anton	21		25283 München 22/7/10
21.	Crusius, Friedrich	1b		25283 Tübingen 15/8/97
22.	Ballor, Josef	4b		01007 München 24/3/81
23.	illegible Hubert	9-remains here!		25296 München 19/12/15
24.	Dichtl, Josef	2		01001 Hohenzell b. Aichach 24/12/86
25.	Dietl, Karl	17		50429 München 4/12/10
26.	Dobmeier, Josef	15		50133 München 28/3/91
27.	Dünkofer, Josef	4b, o		01009 Rossham b. Regensburg 13/5/83
28.	Eiselo, Friedrich	2		50138 Her t Bibart 9/9/9
29.	Erhart, Josef	7		50142 Pahl Bl. Weilheim 14/3/89
	(page 2 of original) ++			
30.	Eser, Benno	1a o		50433 München 24/9/81
31.	Feichtner, Peter	9		50143 München 30/7/96
32.	Fellmer, Anton	2		01010 Reichenkirchen 23/4/74
33.	Feuerlein, Johann Konrad			50144 Schwabach 22/8/99
34.	Fichtel, Eugen	15		25294 Schnait 3/12/00

++ Sheet No.2 to the Transport List No.5 of 24 October 1940.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133
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Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940
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No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
35.	Fleissner, Johann	21 x	50437	München 9/1/90
36.	Fleischmann, Maximilian	11 o	01003	München 3/8/89
37.	Forster, Johann	remains hml	00949	München 5/11/85
38.	Goldbach, Bruno	2	01004	Berlin 18/7/02
39.	Greup, Gustav		00501	München 2/8/08
40.	Groß, Johann	4...	01011	Vondelsberg 13/7/81
41.	Grünwald, Martin	9	50161	Bauerberg 31/3/88
42.	Gunsolmann, Alexander	9	50172	Nürnberg 16/11/01
43.	Habecker, Josef	15	25302	München 13/3/97
44.	Hammel, Sebastian	21	25303	Aholting Kr. Straubing 19/11/91
45.	Hartmann, Franz Josef		25304	Schweinfurt 21/12/8
46.	Haun, Peter	1b/0	50165	München 17/3/96
47.	Hintermeier, Andreas	5	50166	Hirtlbach 30/11/12
48.	Hirneis, Eugen	15	50167	München 30/5/73
49.	Hoch, Georg	17	50168	München 17/3/17
50.	Hochgesand, Kurt	4b	00954	Heidelberg 7/4/13
51.	Holderried, Johann	2	00984	München-Forsten- ried 26/1/16
52.	Hörmann, Eduard		25315	München 1/2/03
53.	Hörner, Josef	21	50448	Passing b. München 27/4/98
54.	Hohenadl, Theodor		50169	Kriegshaber b. Augsburg 26/8/98
55.	Hohenleutner, Josef	15	50449	München 9/2/96
56.	Holland, Alexander	21xxx	50450	Ingolstadt 22/3/88
57.	Huber, Andreas	15	25317	Endham/ Erding 21/3/75
58.	Huber, August	21	50451	Neudingen Lkr. Tuttlingen 24/11/82
59.	Huber Georg	21	25318	Augsburg 15/9/04
60.	Huber, Jakob	1b o	00909	Bad Tölz 12/11/05
61.	Huber, Ludwig	9	00910	Neumarkt a.d. Rott 23/8/75
62.	Ihl, Heinrich	...	00864	München 5/10/90

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Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940

63.	Irl, Georg		01012	München 20/1/88
64.	Käspitzner, Georg		50174	München 24/6/12
65.	Kainhuber, Korbinian	21	50453	Deining Obb. 7/6/34
66.	Kammerer, Wilhelm	21	50454	Erding Obb. 24/5/09
67.	Karbowiak, Rudolph	....	25321	Kopenhagen 4/4/08
68.	Karg, Leonhard	15	50455	Markt Zeuln 28/2/70
69.	Kellermann, Georg		00359	Waischenfeld 23/9/75
70.	Korn, Ernst		01014	München 6/1/01
71.	Kinzy, Alfred		25323	Fürth 23/2/08
72.	Kirschenhofer, Wilhelm	21	25324	München 13/8/11
73.	Kitzbichler, Josef	17	25325	München 26/3/03
74.	Klinger, Martin	5	50458	Benching 26/8/04
75.	Kober, Georg	21	25326	München 20/1/99
76.	Kössler, Wilhelm	21	50459	München 5/7/89
77.	Kötterl, Peter		25328	Meh. Feld- moching 20/1/95

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Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940
(page 3 of original cont'd)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
78.	Kottenmaier, Jakob	21	25330	Oberschleißheim 22/1/91
79.	Kray, Walter		25332	Starnberg 29/10/71
80.	Kreitmayr, Xaver	21	50184	Thalmanns- dorf 15/11/94
81.	Kröner, Anton	7	50185	München 2/10/80
82.	Kürzinger, Georg	21	50461	Unterpindhart 20/4/82
83.	Kunzmann, Gregor	21xxx	50462	Augsburg 29/4/09
84.	Lämmel, Johann	41b	00961	München 12/3/61
85.	Lengmaier, Anton	15	25340	München 30/9/94
86.	Laubacher, Josef		01017	München 21/10/00
87.	Lochner, Clemens	4b	50456	München 2/3/09
88.	Leisti, Karl	1a..	00846	Igenhausen 10/7/90
89.	Liebe, Kurt	1b..	50197	Berlin 25/10/87
90.	Liebhart, Ludwig	85	50468	München 25/11/91
91.	von Liphart, Gotthart	7	50189	Ratshoff/ Livland 3/8/02
92.	Lorenz, Bernhard	9	50190	München 27/1/06
93.	Mayer, Ludwig	1b	00913	München 24/9/98
94.	Mayr, Leo	4b	00869	Oberammergau 7/3/81
95.	Meierhöfer, Ernst	1	50195	München 25/10/00
96.	Meindl, Josef	4b	50472	Wiederholdenstein- ampfung 25/2/78

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Sheet No. 4 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940.

remains				
97.	Meinzer, Johann	-9	50199	München 27/3/11
98.	Monsinger, Josef	1b 0	00870	Obermenzing 20/10/90
99.	Miller, Julius		50201	Ganhofen Lkr. Eggenfelden 13/11/
100.	Dr. Miller, Konstantin	7	25346	Beltingen 22/5/99
101.	Müller, Johann	9	00914	Augsburg 17/5/99
102.	Müller, Wilhelm		51212	Zeulenroda/ Th. 13/7/76
103.	Munk, Franz		50204	München 17/9/94
104.	Oberlechner, Johann	21	25352	Kohlgrub 10/12/
105.	Oeller, Karl	....	01019	München 22/7/82
106.	Ortlieb, Josef	...	50212	St. Georg B. Weilheim 12/6/88
107.	Sommer, Johann	9	50229	München 3/5/65
108.	Schaller, Richard	9	00922	München 17/11/00
109.	Schnitz, Willibald	1b	00927	München 21/12/60
110.	Schmidt, Franz	2	00994	München 12/2/04
111.	Schwarz, Andreas	9	00931	Waldhüttel- brunn Würzburg 26/1/86
112.	Strocker, Georg	1b	Pr.sing	00936 15/8/06
113.	Seid, Karl August	1b	00649	Laufach B. Aschaffenburg 11/3/96

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 4 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940
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No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
114.	Fraunhofer, Ludwig	15	50150	München 19/12/92
115.	Gebhart, Johann	21	25238	München 12/7/06
116.	Gautner, Fritz	9	50152	München 10/10/06
117.	Gornhäuser, Karl	9	50154	München 16/5/93
118.	Gillitzer, Ludwig	16	00900	München 11/4/05
119.	Gittel, Wilhelm,	17xxx	50155	Dieskau 18/1/23
120.	Giese, Anton		50156	München 16/10/02
23.	Schappel Ernst	21	25372	München 6/1/07
37.	Schleichner August	4 bc	000877	München 29/4/05
97.	Schotola Johann	21	50478	München 30/11/04

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lax, X 046 207, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1133.

6 January 1947

Fred Lax
X 046 207

No. 5236/34.

State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 12 November 1940

Registered

Pencil notation
illegible

To

Director Dr. Pfannmaeller
or his deputy
of the Asylum

Eglfing-Haar

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylums.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylums. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 15 November 1940. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Restless patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. Insofar

page 2 of original

as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible

RECEI. T

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 12 November 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Egging, 15 November 1940

(signature) E. Puppe

For the Charitable Patient
Transport Corp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1131
CONTINUED

Elfing-Haar

Sheet No. 1 12 of Transport-List No. 6 15/11/40

No.	Name	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
1.	Artmeier, Josef Georg Ecksb.	98840	Muenchen 9/9/12
2.	Baumann, Friedrich Paul "	98842	Muenchen 3/5/04
3.	Berger, Simon "	98845	Schlossberg 1/12/16
4.	Blumoser, Franz "	98984	Widing 1/3/20
5.	Dillhofer, Ludwig "	98985	Perchent 26/2/12
6.	Duetsch, Heinrich "	98986	Muenchen 3/12/04
7.	Eck, Kasper "	98852	Riedera 1/2/05
8.	Ellmann, Jakob "	98854	Frauenchiemsee 22/10/22
9.	Fronauer, Felix "	98862	Grossholzhausen 13/6/15
10.	Hacklechaer, Johann "	98926	Reithof 17/5/93
11.	Hermannsdorfer, Nikolaus "	98919	Dorfen 6/12/08
12.	Hinterschwepfinger, Martin "	98918	Altoetting 7/9/19
13.	Hoffmann, Karl Michael "	98917	Kimpelung 24/5/94
14.	Humbert, Otto "	98912	Zeiskem 30/8/13
15.	Kochle, Max "	98907	Muenchen 24/10/00
16.	Kriechbaumer, Franz "	98905	Kracmus 30/5/21
17.	Lidl, Johann "	98897	Partenkirchen 12/5/17
18.	Lemberger, Sigmund "	98895	Muenchen 30/8/83
19.	Maier, Josef "	98990	Niederleuterbach 10/5/22
20.	Muding, Karl "	98886	Muenchen 21/6/17
21.	Pfleger, Gottfried	50399	Breunburg 8/11/84
22.	Penn, Andreas	25358	Berchtesgaden 3/5/12
23.	Pultz, Walter	25361	Bayreuth 7/1/06
24.	Radlmeier, Rudolf	001021	Regensburg 19/7/14
25.	Rosen, Ludwig Ecksb.	98863	Muenchen 7/8/22
26.	Reistle, Werner	000847	Muenchen 4/1/12
27.	Richter, Alfred Albert Ecksb.	98879	Muenchen 13/1/11
28.	Riedhammer, Johann B. "	98877	Muenchen 23/3/97
29.	Rieger, Anton "	98876	Affeking 30/9/19
30.	Rinser, Josef "	98875	Oberwoehr 9/3/92

Pencilled notation: 24 Elfing
33 Ecksberg

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HC-1131
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 2

of Transport-List No. 6

15/11/40

No.	Name	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
31.	Sand, Otto	25386	Boren 25/11/04
32.	Selles, Georg	001026	Grundholm 13/4/91
33.	Sichler, Wilhelm	50226	Muenchen 4/2/01
34.	Schluttenhofer, Anton Ecksb.	98977	Dingolfing 24/11/17
35.	Schmid, Alois	50403	Schenbech 3/9/01
36.	Schneider, Ludwig	50466	Oberdelling 19/1/07
37.	Schulzer, Karl	25377	Muenchen 3/1/01
38.	Schwab, Karl	25376	Erlangen 5/11/01
39.	Spaeth, Johann	000999	Sellech 9/1/00
40.	Spendlinger, Josef Ecksb.	98818	Doindorf 29/7/99
41.	Sterk, Jakob	25398	Muenchen 12/7/96
42.	Steinbacher, Josef Ecksb.	98921	Reichenhall 3/3/98
43.	Strobl, Max	25383	Muenchen 20/9/05
44.	Stubhan, Anton Ecksb.	98826	Reichenhall 13/3/96
45.	Thalhauser, Josef	50491	Rosbach 9/3/00
46.	Viermetz, Josef Ecksb.	98962	Neuotting 6/1/20
47.	Wagner, Franz Seraph Ecksb.	98831	Penzing 25/9/96
48.	Walz, Konrad	001029	Muenchen 27/9/03
49.	Weber, Eduard	000887	Muenchen 17/7/04
50.	Wenger, August	000975	Muenchen 23/1/06
51.	Wettemann, Hermann	50256	Muenchen 15/2/02
52.	Wildfeuer, Paul Ecksb.	98963	Pasing 18/11/13
53.	Wimmer, Ludwig	000942	Muenchen 6/4/91
54.	Worl, Franz Xaver	50263	Muenchen 30/10/00
55.	Zehentner, Martin	25394	Westendorf 10/5/04
56.	Zeiningner, Josef	001032	Pfarrkirchen 2/3/86
57.	Zillner, Martin Ecksb.	98836	Winkl 3/12/13

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1131
CONTINUED

Eglfing-Haar

Sheet No. 1 12 of Transport-List No. 7 15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	T No.	Patient No.	date and place of Birth
1	Aichlmeier, Anna		25129	Kronenberg 30/12/02
2	Axenboeck, Ursula Ecksb.		98940	Gers a/Inn 12/2/03
3	Bauer, Franziska "		98938	Siebenbrunn 9/3/86
4	Beck, Rosina-Marie-Ther. Ecksb.		25215	Reichenheim 6/7/91
5	Becker, Maximiliane Ecksb.		98936	Muenchen 9/2/18
6	Berger, Helburg		000809	Muenchen 23/6/96
7	Bernhard, Klara		25216	Muenchen 21/3/96
8	Bickl, Josefine		000727	Muenchen 11/10/04
9	Binder, Therese Elise Ecksb.		98714	Muenchen 26/2/97
10	Bindl, Marie		25217	Innereigen 5/11/85
11	Bloesch, Marie		000631	Muenchen 17/3/95
12	Bohl, Luise Anne Ecksb.		58535	Muenchen 20/8/01
13	Breitenauer, Johanne Marg. Ecksb.		58933	Muenchen 8/9/13
14	Brunner, Marie		50053	Muenchen 13/12/86
15	Brunner, Anna Ecksb.		58932	Muenchen 25/1/20
16	Cinyburg, Emma		000726	Muenchen 13/8/39
17	Drurer, Katharina		00065	Hilbertshausen 10/11/82
18	Dollacker, Frieda		25153	Muenchen 19/8/95
19	Eder, Rosa		000813	Muenchen 16/7/08
20	Flammenboeck, Therese Ecksb.		98928	Echolz 29/12/23
21	Friedemann, Martha		000755	Mehren 15/5/93
22	Geier, Katharina		000634	Schmichen 16/5/96
23	Gerstner, Christina Ecksb.		98689	Simbach 8/3/09
24	Grindl, Katharina "		98694	Luch 13/10/93
25	Gruenberger, Ursula "		98692	Feintenberg 26/9/11
26	Guckenberger, Therese		000614	Halling 29/4/98
27	Heckl, Marie Ecksb.		98943	Doerfl 15/8/03
28	Hefner, Emma		25235	Oberndach 11/5/95
29	Haulbauer, Katharina Ecksb.		98945	Unterirchem 11/12/03
30	Haus, Therese "		98703	Grund 18/12/13
31	Horing, Antonie		000733	Kiel 25/2/97
32	Holler, Agatha Ecksb.		98946	Muenchen 1/3/08
33	Hoffmann, Helene		000713	Muenchen 19/2/96
34	Hogger, Katharina Ecksb.		98946	Ainring 3/7/12
35	Jorkann, Marie		25240	Dortmund 21/8/02
36	Kirchmeier, Elisabeth		000619	Illerrieden 25/6/03
37	Kleiner, Karolina		000737	Muenchen 24/1/01

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1131
CONTINUED

Eglfing-Haar

Sheet No. 2 of Transport-List No. 7 15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	T No. Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
38	Kohlpa..tner, Marie	000784	Hofleiten 9/2/99
39	Kuglstatte, Marie Gertr. E	98590	Reichenhall 31/5/90
40	Kuhn, Anna Ecksb.	98742	Muenchen 5/7/15
41	Lindermaier, Theodore	000674	Ellenhausen 31/1/92
42	Lohmueller, Marie Ecksb.	98952	Petersdorf 26/7/28
43	Lutz, Johanna "	98953	Muenchen 29/7/05
44	Mayer, Auguste "	98756	Hainbach 23/8/97
45	Wiedl, Katharina	50066	Forsthart 25/1/80
46	Muehlbauer, Berta	000636	Stallach 26/4/10
47	Munzgr, Katharina Ecksb.	98956	Talhausen 16/11/22
48	Paulus, Marie "	98957	Oberdarching 10/2/14
49	Peierl, Adelheid	000823	Schlott 5/11/95
50	Pfeffenberger, Marie	000743	Muenchen 23/10/95
51	Pi..l, Anne	000744	Muenchen 14/5/01
52	Plöckinger, Berta Ecksb.	98960	Polzing 20/4/21
53	Rauch, Marie	000720	Waldmuenchen 13/6/69
54	Riedl, Barbara Anne Ecksb.	98964	Mooemuehle 9/12/16
55	Rindfleisch, Henriette	000826	Bayreuth 25/2/93
56	Ring, Therese	000827	Schoenau 25/2/05
57	Seltenreich, Viktoria	25259	Saecking 13/2/09
58	Spinngruber, Marie	000787	Muenchen 9/3/09
59	Suenkel, Margaretha	000656	Loers 12/9/07
60	Scheidl, Josefa	000654	Muenchen 27/2/00
61	Schorer, Marie	000732	Perach 22/11/66
62	Schora, Philomena	000551	Bad Teolz 15/10/04
63	Schickl, Marie	000830	Untergrainau 20/4/87
64	Schirmer, Frieda	000722	Muenchen 17/6/03
65	Schmid, Kreszenz	000682	Muenchen 13/1/21
66	Schneider, Amalie	000650	Landshut 22/2/86
67	Scholl, Therese	000831	Winklarn 11/3/86
68	Schreier, Marie Ecksb.	98968	Altomuenster 2/2/13
69	Schuster, Anna	000832	Dachau 25/1/87
70	Schwarz, Marie	000778	Jaegerreuth 26/9/99
71	Steingruber, Anna	000833	Muenchen-Aying 23/9/14
72	Steininger, Elsa	000748	Muenchen 18/10/07
73	Stimmer, Anna	000...	Muenchen 1/1/01
74	Thalhammer, Walburga	000...	Freising 10/1/20

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1131
CONTINUED

Egling-Haar

Sheet No. 3 of Transport-List No. 7 15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	T No.	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
75	Treffler, Anna		000768	Friedberg 4/10/94
76	Tusch, Aloisia		000762	Innsbruck 30/6/08
77	Ulrich, Augusto		000836	Neumarkt a/H 7/1/96
78	Weber, Rosa		000769	Olching 2/5/88
79	Willferth, Rebette		000657	Merienberg 29/12/86
80	Wolf, Hilde		000659	Strassburg 13/1/92
81	Zell, Marie		59110	Luttich 1/3. 20/2/01
82	Zinner, Katharina		000636	Foesching 28/2/02
83	Zint, Aloisia		000635	Laumenchen 17/10/99
84	Stadler, Maria	Ecksb.		Steinberg 7/9/10

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lex # X046207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NC-1131.

6 January 1947

Fred Lex
X046207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

No. 5236/3 .
State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 13 February 1941

Registered

To
Director Dr. Pfannmueller
or his deputy
of the Asylum

Eglfing-Haar

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylums.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylums. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 25 February 1941. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Restless patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed.
* Insofar as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. In cases where the patients are committed by the courts, this information is to be transmitted to the penal authorities (Strafvollstreckungsbehörde), along with the file number. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible

* page 2 of original

99

R E C E I P T

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 13 February 1941, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Egging, 13 February 1941

(signature) E. Puppe

For the Charitable Patient
Transport Corp.

Key to Transport lists No. 12 and No. 13

A	-	Attl	4	}	
E	-	Ecksberg	18		
EH	-	Egling-Hear	10		
G	-	Gabersee	8		
K	-	Kaufbeuren			
T	-	Taufkirchen	28		68
		not eligible any more	7	}	
		deferred	2		
					- 77

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132
CONTINUED

17th Transport List No. 12

Delivering Institution: Asylum
Eglfing-Haar

Completed on 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1	Anzengruber, Otto T		103797	Unterdietfurt 7/4/81
2	Bachmaier, Georg E		98837	Neuoetting 31/7/74
3	Bauer, Johann G		96190	Lamprecht 24/6/82
4	Bauer, Josef A		98095	Muenchen 4/11/05
5	Bauer, Sebastian S	geo.	96192	Greiling 1/6/78
6	Becher, Andreas T		103815	Epfach 11/5/89
7	Beer, Josef T		103813	Muenchen 7/11/72
8	Dietl, Friedrich T		103827	Muenchen 5/3/96
9	Dirscherl, Gustav T		103825	Muenchen 24/7/05
10	Englhard, Josef E		99013	Muenchen 8/6/08
11	Erner, Otto T		103828	Muenchen 30/10/03
12	Flossmann, Josef A		98134	Tegernsee 29/6/79
13	Foss, Ludwig E		98864	Salzburg 24/2/06
14	Friedl, Xaver T		103835	Gerolzhausen 18/11/99
15	Froehler, Wilhelm E		98863	Muenchen 3/9/15
16	Geitner, Karl T		103842	Muenchen 21/11/84
17	Graser, Otto T		103848	Hofstetten 21/11/76
18	Hieber, Heinrich T		103861	Muenchen 15/10/87
19	Heeglauser, Johann T	+	103715	Leug 25/4/88
20	Huber, Anton E		98988	Wasserburg 24/7/05
21	Huber, Josef E		99016	Oberfoehring 17/9/94
22	Huber, Max, Michael E 7		98913	Starnberg 16/3/21
23	Jakob, Josef E 8		98909	Ingolstadt 7/8/33
24	Karrer, Sebastian T 42		103731	Altheim 15/1/65
25	Kocher, Anton Q 27		96353	Muehlried 25/10/69
26	Koenig, Otto E 9		98906	Pfeffenhausen 4/11/29
27	Kurz, Johann G 25		96371	Berchtesgaden 24/6/63
28	Lechner, Georg T 43		103752	Muenchen 18/8/86
29	Loder, Benno E 10		98895	Muenchen 19/2/76
30	Maerkl, Martin G 26		96598	Gedenhub 9/11/68
31	Maier, Martin A 21		98157	Agatharied 12/4/02
32	Malterer, Georg T 47		103763	Schweinm 17/2/84
33	Marweg, Stanislaus T 45		103758	Schildberg 17/7/81

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-Haar

sheet No. 2 to the Transport list No. 12

of 25/2/41

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
34	Mayer, Lorenz E. 2. esc.		99025	Eschbach 27/ 3/25
35	Mueller, August EH 60		001018	Bosen 19/ 5/08
36	Oberbeck, Jakob T 46		103781	Muenchen 19/10/60
37	Perl, Michael G 27		96428	Prien 7/ 1/70
38	Pfeuffer, Andreas E		50216	Rittershausen 3/ 5/71
39	Plank, Albert T 41		103791	Duarnsricht 30/ 6/05
40	Platz, Kurt T 95		103790	Innsbruck 23/ 8/06
41	Pletschacher, Johann A		98206	Traundorf 17/12/62
42	Preisinger, Josef T		103792	Muenchen 9/10/07
43	Rill, Josef T 50		103698	Unterfinning 13/ 3/87
44	Ruess, Josef T		103691	Muenchen 24/ 7/00
45	Seefelder, Benedikt EH 62		000970	Pflugdorf 5/ 4/64
46	Simmeth, Karl T 52		103680	Eggenfelden 31/10/72
47	Springli, Sebastian E. 2. Ekel.		98816	Berchtesgaden 5/ 6/75
48	Schedl, Karl T 53		103657	Unsernherrn 22/12/66
49	Schoenhserl, Johann G		96492	Laaber 20/12/72
50	Schrems, Ottmar EH deferred by the physician		50239	Kirchdorf 16/ 3/68
51	Schuster, Johann T 54		103645	Gaimersheim 12/ 5/90
52	Stoschl, Franz T 55		103669	Altenarding 22/ 7/82
53	Strasser, Franz G 21		96517	Westendorf 23/ 9/59
54	Streitl, Josef T 56		103668	Holzhausen 2/ 2/96
55	Thomas, Hermann EH 13		50250	Forst 22/ 2/77
56	Velasko, Ludwig EH		000885	Muenchen 10/ 8/75
57	Dr. Vogel, Andreas EH		50251	Augsburg 21/12/97
58	Wagenbauer, Ferdinand E		98827	Gmund 16/10/10
59	Wagenpfeil, Pantaleon	99003	Muenchen	2/ 4/15
60	Warda, Siegfried EH 66		50253	Blankenburg 28/ 1/04
61	Weber, Karl T 57		103628	Fuerstenfeldbruck 9/ 1/77
62	Weber, Paul E. Ekelberg		98830	Muenchen 25/ 8/12
63	Weinzierl, Hermann E 3		98829	Rosenheim 22/ 9/18
64	Wenning, Landolinus G 30		96542	Rosenheim 15/ 7/65
65	Wieberger, Georg E 14		98828	Loos 19/ 4/26
66	Wieser, Simon T 58		103621	Ammering 11/ 4/07
67	Will, Johann T 59		103615	Chur 1/ 2/93
68	Wismar, Mathias E. 2. esc.		98834	Geitensberg 7/ 5/05
69	Winter, Georg EH 69		illegible	illegible 4/11/62
70	Wurzer, Franz Xaver E 15		illegible	illegible 1/ 7/15

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 1132
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-Haar

sheet No. 3 to the Transport list No. 12

of 25/2/41

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
71	Zankel, Josef EH		001030	Woellersdorf 4/ 4/13
72	Zehentner, Karl E		98834	Hofham 29/ 8/02
73	Ziegler, Sebastian E illeg.		99946	Muenchen 26/11/23
74	Brandwirt, Georg E		98848	Kochoed 26/ 3/93
75	Merboldt, Heinrich EH		50200	Frankenthal 22/ 2/01
76	Peter, Fritz EH		50215	Laenzen 22/ 7/93
77	Sedlmeier, Karl E		98814	Schliersee 23/ 2/13

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. No-1132
CONTINUED

Key to Transport lists No. 12 and No. 13.

A	-	Att1		
E	-	Ecksberg	2-H	10
EH	-	Eglfing-Haar	60	11
G	-	Gabersee	12-17	6
K	-	Kaufbeuren		
T	-	Taufkirchen	18-59	42 - 69

not eligible any more 4

deferred 1 - 74

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1132
CONTINUED

17th Transport List No. 13

Delivering Institution: Asylum
Egling-Haar

Completed on 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1	Axthammer, Ursula G nee Wimmer		95735	Schnaitsee 19/10/68
2	Bauer, Katharina E	Ecksberg	95994	Irleberg 25/ 4/66
3	Behringer, Anna E nee Wendlinger		50050	Gundelfingen 1/ 6/76
4	Braun, Maria G		95750	Muenchen 16/ 1/64
5	Buchberger, Rosa T		103805	Kelheim 7/10/09
6	Buettner, Margaretha EH			
	nee Kornkammer (illegible)		25146	Ingolstadt 29/ 8/66
7	Elmannsberger, Franziska E		98728	Muenchen 4/ 8/03
8	Fanderl, Franziska T		103830	Muenchen 25/ 1/70
9	Franta, Maria T		103837	Muenchen 18/ 8/63
10	Gailhofer, Anna EH		50072	Muenchen 19/ 8/86
11	Goepl, Elisa T		103844	Pressat 26/ 8/71
12	Goetz, Anna T nee Stoib		103846	Egern 17/ 7/70
13	Goetzenberger, Therese T 13 nee Maierhofer		103845	Edenhausen 14/ 2/69
14	Gregor, Katharina T 24 nee Dauer		103849	Koetzting 10/2/70
15	Grillmayer, Franziska E		98691	Traunstein 27/ 4/64
16	Hinterecker, Karolina T		103863	Muenchsdorf 11/11/85
17	Hintermeier, Anna T nee Suessbauer		103711	Irnsing 13/12/74
18	Hoesl, Franziska T		103716	Koesslarn 14/12/69
19	Hofbauer, Franziska E 3		98730	Tarsdorf 26/ 2/70
20	Huber, Maria T nee Hien		103722	Geisling 27/ 1/70
21	Isaacs, Maria		103726	Aufham 6/ 3/05
22	Kapfer, Antonio T 24		103728	Holzkirchen 14/ 8/68
23	Kellermann, Babetta EH 62		50077	Roetz 30/ 6/03
24	Ketterer, Therese T 30		103733	Pfarrkirchen 25/ 8/94
25	Kislinger, Anna EH nee Fuchs		25196	Muenchen 19/ 3/94
26	Koller, Walburga T 31 nee Winter		103740	Kelheimwinzer 13/ 5/93

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-Haus

sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 13

of 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
27	Kupper, Elisabeth nee Kiesner	EH 64	25120	Schloss Adlitz 17/11/67
28	Lachermaier, Emma	T 32	103747	Muenchen 13/ 2/02
29	Langsmaier, Katharina	E 4 illeg.	98734	Sessen 8/ 5/96
30	Maier, Margarethe	G 14	95807	Ampling 6/11/66
31	Mayr, Margarete	E 5	98755	Egling 20/7/95
32	Mayr, Katharina, Therese	E illeg.	98754	Pfarrkirch 6/ 8/29
33	Mayr, Elisabeth	E 7	98954	Muehlstaett 25/ 3/06
34	Mayr, Josephine	EH 65	000740	Bocksberg 7/ 4/09
35	Meier, Auguste	T 33	103767	Muenchen 13/ 5/18
36	Meier, Marianne	T 34	103761	Muenchen 8/ 3/85
37	Kittermaier, Therese	T 25	103768	Hamberg 25/ 1/72
38	Miessler, Katharina nee Lahner	EH 26	50313	Steppach 16/ 3/09
39	Mirschl, Anna	G 15	95954	Zulling 6/ 9/85
40	Oechsl, Maria	T 36	103784	Guenzelhofen 13/ 1/92
41	103788 Pentenrieder, Maria	T 37	103788	Puch 29/11/07
42	Redl, Kressenz	T 38	103705	Strassdorf 18/ 1/90
43	Reicheneder, Maria	T 39	103690	Parkofen 5/ 6/89
44	Rennschaid, Therese	T 40	103701	Stanzell 25/ 9/80
45	Rieder, Karoline	EH 67	50092	Willersdorf 11/ 3/60
46	Rossmann, Hedwig	T 41	103693	Muenchen 15/ 3/07
47	Segwitz, Herta	T 42 illeg.	103687	Mittenberg 23/ 2/95
48	Sewald, Berta	T 43	103681	Dorfen 20/10/07
49	Spoerkl, Anna	G 16	90089	Feichten 3/ 8/80
50	.....enke, Eugenie	T 44	103679	Tomsk 6/ 4/03
51	Sch.....er, Mathilde	T 45	103665	Muenchen 6/12/70
52	S.....ler, Anna nee ...inger	T 46	103664	Muenchen 24/ 4/74
53	....., Anna	T 47	103663	Annbrunn 27/12/82
54	....., Babette illegible	T 48	103656	Weilheim 14/12/69
55	illegible	T 49	103649	Muenchen 23/ 4/91
56	....., Therese	T 50	103647	Zeiling 9/ 7/09
57	....., Maria	T 51	103671	Riesling 23/ 9/74
58	illegible	T 52	103672	illegible 28/ 8/70
59	illegible	T 53	10367.	illegible 26/ 4/70
60	illegible	illeg.	illeg.	illegible 27/12/73
61	illegible	17	95868 illegible	30/ 3/67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-H r

sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 13

of 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
62	Strom, Karolina T 54		103666	Rossingen 14/ 3/06
63	Thoms, Karolina T 55		103639	Kuenchen 20/ 5/80
64	Wassner, Maria E 8		98790	Wisen 17/ 2/99
65	Weber, Josefina EH 68		000688	Kuenchen 4/ 2/83
66	Wildmoser, Therese T		103617	Dachau 27/ 3/10
67	Wimmer, Margareta T 59 nee Ries		103625	Frauenreuth 22/ 2/66
68	Wimmer, Martha T 58		103614	Kuenchen 5/ 2/03
69	Witt, Maria T 59 nee Weissbacher		103619	Heichenhall 26/ 2/93
70	Zeillinger, Anna E 9		98797	Tuessling 26/ 6/76
71	Zwick, Therese EH 59		000839	Erbing 3/ 1/95
72	Lang, Karolina E 10		98738	Windorf 9/ 5/04
73	Loesch, Rosalie E 11		98733	Unterfoehring 1/ 8/01
74	Stang, Angela EH		00686	Rosenheim 10/ 9/08

65

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lax, X 046207, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1132.

7 January 1947

Fred Lax
X 046207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

November 1st, 1940

Therapeutic Establishment
of Werneck by Wuersburg

Gentlemen,

I learned that my mother, Frau Gertrud S e n d e r , is supposed to be no longer in Werneck.
As her only child and as an American citizen who has contributed to the costs of my mother's upkeep, I request you kindly to give me an indication as to the present whereabouts of my mother.

I should be very thankful if you would give me such indication by return, air mail. Please charge any eventual expenses to my privileged frozen account with the Bayerische Vereinsbank in Wuersburg.

Respectfully

signed: Hans Sonder
c/o Topsy's
112-01 Queens Blvd.
Forest Hills N.Y.
U.S.A.

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcella Nolan , 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document NO. 1144

Marcella Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO 1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

Nr. 5289
1 Enclos.

To: The Management of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establish-
ment

Egging- Haar

transmitted with request to handle directly, the present
location of Gertrud Sonder being unknown in this
establishment.

Warneck, 3 December 1940
The management of the Therapeutic and Nursing
Establishment of Warneck
signed: Dr. Papst.

drament
dat. 7.12.40. W

No. 8364

V. k. H. with 1 enclosure transmitted
to the Public Utility Sack Transportation G.m.b.H. Berlin W9,
Potsdamerplatz 1

with request for attention.
Egging 7 December 1940
the Management:

CERTIFICATE

8 Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Nolan 6429, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages
and that the above, is a true and correct translation of
the original document No. 1144

Marcelle Nolan

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

Elsa Sara Hochheimer

Mainz, 1 December 1940

To:
The Management of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment
Egling-Haar

I beg to inquire herewith whether my cousin Herr Oswald Feis from Deidenheim in der Pfalz is in your establishment. He reported to me some time ago from the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment in Ansbach that he was being transferred to Egling. Directly I wrote him three times enclosing a stamped envelope for answer, without receiving any news from him. A parcel sent to him was also returned to me. I request you kindly to let me have some news as soon as possible as to his state of health and as to whether he is still staying in your establishment. I should like to prepare him a Christmas treat. Thanking you in advance for your prompt notification I am

Most respectfully,
signed: Elsa Lucie Sara Hochheimer
Mainz, Martinstrasse 38/1

Enclosed: return postage
12 Pfennig stamps

Draft ddt. 6.12.40 W

No 8823

V.K.R. transmitted to

The Public Utility Sick Transportation G.m.b.H. Berlin W.9
Potsdamerplatz 1

with request for attention.

Egling, 6 December 1940

The Management
(Pfannmueller)

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document NO. 1144

Marcelle Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT
dat. 6.12.40. W

Mrs.
Elsa Lucie Sara Hochheimer
Mainz
Martinsstrasse 38./1

Egging, 6.Dec.1940

Subject: Heis Oswald Larnel
Your letter of December 1,40

We have forwarded your letter to the competent agency
because the name of the receiving center is unknown to us.

CERTIFICATE

8. Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the original
NO. 1144

Marcelle Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO -1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

COPY!

Kaiserslautern, 1 Dec. 1940

To the
Director of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment
Eglfing-Haar near Munich

Sir,

In reference to a letter of the Therapeutic and Nursing
Establishment at Rutzberg which informed me
that Mrs. Maria Rubel, nee Seeh, of Hockespeyer (Saar Pfalz)
had been transferred to the Therapeutic and Nursing
Establishment Eglfing-Haar may I, on behalf of Mrs. Rubel's
brothers and sisters, beg you to send me pertinent infor-
mation about her.

Yours truly,
(signed) per Mrs. Johanna Moritz
" Paula Moritz

turn over

CERTIFICATE

8 December 1946

I, Marcelle Nolan, hereby certify that I am thoroughly con-
versant with the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the original
document NO. NO 1144.

Marcelle Nolan

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-114
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT
mdt. 4.12.40. W

Mrs. Johanna Sara Moritz

Kaiserslautern
16, Adolf Hitlerstr.

Bglfing, 4. December 40

Subject: Hubel Maria
your letter of 1. December 40

We have forwarded your letter to the competent agency
because the name of the receiving center is unknown to us.

(initial) J

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the original
document NO. 1144

Marcelle Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

COPY!

Franz Karpe

Stuttgart-N, 2 Dec. 1940
Seestrasse 64

To the
Director of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Eglfing-Haar near Munich

As legally appointed guardian of about 10 year old Richard Hamburger of Eechingen, I am taking the liberty of asking you for information. Until two months ago the boy has been in St. Josefstift at Saemden/Main. Upon inquiry the office there I learned from the boys uncle who had applied to that institute that the whereabouts of little Richard was unknown. I found out that he is staying with you. The boy's parents, who are abroad, are now inquiring after the child's health. I therefore beg you to please inform me about the child's health and his whereabouts by return mail in order that I be informed personally as is my duty and thus be enabled to report to the worried parents as soon as possible.

Thanking you, I am
Respectfully yours,

Signed: Franz Israel Karpe

CERTIFICATE

8. Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above, is a true and correct translation of the document No. No- 1144

Marcelle Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

Draft
met. 4. 12. 40. W

Mr.
Franz Israel Karpe

Stuttgart- N
Stc-Strasse 64

Eglfing, 4 December 1940

Subject: H a m b u r g e r , Richard, Israel
to letter from 2.12.40.

We have forwarded your letter to the competent
authority, because the receiving center is unknown to us.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 January 1947

I, Marcelle NOLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages
and that the above is a true and correct translation of
the original document No. NO-1144.

Marcelle NOLAN
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

Memmingen, 4. December 1940

To:
The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Eglfing/Haar near Munich.

Subject: Bertha Weil

The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment Kaufbeuren
informed me upon request that my cousin

Mrs. Berta Weil, nee Rosenbaum

of whom I am the sole relative still living in Germany, has
been transferred to your establishment.

I beg for permission to call upon you asking how she is
and on which days of the week I may visit her.

Perhaps you are furthermore in a position to tell me what
are the best possible way to reach Eglfing from Munich.

Thanking you in advance
Most respectfully,

(signed) Benno Israel
Rosenbaum

(typed) Benno Israel Rosenbaum

return-stamp!

CERTIFICATE.

8. Jan. 1947

I, Marcello Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and
that the above is a true and correct translation of the
original document

Marcello Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT
mdt. 6.12.40. W

Mr.
Benno Israel Rosenbaum
Memmingen

Egging, 6. December 1940

Subject: Weil Berta Sara
to letter from 4.12.40

Bertha Sara Weil has been transferred together with a collective transport of Jewish inmates to some other establishment according to a decision of the Ministry of the Interior. The name of the new establishment is not known to us. The relatives shall be informed by the receiving center.

CERTIFICATE

8. Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original

Marcelle Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy!

Sender:
Lina Sara Sturm
Nurnberg
Theodorstr. 3/0

Theodorstr. 3/0
Nurnberg, 10. December 1940

To the
Office of Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Hilfing-Haar

Subject: My son and ward
Berthold Israel Sturm.

With reference to your letter dated 21 September dealing with the notification concerning my son and your bill of expenses of 7 October (RM 18.50) as well as the new bill of expenses, I have transferred RM 240.78 to you from my account at Erlangen.

Since, however, I do not know where the check (Pantenschein) has to be stamped before the end of the month according to regulations besides the last known address of my son, I herewith enclose it and request that it be either returned to me after having been stamped or, that I be informed as to where I should send it in order to have it provided with the necessary stamp- in either case I ask that the check be returned.-
1 postal stamp is enclosed.

Respectfully yours,
sign. Lina Sara Sturm

Incl.
1 pension-slip
1 stamp

over

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcella Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document NO. 1144

Marcella Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO- 1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

Berlin-Charlottenburg, 19. Dec. 40

To the Management of the
Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment
Erling-Haar

Having, pursuant upon letter of the 22. November 40,
received no reply to this day from the competent office
to which you transmitted my letter for further attention,
I request you to give me the address of this office so that I
can apply there directly.

We absolutely want to inquire about our brother Hugo,
an anxiety you will certainly understand. The fate of our
sick brother is of great concern to us.

Kindly requesting a prompt answer.

I am respectfully yours
(signed:) Frau Aug. Sara Kahn

Please turn over

CERTIFICATE

8. Januar 1947

I, Marcello Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German Languages and that
the above is a true and correct translation of the original
document No. NO-1144.

Marcello Nolan
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

COPY!

Elberfeld, 30.12.40

To the
Management
of the Sanatorium and Nursing Home

Eglfing.

Since I did not receive a reply to my various inquiries about my sister Elsa Gross who is in your care since September and having thereafter asked you for news by inclosing a return envelope with stamp, I am today still without any explanation.

Moreover a parcel of mine has been returned to me as undeliverable.

I, therefore inquired once more at Ansbach where they directed me to you. Herewith I am now once more asking you emphatically for some information. Inclosed please find a post-paid envelope.

Yours respectfully,
signed: Fran Rosa Altgenug
Elberfeld, Gartenstr. 24

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Marcelle NOLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1144

Marcelle NOLAN
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES.

COPY!
dat. 3.1.41. W.

Mrs.
Rosa Sara Altgenug

Elberfeld
Gartenstrasse 24

Egging 3. Jan. 1941

Reference: Gross Elsa Sara
your letter dated 30.12.40

In accordance with a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior your sister, Elsa Sara Gross, was transferred to another panatorium on the 20.9.40 with a collective transport of Jewish inmates of the establishment. We forwarded your letter to the respective authority since we ourselves do not know the receiving center.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Marcelle NOLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1144.

Marcelle NOLAN
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY:

Prague, 5 January 1940

To:
The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Hear-Eglfing

Subject: Frau Berta Weill, born in Rosenbaum n/Memmingen .

On the 19 Dec. 1940, I was informed by the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment of Raufburen that my sister Frau Berta Weill was transferred to the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment of Eglfing-Haar. I immediately wrote to my sister there but received no answer, neither did the letter return. Presuming that the letter has been sent on, I now wish to inquire kindly of you where my sister is now located. My sister's son has also written to me so I request you kindly to let me have the exact address to which my sister has been transferred from your establishment. I enclose a reply form and thank you in advance.

Respectfully
Signed: Alma Adler
Prague II, Zornagasse 38/4

CERTIFICATE

8 Jan. 47

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1144

Marcelle Nolan

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO- 1144
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

Brisel, 23. January 1941

Respectfully to the Management of the
Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment
Eglfing-Haar near Munich

As on the 13. Sept. 40 my son, Wolfmeier Jakubowicz, was sent on to you from the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment of Reichenbach in the Upper Palatinate, I most kindly wish to request you to inform me on the enclosed post-card of the state of health of my son W. Jakubowicz and please excuse me because after such a long time I only come to inquire now. I was in fact seriously ill all this time and now I kindly request you to do me the favor and inform me as soon as possible how is my son W. Jakubowicz and his state of health.

My best thanks in advance

Respectfully

Signed: J. Jakubowicz
Rue de l. Instruction 75
Anderlecht
Brisel, Belgium

Please turn over.

CERTIFICATE

8 Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 1144

Marcelle Nolan
6429

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 2

Book ~~14~~ II

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

EXHIBIT ORIGINAL NO. 1

Case No. 1

PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 12

PART II
(ENGLISH)

EXHIBIT 12A



PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14 - PART II

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EUTHANASIA

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

C o p y

Wuerzburg, 3 December 1940
Herrnstrasse 1, Telephone 3761

No. 6513

State Welfare Agency (Landesfuersorgeverband)
Main-Franconia.

To the
Mental Institution
Eglfing-Haar
near Munich

Subject: Welfare service for Neumann of Schoellkrippen.

According to information received from the Mental Institute Lohr in September of this year the above has been transferred to the Mental Institution Eglfing-Haar upon order of the State Ministry of the Interior. Upon our order to the district office Bavaria of the National Association of Jews in Germany in Munich, to make the payments to that institution we received the answer that Neumann was not any more in Eglfing and that his whereabouts were unknown and that for that reason no payments would be made.

Will you please inform me whether the statements are correct, since nothing is known here about a further transfer

(signed) Koettnitz

(page 2 of original)

D r a f t

dat 10 December 1940 W.

No. 8899

V.k.H. returned

to the State Welfare Agency Main-Franconia in
Wuerzburg.

with the information, that, on 20 September 1940
Wilhelm Israel Neumann has been transferred to another
institution with a collective transport of Jewish patients

126

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

according to a decree of the State Ministry of the Interior. The name of this institution is not known to us.

Eglfing, 10 December 1940

Management:
(Signature): illegible

(page 3 of original)

94

C o p y

The Senior Public Prosecutor
HS 2/40

Landau in the Palatinate
(Pfalz)
13 December 1940

To the
Office of the Mayor
Landau

Subject: Placing under guardianship:
Albert Israel Tillmann, born 22 February 1886
in Querkheim, latest residence in Landau
Your File No. Dst. 10.

Will you please inform me about the present whereabouts of Tillmann. According to information received from the management of the Mental Institute for Upper-Bavaria in Eglfing-Heer he has been transferred to an unknown institution with a collective transport of Jewish patients on 20 September 1940.

(signed): Dr. Zoller

Certified:
(Signed): Haeussel
Clerk of the administration of justice

167

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

Subject: Placing under guardianship:
Albert Israel Tillmann.

Copy

To the Mental Institute

Eglfing-Haar

with the request to inform us as soon as possible, whether
the present whereabouts of Tillmann are known, or upon
whose orders he has possibly been transferred.

Landau in the Palatinate (Pfalz)
23 December 1940

By order of the mayor:
(signed): signature

(Handwritten) 9326

Draft!
dat 30 December 1940.W.

V.k.H. returned

to the Mayor in Landau in the Palatinate (Pfalz).

with the following information:

The present whereabouts of Albert Israel Tillmann are
not known here. The transfer took place upon the order
of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Eglfing, 30 December 1940.
Acting for the Management:
(initialed) S

(page 5 of original)

(12)

File No. : VIII 2939/1935

Munich 7, 13 December 1940
Marienhilfsplatz 17a,
Entrance I
Post Office Box 55.

To the
Mental Institution

Eglfing-Haar

Subject:

Patient Oppenheimer Getrud Sara, born 24 December 1878

128

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original cont'd)

I am asking for information
about the whereabouts of the
patient on this sheet

Local Court
(signed) Giuliani

D r a f t

mdt 16 December 1940.W.

No. (illegibly possibly: 9087)

V.k.H. returned

To the Local Court Munich, court for guardianships,
estates and juvenile cases

with the following information:

Oppenheimer Gertrud Sara was until 20 September 1940 in the Mental Institute Eglfing-Heer and was on this day transferred with a collective transport of Jewish patients to another institution

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO. 1143.

6 January 1947

I, Leo RATZERSDORFER, 483, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1143.

Leo RATZERSDORFER
483

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

National Insurance Institute

for Salaried Workers

(Reichsversicherungsanstalt
für Angestellte)

Performance Department

Office I Lei 4.

I Lei 193 H 32.

Please state number when
answering.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf 23 Dec. 1940
Ruhstrasse 2
Phone: 87 92 21
Postal Account: Berlin No. 300 00

To the

Mental asylum

Eglfing

H a a r near Munich

9320

Re: Pensioner Berta Sara Heimann,
born 24 September 1886.

According to an information of the male nurse
Hermann Israel Wolf the above-named insured is
supposed to have been transferred to your institute
on 14 September 1940, but not to be there any longer.
We beg to be informed about the present place of
abode of the insured.

signature: Liebenkugen.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC -1143
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

First draft
mdt. 30 December 1940. W.

To the
National Insurance Institute for
Salaried Workers
Performance Department

Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Ruhstr. 2

No. 9320

Egging, 30 December 1940

Re: The pensioner Berta Sara Heilmann, born 24 Sept. 1886.

To the letter of 23 December 1940

Office I Lei 4.

I Lei 193 H 32

The above named was transferred in a collective transport of Jewish patients on 20 Sept. 1940 to another institute, in accordance with a decision of the Reich Minister of the Interior. The name of this institute is unknown to us.

By order:

Initialled.

131

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy.

The Lord Mayor of the
City of the Reich Party Rallyes
(Stadt der Reichsparteitage)
(Health Department)

Nuremberg, 27 Sept. 1940

Re:

W i e s e n g r u n d Sofie, born in Nuremberg on 3
January 1894, last residence Nuremberg, Weinmarkt 14.

The above-mentioned was discharged from the mental in-
stitute Erlangen on 16 September 1940 and transferred
to the mental institute Eglfing.
(Order of the State Dept.)

Custody Ordinance according to article 80/II
P Penal Code.

New No. Hs. 3/41

G.R. to the Mental Institute Eglfing

with the request for a short statement whether
a change has taken place in the condition of
the sick.

Nuremberg, 3 January 1941.

Supreme Prosecutor:

By order

signed: signature. Mueller.

Turn Over.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

First draft

mdt. 9 January 1941

No. 182.

v.k.H. back inclusive 1 document.

to the Supreme Prosecutor in N u r e m b e r g

with the information that Sofie Sara Wiesengrund
in accordance with a decision of the Reich
Minister of the Interior was transferred in a
collective transport of Jewish patients on
20 September 1940 to an institute unknown to
us.

Eglfing, 9 January 1941.

The Director:

Initialed

Copy

No. 5232 F 2

Munich, 15 March 1941

State Ministry of the Interior

To the management of the mental institute

Eglfing-Haar

Re: Guardianship Albert Israel Froehlich

born 14 May 1920.

The court for the protection of wards in Stuttgart requests information about it's ward Albert Israel Froehlich, born 14 May 1920. Froehlich is supposed to have been transferred on 4 Sept. 1940 from Saint Joseph House in Gernuenden to the mental institute Eglfing-Haar. Information is to be given whether this is correct and whereto Froehlich was transferred from there.

By Order

signed Dr. Schultze.

Turn Over !

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

First Draft!

dat. 18 March 1941.

No: 20660

v.k.H. back

to the State Ministry of the Interior, Munich,
with the information that Albert Israel
F r o e h l i c h, born 14 May 1920 was trans-
ferred on 4 September 1940, from Saint Joseph
House in Gemunden to our institute and in
accordance with a decision of the State Ministry
of the Interior from 4 September 1940 No. 5236
a 44, has been transferred from this institute.

Eglfing, 18 March 1941.

The Management:

Initialled

Turn Over!

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1134
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

No. 5236/46.

State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 14 January 1941

Registered

To
Director Dr. P f a n n m u e l l e r
or his deputy
of the Asylum

Eglfing - Haar

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylums.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylums. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 24 January 1941. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken Transport G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Restless patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. Insofar.

page 2 of original

as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

on behalf of

(signature) Illegible

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1134
CONTINUED

R e c e i p t

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 14 January 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Egging, 24 January 1941

Signature W. Puppe

For the Charitable Patient Transport Corp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1134
CONTINUED

Key to Transport List No. 10 of 24 January 1941

Re: Asylum Eglfing-Haar

From Eglfing-Haar are: No. ~~1~~, ~~11~~, ~~12~~, ~~13~~, ~~14~~, ~~15~~, ~~16~~, ~~17~~, ~~18~~,
" ~~19~~, ~~20~~, ~~21~~, ~~22~~, ~~23~~, ~~24~~, ~~25~~.

From Cabersoo: " ~~26~~
all others are from the Ecksberg institution.

† = Deceased in the meantime	EH=Eglfing-Haar
⊖ = Not in our institution or discharged	Ca=Cabersoo
+ = Able to be moved	Without marks =Ecksberg
— = Deferred	

16th Transport-List No. 10

Delivering Institution: Asylum Completed on 24 January 1941
Erling-Haar near Munich

No.	Surname and first name	T.-No.	Patient No.	Place and date of Birth
1	Auer, Josef	in Ecksberg	98839	Muchldorf 22/5/99 E
2	Aumann, Johann	+	98838	Muenchen 27/5/30 E
3	Bachmeier, Johann	in Ecksberg	99009	Treunstein 27/6/67 E
4	Baudenbach, Johann	.... -	98844	Muenchen 19/7/35 E
5	Bauer, Josef	+	98843	Zwiesel 21/2/25 E
6	Beumgartner, Joh. Ev. Thomas	+	98841	Moss 24/12/28 E
7	Benkner, Alfons	-	99010	Nunhausen 21/5/10 E
8	Brunn, Heinrich	.... -	50423	Muenchen 30/5/02 E
9	Buchberger, Georg	in Ecksberg	98846	Muchldorf 17/2/13 E
10	Dannacker, Ludwig	-	99011	Leithen 18/1/21 E
11	Dietlinger, Johann	+	98850	Waldmuenchen 10/6/33 E
12	Dippold, Andreas	+	98851	St. Ingbert 2/9/24 E
13	Dix, Josef	.... -	50131	Muenchen 4/8/98 E
14	Eholler, Ludwig	+	99012	Neuhaus 3/7/22 E
15	Engelhard, Alfred	+	98853	Leopoldsdorf 10/3/31 E
16	Engelhard, Josef	.... -	99013	Muenchen 8/6/08 E
17	Ertl, Martin	+	98860	Kreuzbind 16/2/21 E
18	Fellerauer, Ludwig	-	98857	Reichartshausen 5/12/90 E
19	Fischer, Max	-	98856	Zehentreuth 15/5/25 E
20	Foss, Ludwig	.... -	98864	Selb 24/2/06 E
21	Froehner, Wilhelm	.... -	98863	Muenchen 3/9/15 E
22	Fusseder, Anton	+	99014	Sauerodt 23/8/19 E
23	Genslgruber, Konrad	in Ecksberg	98869	Trostberg 5/2/13 E
24	Gierster, Ewald	-	98866	Vilshofen 14/5/29 E
25	Gillmeier, Max	in Ecksberg	98865	Landschut 6/6/07 E
26	Groill, Ludwig	+	99015	Aibling 16/2/05 E
27	Hedrich, Edmund	-	98925	Peinshofen 28/6/31 E
28	Heindl, Franz	+	98882	Altoetting 9/5/79 E
29	Hensfstaedel, Johann	+	98924	Stallau 30/11/20 E
30	Heuber, Franz Max	+	99016	Genshofen 4/10/34 E
31	Hausberger, Josef	+	98923	Eckersbach 19/1/15 E
32	Heil, Friedrich Josef	+	98922	Hammelburg 30/9/15 E
33	Heine, Georg	in Ecksberg	98921	Unterschwinbach 18/4/93 E

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1134
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Asylum
Erfing-Haar

Sheet No. 2 to the Transport-List No. 10 of 24/1/1941

No.	Surname and first name	T-No. Patient-No.	Place and date of Birth
34	Helmes, Leonhard in Ecksberg	98920	Muenchen 22/12/22 E
35	Hoehendinger, Nikolaus +	99017	Holzkirchen 30/4/11 E
36	Holzmann, Franz Xaver -	98915	Moss 19/2/14 E
37	Huber, Karl +	98914	Seibersdorf 20/10/28 E
38	Hunseder, Josef +	98911	Oberambach 17/1/07 E
39	Jakob, Josef in Ecksberg -	98910	Kemten 6/4/03 E
40	Ketterl, Franz Xaver +	98908	Mischlbura 27/5/25 E
41	Koenig, Georg +	99019	Muernberg 23/5/23 E
42	Kraus, Josef +	99020	Ismening 5/3/07 E
43	Kugler, Georg +	99021	Muenchen 12/9/15 E
44	Lang, Heribort +	98903	Beyertach 27/11/29 E
45	Lenzinger, Josef +	99022	Boernham 20/5/16 E
46	Lehermeier, Johann Bapt. -	98900	Groeskoellnbach 12/1/20 E
47	Lochner, Martin +	99023	Freilassing 22/9/29 E
48	Lehrberger, Anton in Ecksberg	98899	Unterwoosen 22/6/05 E
49	Leopoldaeder, Ernst Josef	98898	Unterholzhausen 12/5/30 E
50	Naderholz, Alois +	98892	Hert 30/9/25 E
51	Neier, Josef +	99024	Muenchen 31/13/09 E
52	Mayr, Martin +	98891	Elbach 21/8/12 E
53	Merboldt, Heinrich	50200	Frankenthal 22/2/01 EH
54	Mittermeier, Otto +	98889	Thaler 24/5/30 E
55	Moracci, Emil +	98888	Muenchen 25/5/07 E
56	Niedermeier, Franz Xaver +	99026	Thalkirchen 10/10/79 E
57	Nigl, Josef +	98887	Brannenburg 26/12/01 E
58	Ortmeier, Andreas +	98885	Muenchen 13/2/25 E
59	Perl, Josef +	98884	Kirchdorf 8/5/24 E
60	Purucker, Karl Georg +	99028	Bad Woerishofen 25/5/21 E
61	Reichard, Gustav +	25363	St. Martin 9/5/04 EH
62	Reichert, Georg +	98881	Passau 29/12/14 E
63	Reichl, Johann Bapt. -	98880	Teising 7/7/07 E
64	Rosch, Johann B. -	98882	Oberthalham 8/12/10 E
65	Riedorer, Josef +	98878	Miesbach 11/6/06 E
66	Richter, Alfred -	50222	Muenchen 24/2/05 EH
67	Roder, Alois .. +	98874	Muenchen 31/12/06 E
68	Rosch, Franz -	000967	Dachau 10/9/07 EH
69	Rosenstrenzl, Josef +	98870	Muehldorf 17/8/09 E
70	Seller, Georg +	98804	Aholming 21/1/26 E
71	Samberger, Peter -	50226	Muenchen 31/8/04 EH

Delivering Institution: Asylum
Erfing-Haar

Sheet No. 3 to the Transport-List No. 10 of 24/1/1941

No.	Surnames and first name	T-No.	Patient-No.	Place and date of Birth
72	Seegerer, Georg	-	50227	Taennessberg 25/3/05 EH
73	Seiberl, Anton	+	98813	Berchtesgaden 15/9/96 E
74	Sinzinger, Franz Xaver	+	98999	Kreibitz 26/3/90 E
75	Soell, Johann	-	98819	Haertach 5/8/27 E
76	Schaefer, Otto	+	98998	Augsburg 20/4/24 E
77	Schefflmeier, Jakob	+	98997	Berzing 6/6/13 E
78	Scheidhauf, Otto	+	50483	Muenchen 5/6/83 EH
79	Scheidacher, Josef	-	98810	Muenchen 19/3/12 E
80	Schleich, Josef Konrad	+	98806	Griesbach 20/7/34 E
81	Schmauss, Karl	- - -	58812	Habod 31/5/32 E
82	Schmid, Wilhelm	+	001024	Polster/Opf. 23/4/84 EH
83	Schneider, Rich. Franz Osw.	+	98927	Schlaben 13/6/86 E
84	Schnell, Hilmar, Josef	+	98811	Nochan 13/1/28 E
85	Schoepfer, Georg	+	98979	Moersrain 16/4/21 E
86	Schorf, Josef	+	98978	Niederhornbach 20/1/23 E
87	Schrock, Richard	+	98815	Waldhof 14/12/25 E
88	Schubert, Kurt	-	50240	Riesa i. Sa. 25/9/87 EH
89	Sperrmann, Eduard	+	98817	Neuoetting 10/5/24 E
(90)	Steiner, Josef in Ecksberg	+	99001	Muenchen 6/10/11 E
91	Storzer, Anton	+	98820	Geisenhausen 14/6/05 E
(92)	Stoecker, Rudolf	+	50246	Muernberg 28/5/87 EH
93	Stoesslein, Johann	-	50489	Kulmbach 24/3/38 EH
94	Stoll, Lothar	-	98823	Bruex 25/9/10 E
95	Storflinger, Rupert Josef	-	98822	Traunstein 11/12/97 E
96	Strasser, Michael	+	98981	Winhoering 26/12/03 E
97	Strobl, Johann	+	50247	Friedberg 22/11/01 EH
98	Ulrich, Otto	+	98825	Lendersdorf 2/4/28 E
99	Dr. Vogel, Andreas	+	50251	Augsburg 21/12/97 EH
100	Vorpartner, Josef	+	99002	Neuoetting 26/12/21 E

Key to Transport-List No. 11 of 24 Januar 1941

Re: Asylum Eelfing-Haar.

From Eelfing-Haar are: No. 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 33,
- 34, 35, 36, 40, 44, 53, 74, 75, 80, 81,
- 85, 86, 87, 90, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100.

From Gabersee are: No. 42, 44, 47, 50, 51, 56, 71, 72, 74, 83.

All others are from the Ecksberg institution.

- ⊕ - Deceased in the meantime EH - Eelfing-Haar
○ - Not in our institution or discharged Ga - Gabersee
+ - Able to be moved Without marks - Ecksberg
- - Deferred

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1134
CONTINUED

16th Transport List No. 11

Delivering Institution:
Asylum Egling-Heer.

Completed on 24 January 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1.	Amann, Johanna Paula	+	98942	München 2/10/20
2.	Angerer, Mar. Theresia	+	98705	München 14/5/03
3.	Angstwurm, Adelheid	+EH	00754	Thalkofen 30/12/11
4.	Apfel, Antonie	+	98706	..fham 15/2/29
5.	Aringer, Veronika	in Ecksberg	98707	Eisolfing 24/4/86
6.	Beckmeier, Juli na	+	98939	Öd 3/1/04
7.	Bauer, Marie	.....	98710	Kühloch B 3/24
8.	Baumann, Eleonore	+	98711	Würzburg 23/2/31
9.	Bock, Magdalena nee Heim	+	95743	Ludwigshafen 17/12/76
10.	Behner, Anna.....	EH	25137	München 20/4/04
11.	Behringer, Ann nee Wendlinger	EH	50050	Gundelfingen 1/6/76
12.	Binder, Anna Maria	in Ecksberg	98713	München 12/10/22
13.	Boatzel, Marg. retha nee Schakow	+EH	25218	Berlin 2/7/69
14.	Bräuninger, Sonja	+EH	50271	München 15/3/06
15.	Brandl, Cäzilia	+	98934	Kiefersfelden 8/7/67
16.	Daschner, Walburga	in Ecksberg	98720	Übersee 7/2/14
17.	Edbauer, Theresia	+	98727	Sonnenmoos 2/3/70
18.	Eggensberger, Anna.....	EH-	25223	München 9/5/94
19.	Eichinger, Maria nee Friedl	EH+	25224	Wolfratshausen 9/9/77
20.	Eismannsberger, Franziska	-	98728	München 4/8/03
21.	Fuchs, Theresia	+	98937	Großstraß 3/6/11
22.	Gailhofer, Anna.....	+H-	50072	München 19/8/86
23.	Goidobler, Anna	+	98688	Höfen 29/7/81
24.	Geyer, Anna	+H	25231	Mauerkirchen 21/10/86
25.	Heckner, Stefania	in Ecksberg	98702	München 1/2/31
26.	Hank, Theresia	+	98944	Waltenhofen 5/2/86
27.	Hofbauer, Emilie	+	98731	Witting 9/1/98
28.	Hofmann, Sofia Kathar.	+	98...	Würzburg 30/4/69
(page 2 of original) Sheet No. 2 to the Transport list No. 11 of 24 January 1941.				
29.	Huber, Mariane		98751	Hub 26/2/31
30.	Humpl, Theresia	in Ecksberg	98748	Eggenring 21/1/96
31.	Ippenberger, Katharina	+	98747	..tzmannsdorf 27/8/02
32.	Kammermeier, Veronika	in Ecksberg	98746	Hobranndorf 13/1/76

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1134
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 11 of 24 January 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
33.	Kellermann, Babette	....BH-	50077	Rötz	30/6/03
34.	Kimmelman, Frieda	+BH	00763	Bad Mergentheim	22/4/81
35.	Kislinger, Anna				
	nee Fuchs	BH-	25196	München	19/3/94
36.	Kolbinger, Maria	+	98949	Töging	23/4/72
37.	Langmeier, Katharina	in Ecksberg	98736	Secon	8/5/96
38.	Lexhuber, Maria	+	98735	Moosach	21/2/91
39.	Lindinger, Maria	+ BH	50081	..schheim	4/7/77
40.	Lösch, Kressentia	+	98951	Unterföhring	8/3/04
41.	Luttenbacher, Wölbura	in Ecksberg	98732	Kolberg	25/5/07
42.	Maier, Theresia	+	98757	Penzing	23/11/22
43.	Mair, Maria			Deutenhofen	
	nee Eberle	...	96142		2/2/78
44.	Mayer, Anna	...	96037	Ingolstadt	13/3/14
45.	Mayr, Anna	+	98753	Holz No. 2 Emmoring	27/7/13
46.	Mittermaier, Juliana	+	98758	Illbach	16/5/86
47.	Milster, Maria	...	95810	Nonnenkorn	3/8/68
48.	Moser, Anna		98955	Perlach	16/3/26
49.	Niebler, Katharina				
	nee Lehner	....BH-	50313	Stoppach	16/3/09
50.	Nirschl, Anna	..-	95954	Zulling	6/9/85
51.	Oberarztbacher, Franziska	...	95962	Bad Reichenhall	27/7/74
52.	Oberbacher, Anna	+	98958	..sbach	2/10/94
53.	Pfeiffer, Ernestine	Reg. +	98763	München	13/1/90
54.	Pfirstinger, Eleonore	+BH	00824	Zürich	9/7/99
55.	Pichler, Maria	+	98959	Kranawitt	16/1/32
56.	Rater, Heinz	+	98962	Ruderting	25/8/14
57.	Reich, Theresia	+	98961	Burg....	22/12/06
58.	Reiff.....Maria	+	95918	illegible	21/8/76
59.	Rheinthal, Katharina	+	98768	illegible	15/12/94
60.	Renner, Philomena	+	98767	illegible	9/8/83
61.	Renninger, Dorothea	+	98768	....ch	19/5/18
62.	Rieder, Anna	+	98....	....erwald	22/5/07
63.	Riedl, Barbara	+BH	.....	....chen	17/3/97

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO11134
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-Haar

sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 11

of 24 January 1941

(page 11 of original)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	No.	Patient Place and Date of Birth
64.	Rogler, Anna	+	98772	München 4/1/90
65.	Sedlmair, Juliana	+	98771	Rosenheim 8/6/14
66.	Seisenberger, Thereso	+	98965	Velden 17/2/03
67.	Scherer, Theresia i. Ecksberg	+	98782	Frahen 4/10/76
68.	Scherner, Martha Sus. Sofia	+	98781	Landshut 12/8/21
69.	Schiebel, Maria	+	98780	München 4/10/82
70.	Schinkinger, Kreszentia	+	98967	Kolbemoor 23/2/11
71.	Schmid, Kreszons	+Ca	95852	Seehausen 4/7/77
72.	Schmitt, Maria	+Ca	95855	Bamberg 16/9/69
73.	Schörghuber, Thereso	+	98776	Eiching 1/6/18
74.	Schreiner, Anna	+BH	00747	Wolfsberg 14/6/71
75.	Spanner, Barbara	+	98585	München 25/4/18
76.	Spörkl, Anna	Ca-	96089	Feichten? 3/8/80
77.	Stadler, Maria	+	98773	Neubötting 13/2/98
78.	Steckmeier, Anna	+	98970	Habersam 28/3/16
79.	Steetz, Sophie	+BH	00781	Obermedtingen 12/11/75
80.	Steidle, Karoline	+BH	00685	München 27/12/94
81.	Stenger, Anna	BH-	00805	Rottenburg 3/10/74
82.	Stettner, Anna	+	98971	Berg 4/9/93
83.	Stömer, Julie	+BH	50046	Nürnberg 13/8/71
84.	Strößner, Maria disingel meanwhile	+	98972	Samping 23/10/26
85.	Trenel, Anna	+Ca	95870	Vorra 5/10/74
86.	Volz, Anna	+Ca	50100	Speyer 24/9/79
87.	Wagner, Maria	+	98974	Ering 23/5/13
88.	Waxenberger, Elisabeth	+	98789	Meierklopfen 20/4/25
89.	Weber, Josefina	+H-	00688	München 4/2/83
90.	Weidert, Anneliese open tab.	BH-	50377	Bayreuth 23/12/99
91.	Weighart, Elisabeth	+	98975	Miesbach ?
92.	Weinberger, Kreszentia	+	98802	Ostermething 30/5/70
93.	Weninger, Maria i. Ecksberg	+	98801	Landshut 13/3/97
94.	Willeitner, Thereso	+BH	00752	St. Georgen 23/9/76
95.	Woiwod, Brike	+	98798	München 29/5/31
96.	Zeilinger, Maria Anna	+	98976	Deisenham 25/8/15
97.	Zellerer, Anna	+BH	00790	Pfaffenhofen 6/2/74
98.	Zinser, Christine	+BH	00753	Mannheim 23/2/79
99.	Zöberlein, Katharina	+BH-	00808	Adelmannsfelden 2/7/80
100.	Zwick, Thereso	+BH-	00839	Erbing 3/1/95

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO: NO-1134
CONTINUED

I, Fred Lax X 046 207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1134.

7 January 1947

Fred Lax
X 046 207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1136
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Transport number	Date of Transport	Number of Transported	Total Number of Patients Transported	Remarks
1	18/1/1940	25*	25	*men
2	20/1/1940	22*	47	*women
3	6/2/1943	47*	94	*women
4	12/5/1940	70*	164	*men
5	30/8/1940	149*	313	*men
				vv.32 Klingen-
				muenster
6	3/9/1940	121*	434	*women
7	20/9/1940	13*	450	*men
		13*		v. Klingenm.
7	22/9/1940	19*	469	*women
	23/9/1940	17*	481	.....
9	3/10/1940	74*	566	.....
		11*		1110 1940
9	3/10/1940	101*	667	.....
10	11/10/1940	77*	745	.....
		1*		.....
11	24/10/1940	120*	865	.....
12	15/11/1940	53*	922	.....
		24*		.....
12	15/11/1940	27*	1005	.....
		56*		.....
13	23/11/1940	13*	1018	*men
14	2/12/1940	16*	1034	*women
15	17/1/1941	70*	1104	*men
15	17/1/1941	79*	1183	*women
16	24/1/1941	70*	1253	*men
16	24/1/1941	70*	1323	*women
17	25/2/1941	67*	1390	*men
17	25/2/1941	65*	1455	*women
18	25/4/1941	37*	1492	*men 13
				Ursberg, Ficksberg, A
				Welfing, Haar, Gaber
18	25/4/1941	96*	1598	*women 12
				Neuettling, Ficksber,
				Gabersee, Welfing,
				Haar.
19	29/4/1941	57*	1645	*men 14
				Schoenbrunn, Urzb.
19	29/4/1941	77*	1722	*women 13
				Schoenbrunn, Urzbg.
20	20/6/1941	75*	1797	*men 15
				Neuettling
20	20/6/1941	60*	1857	Welfing, Haar.....
				*women
				Welfing, Haar

I, Fred Lax X046 207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1136.
6 January 1947

Fred Lax, X046 207

117

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. G-1139
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR WAR CRIMES

D r e f t

17 January -1.

Registered

To the
Reich Committee for the Scientific Approach
and Treatment of Severe Hereditary and Constitutional Diseases

Berlin 19
Post Office Box 101

Berlin, 17 January 1941.

Subject: Obligatory Registration of deformed and other new-born
patients of the Mental Institution of Telling-Baar.

Enclosures: 3 Registrations.

According to the arrangements agreed upon at the conference of
1 December 1939 in Berlin N 3, Voestrasse 4, you receive enclosed
3 notices of cases hospitalized in the children's house of the Mental
Institution of Telling-Baar which by virtue of the decision of the
Reich Ministry of the Interior IV 4 30 5/39 of 13 August 1939 are
to be reported.
179 MI

Heil Hitler!

enclosure:

(initials) illegible

also registered:

1. BERTY Gertrud 3 January 35
2. GASTNER Edward 2 January 35
3. BERTY Gertrud 2 May 35

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Gertrude LEVI GER, Civ. X-40178, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and
that the above is a true and correct translation of document
No. G-1139.

Gertrude LEVI GER
Civ. - 40 178

147

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1142
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Stamped: To be filed.

To the

General Sick Transport Company GmbH

Berlin W 9

Potsdamer Platz 1

1756

23 February 1941

Jewish Inmates of Institutions.

Re.: Your letter of 25 February 41, Ba/Kr.II/f. (Ch.).

The enclosed lists have been completed by adding the requested data, as far as this has been possible. We remark in this connection that various patients had been admitted to this institution as transient patients for only a few days.

(initialed)

Z.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1142.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1141
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Franz FROHLISSER
Legal Advisor
(Reich Professional Group)
Post office account 2065
Ludwigshafen on the Rhine
Telephone 795
Bank: Municipal Savings Bank
Kaiserslautern.

F/M Kaiserslautern, 25 April 1941
Merkelstrasse 37
Private residence: Kurt Faber
Strasse 13

stamp: member of the Reich
National Socialist Jurist
Association.

To the
direction of the
mental institution

Belting-Haer
near Munich

Subject: heritage of Berta Sara WERTHEIMER - having died on 3 December 1940
in the insane asylum Chelm.

The there temporarily admitted WERTHEIMER has died on 3 December 1940 in Chelm.

It has to be proved on what day WERTHEIMER has left the territory of the Reich.

I am asking for information, as to where to WERTHEIMER was transferred from there on 20 September 1940.

mdt. 28 April 1941, W.

Heil Hitler!
administrator of legacy.

one following handwritten:
letter back.

B...W. was transferred according to a decree of the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior of 4 September 1940 No. 5236a 44 in a collective transport of Jewish inmates from our institution to an institution unknown to us. The transport of the patients was carried out by the General Patients Transport Company, G.m.b.H., Berlin W.9, Potsdamerplatz 1, to which you may turn with all further questions.

signature: 27 April 1941 Pf.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1141

George H. GRANT
A 442694

150

Drafting, the 5 May, 1941

Draft !

dat. 5 May 1941.

To the

Reich Committee
for Scientific Research
of Hereditary and Constitutional
Serious Diseases

Berlin 19

Post office box 101

Subject: The child Anna Maria THALLER,
born 5 May 1938 in Holzsch, Pfaffenhofen.

The answer to your letter of 30 April 1941
Dr. H/M

The child Anna Maria THALLER was in our institution from 17 March 1940 until 11 June 1940. At that time she was under observation in the children's house and on the latter date was given to her father who declared himself ready to take the child, who was greatly in need of nursing to the associated Institution Schoenbrunn, post-office Rothenbos near Dachau. The special paediatrist who in our children's ward had treated the child was best drafted. From our files, however, it can definitely be ascertained that the girl is suffering from feeble-mindedness together with paroxysmic disturbances

(page 3 of Original)

(loss of tonus) due to an attack of meningoencephalitis in February 1939. The child evinces a spastic collapse on the right side, but no other neurological findings except for a divergent strabism. She can sit and stand but not walk not even if assisted; she does not speak and has here learned to eat with the spoon. She is very much in need of care and suited for the Institution Schoenbrunn. In my opinion the child is one of those we observe and treat in our institution according to the regulations of Reich Committee for Scientific Research of Hereditary and Constitutional Serious Diseases. The special ward of the children's house was not yet opened at the time we transferred the child.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) B

151

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1136
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR W.R. CRIMES

Reich Committee Berlin W 9, 30 April 1941
for the Scientific Research Post office box 101
of Hereditary and Constitutional
Serious Diseases.

Dr.H/M

To Dr.
Dr. P. M. M. M. M.
Mental Institution

Salzburg-Haus near Munich
Post office box 31

Subject: Child Ann Marie THILLER,
born 5 May 1938 in Salzburg, P. M. M. M. M.

I have received a report on the child Ann Marie THILLER
who was transferred by you on 11 June 1940 to the associated
Institution Schoenbrunn, station and post office Rohrnsee.

I request a medical report with prognosis on this child,
insofar as it is still possible at this time.

Heil Hitler!
as deputy:

(signature) Dr. ALBIN

stamp: Reich Committee for the Scientific
Research of Hereditary and Constitutional
Serious Diseases.

CERTIFICATE

136

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6. January 1947

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, Civ.No. K-046178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document K. NO-1133.

Gertrude LEVINGER
Civ.No. K-046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1140
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Draft 1

rdt. 2 May 1941

To the

General Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Berlin U 9
Potsdamerplatz 1

Belting, 2 May 1941

Subject: BUCHBINDER Hilde Sara, born 1 August 1894.
With 1 enclosure.

Attached we are sending you a letter concerning Hilde Sara BUCHBINDER with the request that you handle this there. BUCHBINDER was transferred by you to another institution on 20 September 1940 in a collective transport of Jewish institution patients according to a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Heil Hitler!

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Enid M. STANFORD, 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1140.

Enid M. STANFORD
413

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1140
CONTINUED

Draft 1

mdt. 3 May 1941 W

To the

General Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Berlin W 9
Potsdamer Platz 1

Egging, 3 May 1941

Subject: SCHWARZ Heinrich Israel
With 1 enclosure.

Attached we are sending you a letter re SCHWARZ Heinrich Israel with the request that you handle this there. SCHWARZ was transferred to another institution by you on 20 September 1940 in a collective transport of Jewish institution patients according to a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Heil Hitler!
(signature) B

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Hilda M. STANRING, 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1140.

Hilda M. STANRING
413

Copy

Ministerial Gazette of the Reich and Prussian Ministry
of the Interior

No. 23 of 4 June 1941

s. 1009/10

Recognition of the need for institutional care of children
with severe congenital afflictions

Circular of the Reich Minister of the Interior of
30 May 1941 - IV W I 9/41-7805

"With reference to the circular of 18 June and 1 July 1940 (Reich Ministerial Gazette IV Page 1205, 1437) I request the social welfare associations to recognize in indigent cases the necessity for institutional care in the institution determined by the Reich Committee in those cases in which the Reich Committee for the scientific survey of severe afflictions through heredity or predisposition approaches the district physician for commitment of a child to an institution; this applies especially to the state (Landes) welfare associations insofar as they have to administer the institutional care in the sphere of the so-called extraordinary welfare burden (for instance, in accordance with Para. 6, Pruss. Regulatory Decree to the IV) (see as 1932 Page 207; 1937 Page 103) or pay the expenses.

To the social welfare associations and their supervising authorities.

-Reich Ministerial Gazette IV Page 100

I, Fred Lax Y 046 207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1137.

6 January 1947

Fred Lax
Y 046 207

I

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly
afflicted) new born babies.

II

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly
afflicted) new born babies.

III

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly
afflicted) new born babies.

IV

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly
afflicted) new born babies.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145
CONTINUED

V

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly
afflicted) new born babies.

VI

List

of reported children,
according to the circular of the Reich Minister
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and
similarly afflicted) new born babies.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT No. NO-1145
CONTINUED

The complete page contains the following columns:

Current No.	First and last name	Date of birth	Place of birth	Residence	Current-No of admission	date of admission	date of release	released to	Remarks
-------------	---------------------	---------------	----------------	-----------	-------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	-------------	---------

Page 7 of original illegible.

(page 8 of original)

Current No.	First and last name	released to	Remarks
29	Seiling Siegfried	-	not to be admitted for the time being
30	Korb Paula	-	not to be admitted for the time being
31	Kriem Hartmut	-	not to be admitted for the time being
32	Lang Rudolf	-	not to be admitted for the time being
33	Mayer Gotthilf	-	not to be admitted for the time being
34	Mayer Georg	home	-
35	Mueller Johanna	-	-
36	Hildesbrandt Gerhard	-	-
37	Blessing Klara	-	for observation only! not to be admitted for the time being
38	Daeuber Karl	-	-
39	Geiger Reinhold	-	not to be admitted for the time being
40	Grieb Friedrich	x in the institution	-
41	Huber Elsa	x in the institution	-
42	Landwehr Heinz-Marro	home	authorization
43	Mueller Ernst	x in the institution	-
44	Ruf Emil	home	authorization
45	Wolf Adolf	x in the institution	already deceased
46	Soller Ilse	x in the institution	-
47	Schlaechter Helga Emma	x in the institution	for observation only to be admitted
48	Bessner Walter	x in the institution	-
49	Ganboeck Karin	home	authorization not to be admitted
50	Griesser Lisa	home	-
51	Kreitlein Pauline	-	not to be admitted for the time being
52	Schwarze Gerhard	-	not to be admitted for the time being
53	Spiegelsberger Josef	-	not to be admitted for the time being

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-11A5
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	Remarks
76	Lippe Rolf	home	
77	Eutzler Charlotte	in the institu- tion	for observation only
78	Riese Hans Dieter	in the institu- tion.	for observation only
79	Belousev Johann	in the institu- tion	
80	Baier Alois	in the institu- tion	
81	Rosenhuber Elfriede	-	
82	Grotian Hildegard	-	for observation only
83	Schmid Karl Guenther	-	illegible
84	Sick Engelbert	-	
85	Straitberger Ilse	-	
86	Meier Lorenz	in the institu- tion	
87	Musche Anneliese	in the institu- tion	
88	Fuessel Anneliese	-	
89	Hellmuth Ingeborg	-	for observation only
90	Sebald Rudolf	home	for observation only
91	Seitz Anna	-	for observation only
92	alter Brunhilde	-	for observation
93	Bindhammer Bernhard	home	
94	Braun Thokla	-	
95	Schnirer Walter	in the institu- tion	authorization
96	Wolpe Ida Elisabeth	-	
97	Winklbauer Nikolaus	home	
98	Zitzmann Berta	-	
99	Frisch Dieter	home	
100	Brunner Helga	in the institution	
101	Langheinze Liselotte	in the institution	
102	Meyer Anna	in the institution	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145
CONTINUED

(page 10 of original)

Current first and last name No.		released to	remarks
103	Erhard Emma	x in the institution	<u>authorization</u>
104	Binder Therese (s. Nr. 130!)	x in the institution	<u>authorization</u>
105	Dellekoenig Hannelore	-	not to be admitted for the time being
106	Kraus Marie Luise	-	not to be admitted for the time being
107	Mueller Frieda NB!	x in the institution	<u>for observation only</u>
108	Schoellhorn Luitpold	-	not to be admitted
109	Schreistetter Emma	- ✓	deceased outside the institution in the Argentine ✓
110	Stelten Jaergen	- ✓	deceased outside the institution in the Argentine ✓
111	Sieber Hannelore NB!	home	<u>for observation only</u>
112	Bauer Gottfried	transferred to Kaufbeuren	
113	Greenling Burkard	transferred to Kaufbeuren	
114	Neubauer Karl	transferred to Kaufbeuren	
115	Prühlmann Karl	"	
116	Schlegel Ludwig	"	
117	Denzer Hermann	released from the R.	observation
118	Kopp Albert	"	
119	Kohlröscher Lydia	"	
120	Kemper Elise, Ch. Clotte	x in the institution	
121	Mueller Anna	x in the institution	
122	Noe Elisabeth	transferred to Kaufbeuren	
123	Welzbacher Heltraud	"	deceased outside the institution in the Argentine ✓
124	Braun Helge	-	<u>for observation only</u>
125	Feulner Gertraud	- ✓	<u>not to be admitted</u> <u>for the time being</u>
126	Fortsch Eberhard	- ✓	"
127	Koenig Josefine	- ✓	"
128	Sponfeldner Franziska	- ✓	deceased outside the institution in the Argentine
129	Kemper Hertha	-	"
130	Binder Anna (s. Nr. 104!)	x in the institution	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1145
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	Remarks
131	Abstatt Theo Adolf	in the institution	authorization
132	Aing Franz Wolfgang	dismissed to the children's clinic in Munich	for treatment
133	Schlau Dieter	in the institution	for observation
134	Fuchs Guenther	in the institution	for observation
135	Schmalzl ?	home	for observation
136	Schmid Gertrud Margarete	home	deceased outside the institution in the meantime x
137	Schwenk Erika	-	authorization 17.8.42
138	Tirler Anna Maria	in the institution	for observation only x
139	Tirler Luise	in the institution	authorization
140	Bartlreier Adolf	in the institution	for treatment
141	Klock Alfons	in the institution	deceased outside the institution in the meantime x
142	Worle Norbert David	in the institution	not to be admitted for the time being x
143	Kinsiedler Wilhelm	-	not to be admitted for the time being x
144	Ganser Kunigunde	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime x
145	Schmidt Josef	-	authorized: 21.1.42
146	Stadler Helga Angelika	-	transferred to Kaufbeuren
147	Traunsburger Erich	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
148	Ach Maria	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
149	Stadatti Christian	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized: 21.1.42
150	Spitzhauser Hermann	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
151	Frachinger Ottmar	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
152	Fischer Ludwig	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized: 21.1.42
153	Hauslezer Sebastian	in the institution	for the time being for observation only
154	Hiebler Adolf	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.1.42
155	Hohn Sofia	in the institution	authorized on 21.1.42
156	Lehner Paula	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.1.42

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-11145
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	Remarks
157	Loessel Lieselotte	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
158	Pross Anton	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
159	Roettmueller Marianne	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
160	Sattler Walter	home	authorized on 21.3.42
161	Schiller Gertraud	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
162	Schmid Emma	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
163	Siefer Konrad	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.3.42
164	Strauss Wilhelm	home	authorized on 21.3.42
165	Stuffer Theodor	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.3.42
166	Westermaier Josef	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
167	Schofels Alfred	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.3.42
168	Ingmaier Maria	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 23.1.42
169	Wark Fritz	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
170	Bhar Walter	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
171	Rehe Frieda	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
172	Reingartner Alfred	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
173	Reiser Helga	released to the orphanage Wunnenburg	for observation only
174	Reiter Karlina	home	for observation only
175	Scherer Johann	x in the institution	authorized on 29.8.42
176	Warchner Heinrich	x in the institution	for observation only
177	Niedermayer Paul	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
178	Kochel Christa Hanna	x in the institution	for observation only
179	Ries Maria	released from the RA	for observation only
180	Groger Annemarie	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
181	Lisser Georg	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
182	Wulfrum Gertraud	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
183	Kulzer Andreas	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
184	Kuhler Albrecht	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT N. NO-1145
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	release status	Remarks
185	Durr Fritz	x in the institution	authorization
186	Lorenz Georg	x in the institution	authorization
187	Bold Anna	x in the institution	authorization
188	Hallmaier Johanna	x in the institution	authorization
189	Hausner Wilhelmine	x in the institution	authorization
190	Kieswetter Anton	x in the institution	authorization
191	Ahrns Rita		for observation only
192	Mueller Rosamunde	x	for observation only
193	Glas Alois	release from the E.	
194	Ellmuthaler Hermann	x in the institution	authorized n 17.3.42
195	Haug Hildegard	x in the institution	authorized n 17.8.42
196	Kranzfeld Valentin	x in the institution	authorized n 17.3.42
197	Schall Johanna	x in the institution	authorized n 17.3.42
198	Schmid Martina	x in the institution	authorized n 17.3.42
199	Sirtl Alfred Joh.	x in the institution	authorized on 17.8.42
200	Taletti Manfred	x in the institution	signature 27.7.42
201	Tuschler Paul	x in the institution	for observation only
202	Hilzmann Emilie	x in the institution	authorization
203	Kraus Helmut	home	authorization
204	Karlson Anna	x in the institution	licensed outside the institution
205	Linke Paul	-	illegible
206	Trasler Luise	x in the institution	illegible
207	Voss Manfred	-	not to be admitted for the time being
208	Gesterle Ilse	-	not to be admitted for the time being
209	Eichner Ursula	-	for observation only
210	Seybold Markus	-	illegible
211	Riedl Hildegard	-	x illegible
212	Klett Oskar	-	illegible
213	Mueller Hans	-	illegible
214	Kathy Maria	-	x illegible
215	Blaschinger Rosmarie	-	x illegible

(page 14 of original)

Current first and last name No.	released to	remarks
216 Hoebauer, Josefine	-	authorization
217 Ziedorwayer, Ludwig	-	for observation only
218 Fritsch, Ferdinand	released from the RA	"
219 Gersler Gustav von	- *	deceased outside the institution
220 Floetz Franziska	transferred to a nursing home	"
221 Scheibe Paul	-	not to be admitted
222 Schinlbeck Gertrud	-	"
223 Schult Hans Joerg	-	"
224 Stadler Inge	- *	deceased outside the institution
225 Zoepfelsberger Mathilde	x in the institution	"
226 Heigl Rainer	-	authorization
227 Schaefer Peter	x in the institution	for observation only
228 Petermeier Caroline	x in the institution	authorization
229 Stallockner Karl Georg	- *	deceased outside the institution
230 Gruensteidl Gerhard	x in the institution	authorization
231 Herrnberger Albert	x in the institution	"
232 Hoefl Karl	x in the institution	"
233 Maurer Anneliese	x in the institution	"
234 Simbeck Erich	x in the institution	"
235 Sommer Kurt	x in the institution	"
236 West Hertha	x in the institution	"
237 Zinnbauer Brigitte	x in the institution	"
238 Reichler Herbert	x in the institution	"
239 Steigenberger Max	x in the institution	"
240 Weingaertner Adolf	x in the institution	"
241 Hoffmann Karl <u>Guenther</u>	x in the institution	"
242 Kaiser Maria	- *	deceased outside the institution
243 Kunz Otto	-	not to be admitted

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	Remarks
244	Scheuerer Werner Klaus	x in the institution	authorization
245	Steffens Irmgard	-	not to be admitted for the time being
246	Watsch Gabriele	- *	deceased outside the instit.
247	Kochler Emma	x in the institution	authorization
248	Kirmair Heinz Ilja	"	for the time being for observation only
249	Doistler Lenfred	"	authorization
250	Gerber Guenther	"	"
251	Geigel Wilhelm	"	"
252	Guggenbichler Elise	"	"
253	Kretz Helmut	"	"
254	Lohmann Hildegard	"	"
255	Pfob Lampert	released at home	"
256	Scharrer Wolburga	x in the institution	"
257	Weiler Holmut	"	"
258	Weingart Hermann	x in the institution	"
259	Weiss Helge	"	"
260	Streck Sieglinda	"	"
261	Wallner Erwin Josef	-	(illegible)
262	Huebner Georgino	x in the institution	authorization
263	Kleinschweizer Klaus Peter	-	"
264	Mieslinger Renate	-	"
265	Borndorfer Monika	-	"
266	Wimmer Franz Xaver	-	"
267	Riedmann Helene	x in the institution	"
268	Fischer Hermine	released at home	for observation
269	Holler Frieda	released from the RA	"
270	Link Wolfgang Bruno	- *	"
271	Algo Gerhard	-	"
272	Brandstetter Rudolf	-	"
273	Fischer Josefina	-	"
274	Gossner Arnold	-	"
275	Jungreithner Helga	-	(illegible)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1145
CONTINUE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with
the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the
document No. NC-1145.

7 January 1947

George H. Grant
Civ. No. A-442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1146
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
x) 64	Geigel Wilhelm	1.11.1932	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	28.1.43	15.4.43 +
x) 65	Guggenbichler, Elis.	23.1.1934	idiocy	28.1.43	28.3.43 +
66	Kraetz Helmut	6.4.1938	epilepsy	28.1.43	11.2.43 +
x) 67	Lohmann Hildegard	3.4.1934	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	28.1.43	19.3.43 +
x) 68	Pfaff Leopert	29.12.1935	idiocy	28.1.43	4.10.42 release
x) 69	Scharrer Walburga	11. 4.1939	microcephalic idiocy	28.1.43	21.1.43 +
x) 70	Weiler Helmut	21.3.1937	hydrocephaly	28.1.43	
71	Weingert Hermann	15.9.1939	microcephaly, idiocy	28.1.43	9.3.43 +
72	Weiss Helge	14.4.1938	microcephalic idiocy	28.1.43	15.2.43 +
x) 73	Riedmann Helene	26.9.1936	mongolian idiocy	17.3.43	19.4.43 +
x) 74	Schmann Aubert	1.3.1932	acute anterior poliomyelitis and idiocy	23.3.43	26.4.43 +
75	Kann Walter	7.3.1936	mongolian idiocy	23.3.43	30.4.43 +
x) 76	Binnsauer Christine	10.6.1941	mongolian idiocy	23.3.43	21.7.43 +
77	Häber Kathilde	30.9.30	idiocy, (suspected brain damage)	23.3.43	27.10.43
x) 78	Kröner Elfriede	14.8.1941	idiocy and severe deform- ities	23.3.43	23.1.43 +
79	Luchli, Priska	17.4.1934	acute anterior poliomyelitis and idiocy	23.3.43	16.6.43 +
80	Reck Gertraud	24.4.1930	idiocy (damage in perinatal)	23.3.43	21.6.43 +
81	Petermeier Karoline	30.4.1932	congenital motoric defects in the cranial nerve center	29.9.43	25.9.43 +
82	Voggenhofer Peter	17.1.1941	mongolian idiocy	1.4.1943	26.5.43 +
93	Ketz Hugo	5.12.1938	congenital feeble mindedness	16.4.1943	9.6.43 +
84	Aubner Georgine	20.11.1942	cong. hydrocephaly	16.4.1943	15.5.43 +
x) 85	Kern Annemarie	29.3.1936	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage (encephal.)	16.4.1943	11.5.43 +
x) crossed out					

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1146
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
86	Kriegesmann Helga	7. 9.1939	severe deformities and feeble mindness	16.4.43	7.6.43 +
x) 87	Reinbeck Luitgerd	24. 6.1938	(microcephaly), idiotcy	16.4.43	4.6.43 +
x) 88	Lupp Berte	26.6.1934	ereth. idiotcy	16.4.43	1.7.43 +
x) 89	Stockinger Ernst	31.12.38	idiotcy, aplogie idiotcy, microcephaly	16.4.43	1.6.43 +
90	Vest Hildegard	12. 3.36	organic brain defects and epileptic idiotcy	16.4.43	23.6.43 +
x) 91	Biberger Martin	11. 8.34	idiotcy	25.5.43	4.12.43 +
92	Droittinger Renate	30.1. 42	idiotcy, traumatic, brain damage	25.5.43	15.6.43 +
93	Gelhardt Johann	31.4. 34	apastic idiotcy and idiotcy	25.5.43	17.7.43 +
x) 94	Kaiser Gerda	20.11.37	idiotcy, traumatic, brain damage	25.5.43	16.5.43 +
x) 95	Kreish Helmut	13.5.40	microcephaly, aplogie idiotcy (a.Br.40!)	31.8.43	14.7.43 +
x) 96	Schauerer Werner Klaus	5.8.41	spina bifida, hydrocephalus	8.12.42	13.7.43 +
x) 97	Ernst Gertrud	7.3.25	idiotcy	31.6.43	24.7.43 +
x) 98	Paul Heinrich	18.5.31	mangelian idiotcy	31.6.43	8.9.43 +
x) 99	Kretz Xaver	12.7.33	idiotcy	31.6.43	16.8.43 +

x) crossed out

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 50-1146
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

current No.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	rem rk
100 x)	Ritzinger Johann	29.7.28	idiocy, diplegic idiocy	21.6.43	3.8.43+
101 x)	Schall Irngard	6.10.40	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	21.6.43	24.6.43+
102 x)	Wilhelm Manfred	25.12.39	microcephaly, spast. hemi- plegia, idiocy	21.6.43	26.6.43+
103 x)	Struck Sieglinie	3.6.42	idiocy and hydrocephaly	26.1.43	17.7.43+
104 x)	Frumm Alois	26.12.41	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage, microcephalic, diplegic idiocy	3.7.43	23.6.43+
105 x)	Kemmer Friedrich	21.12.40	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage microcephalic, diplegic idiocy	3.7.43	4.8.43+
106 x)	Schmidl Walthard	27.4.40	idiocy	3.7.43	29.7.43
107 x)	Sauberger Helge	10.2.40	idiocy	3.7.43	7.8.43
108 x)	Stolz Friedrich	18.3.38	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage, micro- cephalic, diplegic idiocy	3.7.43	27.6.43
109 x)	Garhardinger, Johanna	28.1.36	imbecility, suspected epilepsy	17.7.43	12.8.43
110 x)	Garl Helmut	4.3.35	microcephalic idiocy	17.7.43	30.8.43
111 x)	Bartl Irene Xaver	15.11.38	birth idiocy	19.7.43	12.10.43
112 x)	Baronski Caroline	9.12.41	microcephaly, diplegic idiocy	19.8.43	12.9.43+
113 x)	Bock Karl, Ferdinand	12.6.39	idiocy	19.8.43	23.10.43
114 x)	Barn Isabelle	3.6.41	microcephaly, feeble mindi- ness of a negroid child	19.8.43	20.5.44+
115 x)	Fassanna Theodor	30.6.37	diplegic idiocy, goniathetosis, feeble mindiness	19.8.43	19.10.43
116 x)	Hennersdorf, Felicite	14.7.35	idiocy	19.8.43	10.1.44+
117 x)	Oberberger Bildogert	5.9.25	idiocy, spast. hemiplegia	19.8.43	18.9.43+

x) crossed out

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 80-1146
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original, cont'd)

	current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
x)	118	Oswald Rosamaria	23.4.40	feeble minded- ness, idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	19.8.43	7.10.43 +
x)	119	Ritz Siegfried	13.7.40	mongolian idiocy	19.8.43	20.9.43
x)	120	Winter Josef	11.11.31	spastic diplegia, epileptiform seizures, imbecillity	19.8.43	4.10.43 +
x)	121	Keinzmeier Krescons	13.4.40	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	11.8.43	29.9.43 +
x)	122	Eisenschmid, Anneliese	33.12.36	acute anterior poliomyelitis and feeble mindedness	1.10.43	9.11.43 +
x)	123	Mayer Hildegard	10.8.1940	mongolian idiocy	1.10.43	3.11.43 +
x)	124	Maindl Guenther	7.8.40	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	13.11.43 +
x)	125	Oldenburg Waltraud	18.3.43	deformities, mental retardation	1.10.43	3.11.43 +
x)	126	Reiter Richard	30.12.34	epilepsy, idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	14.9.43 +
x)	127	Schoofbeck Josef	26.2.39	epilepsy and feeble mindedness, idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	20.11.43 +
x)	128	Dollinger Luise	27.4.34	microcephaly, diplegic idiocy	17.11.43	9.12.43 +
x)	129	Gauglitz Horat	11.3.34	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage, microcephaly	17.11.43	7.5.43 +
x)	130	Lehmer Georg	3.11.36	mongolian idiocy	17.11.43	18.12.43 +
x)	131	Oberlander Josefine	31.12.41	idiocy, blind, left	17.11.43	14.12.43 +

-3-

x) = crossed out

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original)

Current No.	Name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
132	Anders Pauline	8. 3.1935	mongolian idiocy	8.12.1943	15.12.43 rel.
133	Eisenberger Christine	22. 7.1929	idiocy	8.12.1943	20.12.43 +
134	Kostke Christl	10. 4.1942	microcephalic idiocy	8.12.1943	14. 1.44 +
135	Weber Sigrid	7.10.1942	idiocy, organic cramps	8.12.1943	13. 1.44 +
136	Rodler Gertraud x)	2. 3.1939	diplegic idiocy (little)	5. 1.1944	9. 4.44 +
137	Grassinger Susanna x)	4. 9.1940	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage, blind	12. 3.1944	12. 3.44 +
138	Hofmann Emilie x)	13. 2.1935	idiocy	12. 3.1944	3. 1.44 +
139	Kochler Ludwine x)	5.12.1939	idiocy, congenital hip-luxation, both	12. 3.1944	20. 3.44 +
140	Mueller Bodo x)	25. 1.1939	idiocy	12. 3.1944	24. 3.44 +
141	Sollner Franz x)	20. 3.1938	idiocy	12. 3.1944	7. 3.44 +
142	Weschinger Berta x)	9. 9.1930	microcephaly, idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	29. 3.44 +
143	Moser Alois x)	31.10.1939	diplegic idiocy, athetosis	26. 8.1943	22. 3.44 + released home
144	Martin Otto x)	25.11.1937	idiocy (suspected traumatic, brain damage)	14.12.1943	16. 6.44 +
145	Gebhart Elise x)	12. 5.1939	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	13. 3.1943	20. 4.1944 +
146	Gerner Michael x)	29.10.1939	idiocy	13.3.1944	2. 4.44 +
147	Hausmann Werner x)	3. 9.1935	idiocy, bodily deformities	13. 3.1944	8. 5.44 +
148	Kriefft Viktoria Mathilde x)	29. 5.1938	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	13. 3.1944	5. 4.44 +
149	Lieb Gerhard Andreas x)	10. 5.1939	epilepsy, idiocy	13. 3.1944	19.4.44 +
150	Link Anton Robert x)	29.10.1935	idiocy	13. 3.1944	31. 3.44 +
151	Veyr Maria x)	12. 9.1935	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	13. 3.1944	11. 3.44 +
152	Ostl Albert x)	25.12.1939	idiocy, traumatic, brain damage	13. 3.1944	26. 3.44 +
153	Schoenbuchner Gunther	31. 6.1938	microcephalic idiocy	13.3.1944	2. 4.44 +

x) crossed out

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

Current No.	Name	date of diagnosis birth	effective date	remarks
154 x)	Weithmann Gerhard	1. 7.1943	idioty traumatic, brain damage	13.3.1944 31.5.44 +
155 x)	Winkler Hermann	22. 8.1931	pfropfechi- zophreny	13.3.1944 2.5.44 +
156 x)	Aichner Elisabeth	10. 2.1930	hypothyroid idioty	19.4.44 27.5.44 +
157 x)	Rosel Rose	17. 9.1929	idioty- dilegia	19.4.44 18.3.44 +
158 x)	Hattenkofer Josef	7. 1.1935	idioty blind	19.4.44 19.3.44 +
159 x)	Anoa Paul	11.12.1940	idioty traumatic, brain damage	19.4.44 11.5.44 +
160 x)	Hiedl Hermann	14.12.1935	feeble mindedness	19.4.44 24.3.44 +
161 x)	Bauer Heinrich	20. 9.1928	feeble mindedness	19.3.44 14.7.44 +
162 x)	Bauer Marianne	30.12.1932	illegible	19.3.44 29.7.44 +
163 x)	Ernst Richard	8.5.1934	hydrocephaly	19.3.44 9.3.44 +
164 x)	Wink Eberhard	17. 1.1942	idioty	19.3.44 19.7.44 +
165 x)	Kraft Erika	21. 1.1939	idioty	19.3.44 1.8.44 +
166 x)	Kraft Walter	6. 9.1937	idioty	19.3.44 2.7.44 +
167 x)	Paschold Werner	14.10.1938	idioty stomatosis	19.3.44 23.7.44 +
168 x)	Schachtner Philomena	5. 8.1937	imbecility	3.7.44 7.8.44 +
169 x)	Alt Andreas	18. 4.1940	idioty, traumatic, brain damage	3.7.44 23.3.44 +
170 x)	Sandlein Wolfgang	18. 6.1941	idioty traumatic, brain damage	3.7.44 7.8.44 +
171 x)	Gehling Ruediger	17. 2.1938	mongolian idioty	20.7.44 1.9.44 +

x) crossed out

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1146
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with
the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the
document No. NC-1146.

7 January 1947

George H. Grant
Civ. No. A-442694

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129

Draft!

• dat. 19 November 1940. W.

Egging, 19 November 1940

(posted on):

Receipt for registered Article
'Registered'
address: Reichsassociation, Hospital
and Nursing Establishment
place: Berlin, W.9.
(postal stamp)
Munich, 19 (initialled)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.9.

attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 102nd shipment of registration forms -300 pieces
Nos. 129.501 - 129.800
re: letter of 12 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 102nd
shipment of 300 registration forms, nos.
129.501 - 129.800 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(signature): Dr. Prannmüller

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. N3-1129 Contd

(Page 2 of original)

Draft!

mdt. 22 November 1940. W.

Egging, 22 November 1940.

Registered

Special Delivery

(posted on)

Receipt for registered Article

'Registered'

to: Reichsassociation, Hospital and
Nursing Establishments

at: Berlin, W.G.

(postal stamp):

Munich, 22 November 1940 (initialled)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

attention; party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 106th shipment of registration forms, 258 pieces.

Nos. 121.551 - 562, 121.624 - 869.

re: letter of 20 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 106th

shipment of 258 registration forms, Nos.

121.551 - 562, 121.624 - 869 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) F.

170

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Contd.

(Page 3 of original)

Draft!

mdt. 23 November 1940. W.

Eglfing, 23 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article
'Registered'
to: Reich Association, Hospital
and Nursing Establishments
at: Berlin, W.G.
(postal stamp):
Munich, 24 November 1940 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 104th shipment, 300 pieces (of registration forms)
Nos. 131.301 - 600.
re: letter of 15 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 104th
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.
131.301 - 600, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

107

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 1129 Con

(page 4 of original)

Draft:

mdt. 24 November 1940.W.

Eglfing, 26 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article
'Registered'
to: Reich Association, Hospital
and Nursing Establishments
at: Berlin, W.9.
(postal stamp)
Munich, 26 November 1940 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments.

Berlin, W.9,

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 105th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,
Nos. 135.501 - 800.

re: letter 19 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 105th shipment
of 300 registration forms, Nos. 135.501 - 800
after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

182

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIME
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont.

(page 5 of original)

Draft!

dat. 29 November 1940.V.

Eglfing, 29 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article
'Registered'

To: Reich Association, Hospital
and Nursing Establishments
at: Berlin, W.9.

(postal stamp)
Munich, 29 November 1940 (initials)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.9.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 107th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,
Nos. 137.901 - 138.200

re: letter of 25 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 107th
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.
137.901 - 138.200, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

183

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont

(Page 6 of original)

Draft!

mdt. 30 November 1940.W.

Eglfing, 30 November 1940

(posted on)

To The
Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.9.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 108th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,
Nos. 139.001- 300

re: letter of 28 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 108th
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.
139.001 - 300 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

184

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 cont'd
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Page 7 of original

1st December 1940

To the

(posted on)

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments
Berlin W 9
Post Box 262
attention party-comrade Prof. Dr. HEYDE

Receipt for registered article "Registered" to: Reich Association, Hospital and Nursing Establishments at: Berlin W 9 (postal stamp) Munich 2 December 1940 (initialed)

Subject: 109th shipment of registration-forms,
300 pieces, Nos. 139,301 - 600.
re: letter of 28 November 1940

Dear party-comrade Prof. Dr. HEYDE,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 109th shipment of 300 registration-forms,
Nos. 139,301-600, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

185

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont'd
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Page 8 of original

Draft!

dat. 15 April 1941 W.

Bglfing, 15 April 1941

(posted on)

To the
Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments
Berlin W 9
Post box 262
attention: party-comrade Prof. Dr. HEYE

Receipt for registered article "registered"
to: Reich Association, Hospital and Nursing Establishments
at: Berlin W 9
Post box 262
(postal stamp)
Munich 16 April 1941 (initialed)

Subject: 159th shipment of registration-forms, 200 pieces,
Nos. 181.201 - 400

re: letter of 9 April 1941

Dear party-comrade Prof. Dr. HEYE,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 159th shipment of 200 registration-
forms, Nos. 181.201 - 400 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) PFANNERKELLER

186

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont.

(Page 9 of original)

Draft!

mdt. 15 April 1941. W.

Eglfing, 15 April 1941.

(posted on)

Receipt of registered article
(Registered)

To: Reich Association, Hospital
and Nursing Establishments

At: Berlin, W.9.
Post Box 262

(postal stamp)

Munich, 16 April 1941 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.9.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde

Subject: 158th shipment of registration forms 200 pieces,
Nos. 181.001 - 200.

re:letter of 3 April 1941.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 158th
shipment of 200 registration forms, Nos.
181.001 - 200, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Pfannmüller

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, identification card No. 20063, a
Canadian Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages, and that
the above is a true and correct translation of the original
document No. NO-1129, consisting of nine (9) pages.

CHARLES E. IPPEN
No. 20063.

Nurnberg, 5 January, 1947.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Director Dr. Pfannmueller
Griffin-Haar near Munich

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 129.501 - 129.800

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Düren and Warstein

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde.

189

(page 2 of original)

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments
The Director

Berlin W 9, 9 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 223556

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 131 321 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Hinsbeck and Johannisthal

with the request for examination.

Unpaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over!

(page 3 of the original)

- 3 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 223550

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 135 501 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Neuss and Telgte

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

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- 4 -

(Page 4 of the original)

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments
The Director

Berlin W 9,
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

By Special Delivery
Registered

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 121 551 - 562
121 624 - 669

Enclosed I am sending you 258 questionnaires from the Institutions

Arnsdorf - Ursberg
Idstein - Statroda

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

191

- 5 -

(page 5 of the original)

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments.

Berlin W 9,
P.O.B. 262
Telephone

The Director

To the
member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 137 901 - 138 200

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Lüneberg

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

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- 6 -

(Page 6 of the original)

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannenmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 139 001 - 309

Enclosed I am sending you 309 questionnaires from the Institutions

Schleswig

with the request for examination.

Proper postage label is enclosed.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

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- 7 -

Health Association
for the Nursing Establishments

Wm. H. H.
O. S. 162
Telephone 123027

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
General Health Director Dr. P. H. Miller

Subject: Slide 1 of question, the Photostatic

Has its 1 - 600

Enclosed is a copy of your 300 questions for the institutions

Sliding

is the request for an action.

Reply to the 1000 is enclosed, to be used or returned to the

Self answer

(signature) Prof. Dr. Hoyer

194

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. N-1130
Continued

- 8 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 9 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

Please preserve carefully. The sender is requested to fill in only the part within the black lines

To the
Member of the Committee
of Experts

Stellvertretender Direktor Dr. Pfanneueller

Ob- Postal Receipt
ject *) Let- *) No. 754
ter

Subject: Shipment of
Questionnaire
Photostats.

GOD R.M. Rpf. Weight kg g

VALUE

Recip- Reich Association
ient Hos ital & Nursing
Establishments

Destin- Berlin W 9, POB 262
ation

Enc.

Enclosed I am sending
12 questionnaires
from the Institutions

Andernach

(postal stamp) Receiving Postal
(signature) Sn Clerk

also the request for
explanation.

* Explanation of abbreviations
on reverse side.

Should postage label is enclosed, to be used for
return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

195

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130
Continued

- 9 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W. 3 9 April
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 22 35 82

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Oberstaatsrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 161 001-200

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the
Institutions

from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Postal postage label is enclosed, to be used for
return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By order:

(signature) Nitsche

196

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130
Continued
- 10 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9 9 April
1941

P.O.B. 262

Telephone 22 35 82

The Director

to the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannrueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 181 201 - 400

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the
Institutions

from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for
return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Heyde

197

- 11 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 15 April 1941
P.O.B. 362
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 181 401 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the
institutions

Am Steinhof and Obrawalde

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return
shipment.

Heil Hitler
By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

Registered Returned 23/4/41.W.
See Postal Book

192

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130
CONTINUED

- 12 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 16 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats
Nos. 182 001 - 200

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the
Institutions

Wiesengrund und Guenzburg

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for
return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

Registered returned 24/4/41. W.
See Postal Receipt Book

499

- 13 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 16 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats.
Nos. 181 601 - 800

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the Institutions
Obrawalde and Langenhorn
with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

Registered returned 24/4/41. W.
(See Postal Receipt Book)

200

- 15 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 23 April 1941
P. O. B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 114 853
and 40 034
and 180 620

Enclosed I am sending you questionnaires from the Institutions

Zwiefalten and Andernach
Waldeck

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(Signature) Heyde

Returned 26 April 41. W.
Registered, special delivery
(See Postal Receipt Book)

202

- 16 -

Leich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 29 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

to the Director

Special Delivery! Registered.
Returned 30 April 41. W.
(See Postal Receipt Book)

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Sanmedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfammuehler

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. (see list)

Enclosed I am sending you 21 questionnaires from the Institutions
from various institutions
with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Heyde

List

135822	135823	138928
132201	135825	138942
132204	135841	138956
132327	135852	171018
135810	138954	171078
135813	138924	171115
135819	138925	172836

203

- 17 -

Reich Association
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 30 April 1941
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfennueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 180536 - 180639
/ 182201 - 300

Enclosed I am sending you 204 questionnaires from the Institutions
from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Heyde

Registered; returned 3 May 41. W. (Z180620 is missing)
(See Postal Receipt Book)

204

- 18 -

Reich Association Berlin W 9, 3 May 1941
Hospital and Nursing Establishments P.O.B. 362
 Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 180 646 - 771	8. 606, 47975
180 794 - 815	28. 012. 120569
180 817 - 874	25041

Enclosed I am sending you 217 questionnaires from the Institutions
from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Hayde

Registered Returned 6 May 41 W.
(see Postal Receipt Book)

205

- 19 -

Reich Association Berlin 9, 15 May 1941
Hospital and Nursing Establishments P.O.B. 362
The Director Telephone 123527

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 183 451 - 650

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the Institutions
Wormditt and Rickling

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Heyde

Registered, Returned 21 May 41, W.
(See Postal Receipt Book)

200

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1130 (Con)

- 20 -

Reich Association Berlin W 9, 29 May 1941
Hospital and Nursing Establishments P.O.B. 262
 Telephone 123527

The Director

To the
Member of the Committee of Experts
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 183 851 - 184 050

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the
Institutions

from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return
shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Hoyde

Registered, Returned 3 June 41 W.
(See Postal Receipt Book)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1130

I, Henry Sachs, AGO 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1130.

/s/ Henry Sachs
HENRY SACHS

207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-826
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01597

Cepy

The Reich Defense Commissioner
for the Service Command III (Wehrkreis III)
Berlin W 35, 20 January 1940
Viktoriastrasse 34
Telephone: 21 81 61.

O.P.I.RV. - Pol.80/40

To the

Mental Institutions located in Wehrkreis III.

Subject: Transfer of inmates of the Mental Institutions.

In order to simplify the administration, in the course of the reorganization of Mental Institutions, I shall order the transfer of a greater number of inmates of the Mental Institutions in the near future. I shall order the transfers from case to case as they become necessary. The patients will be transferred in concentrated transport groups accompanied by their records. The dispatching institution will not incur any expenditures for the transport. The case records will be returned after examination by the receiving institution. The relatives will also be informed by the receiving institutions. Those who pay for the inmates support are to be advised that further payments are to be interrupted temporarily from the time of transfer until their resumption is requested by the new receiving institution.

signed: STUERTZ

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30. December 1946

I, Leo DAVENPORT, ASN S/Sgt. 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-826.

Leo DAVENPORT
ASN S/Sgt. 32496587

208

THE REICHSMINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

IV g 4173 /39-5100

Berlin, 16 November 1939
NW 40, Königsplatz 6.

Telephone:
Dept. 2, I, II, V, VIII
11 00 27
Dept. II, IV, VI
(Unter den Linden 72);
12 00 34
Tel. Address:
Reichsinnenminister.

To the Head of the
Hospital (for Mental cases)

Kaufbeuren

or his Deputy in
Kaufbeuren.

With regard to the necessity for a systemised economic plan for Hospitals and Nursing Institutions, I request you to fill up the attached Registration Forms immediately, in accordance with the attached instructional leaflet, and to return them to me. If you yourself are not a doctor the Registration Forms for the individual patients are to be filled in by the superintending doctor. The filling up of the questionnaires is, if possible, to be done on a typewriter. In the column "Diagnosis" I request a statement as exact as possible, also a short description of the condition if feasible.

In order to expedite the work, the registration forms for the individual patients can be despatched here in several parts.

The last consignment must, however, in any case have arrived at this Ministry at the latest on 1 January 1940. I reserve for myself the right, should occasion arise, to institute further official enquiries on the spot through my representative.

p.p. (Sd.) ER. CONTI

Certified:

(Sd.) Illegible
Administrative Secretary.

209

Registration Form 1

To be typewritten.

Current No

Name of the Institution:

at:

Surname and Christian name of the patient: at birth ...

Date of birth: Place: District:

Last place of residence: District:

Unmarried, married, widow,
widower, divorced: Religion Race*.....

Previous profession: Nationality:..... Army Service
when? 1914-18
or from 1.9.39
.....

War injury (even if no connection with
mental disorder) Yes/ No

How does war injury show itself and in what
does it consist?

Address of next of kin:

Regular visit and by whom (address):

Guardian or nurse (Name, address):

Responsible for payment: Since when in that Insti-
tution

* German or of similar blood (of German blood), Jew,
Jewish mixed breed Grades I or II, Negro (mixed breed.)

CU

This space to be left blank.

.....
Signature of the head doctor or his repre-
sentative (doctors who are not psychiatrists
and neurologists please state same).

PUBLIC UTILITY

Berlin, G. S.
12th. May, 1941

W. SULZGUT TRANSPORTATION G.m.b.H.
Dept. II/d, H/K

To the Director of the Hospital
of the District Association of Swabia,

Potsdamer Platz 1.

Kaufbeuren/Bavaria.

Dear Director,

By order of the Reich Defence Commissioner I must remove mental cases from your institution and from the Branch at Irrsee to another institution. A total of 140 persons are to be transported, 70 on 4th. June and 70 on 5th. June. I forward you herewith Transport Lists Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 in triplicate. The additional names on the lists are intended for possible deficits (discharged meanwhile, died, etc.)

The marking of the patients is most suitably done by means of a strip of adhesive tape, on which the name is written in ink-pencil, to be posted between the shoulder blades. At the same time the name is to be put on an article of clothing.

The hospital reports and personal histories are to be prepared for the transportation and to be handed to our Director of Transport, Herr Käpper, in the same way the personal possessions of the patients, as well as money and articles of value.

I enclose property information cards and information cards as to the defrayer of the expenses, which, accurately filled out, must be handed in at the time of transportation. Money and articles of value, besides being noted on the property information cards, must also be noted on separate special lists (in duplicate).

Transportation takes place:

On 4th. June, 8.46 a.m. from Kaufbeuren - 70 patients

" 5th. " " " - 70 patients

218

Our director of transport , Herr Küpper, will visit you the previous day, in order to discuss further details with you.

I further request you to provide the patients with food
(2-3 slices of bread and butter each and some cane of coffee).
(Pencil note illegible)

Heil Hitler!

(sd.) Illegible

Public Utility Ambulance Transpor-
tation G.m.b.H.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
SWABIA.

Address: Augsburg 1, P.O. Box Regierungsräsident

Tel No. 5842

Cashier's Office: Principal
Govt.

Cashier's Office Augsburg.
Post Office check account:
Munich No. 1624

Enclosures:

Director
Dr. Faltlhauser,
of the Hospital,
Kaufbeuren.

Your reference: 2080. Your letter of 13.11.40. Our ref.
(to be given
always) II-
B-7-2.

Augsburg, 6.5.1941

Concerning the transfer of patients.

I have the honour to inform you that the female patient
transferred from your institution on 8.11.1940 to the institu-
tions in Grafenack, Bernburg, Sonnenstein and Hartheim all
died in November of last year.

(Sd.) Illegible.

214

Copy.

No. 5255 c 39
MINISTRY
OF STATE OF THE INTERIOR.

Munich,
24th. November 1942

Oberregierungsrat Gaum.

to the Director of the
Hospital, Kaufbeuren,
Obermed.Rat
Dr. Faltlhauser.

To

Head Physician Dr. W. Leinisch
Günzburg.

Re letter of 13. 11. 1942.

Dear Doctor,

In your letter of 13.11.1942 you requested me to send suitable epileptics for the carrying out of your research work. I had an opportunity of discussing this with the Obermedizinal-rat Dr. Faltlhauser and Dr. Pfannmüller. Both will willingly deliver you suitable patients. For various reasons patients from the Institution at Kaufbeuren are primarily to be chosen. If this institution has no suitable material, I agree to the transfer of patients from Eglfing-Haar to Günzburg for your research work. I request you to get into touch with Dr. Faltlhauser

Heil Hitler!

(Sd.) GAUM.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1686-PS

10, December 1945

I, I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1686-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
110561

215

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-825
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/506

Copy

The Reich Minister of the Interior
IV.G.3897/39-5100

Berlin, 24 October 1939
NY 40, Koenigsplatz 6

To the chief of
or official deputy

at

1 questionnaire 2
30 questionnaires 1
1 instruction leaflet

With regard to the necessity of coordinating the mental institutions through planned economy I request you to fill out the attached questionnaires immediately according to the enclosed instruction leaflet and to return them to me. If you are not a physician yourself, the questionnaires for every patient are to be filled out by the chief physician. The questionnaires ought to be typewritten if possible.

The questionnaires of the different patients can be dispatched as finished in order to accelerate the revision. The last consignment, however, must reach this Ministry on or before 1 December 1939. I reserve the right to have further investigations made on the spot by my deputies if so indicated.

by order:

signed: Dr. COMTE

Seal.

Certified:
signed: signature
administrative secretary

to IIIa 5/41 top secret
(handwritten)

216

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-835
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

Questionnaire 1
Current No.

01/690

Please type!

Name of institution: _____
in: _____

First and last name of patient: _____ maiden name: _____
Date of birth: _____ place: _____ district: _____
last residence: _____ district: _____
single, married, widowed or divorced: _____ religion: _____ race: 1) _____ nationality
Address of next of kin: _____
Regular visits and by whom (if any): _____
Trustee or guardian (name, address): _____
Person paying the expenses: _____ Since when in your institution: _____
Been in other institutions, where and how long: _____
Ill since when: _____ admitted from where and when: _____
Twin yes _____ insane blood relatives: _____
Diagnosis: _____
Main symptoms: _____
Usually confined to bed? yes _____ very restless? yes _____ in a padded cell? yes _____
Incurable physical diseases: yes _____ war-disabled: yes _____
In case of schizophrenia: recent case _____ final condition _____ well responding _____
In case of feeble-mindedness: moron _____ imbecile _____ idiot _____
In case of epilepsy: psychically changed _____ average frequency of fits _____
In case of illnesses due to senility: seriously changed: _____ slovenly _____
Therapy (Insulin, Cardiazol, Malaria, Salvarsan etc.): _____
permanent result: yes _____
no _____

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-825
CONTINUE

(Page 2 of original, cont'd.)

Interned by virtue of par. 51, par. 3b of Penal Code etc. by: _____

Offense: _____ former punishable offenses: _____

Kind of employment: (most precise designation of work and output, i.e. agricultural labor, does not do much. - Locksmith, gold specialist. - no vague statements like domestic work, but particular ones: room cleaning etc. Also state always whether employed continuously, frequently or only temporarily.)

May be released soon _____

Remarks: _____

This space must remain blank

Place, date _____

Signature of the chief physician
or his deputy.

- 1)
Of German or German-related blood (of German extraction), Jew, partial Jew of grade I or grade II, Negro (partial Negro), Gypsy (partial Gypsy), etc.

(illegible numbers)

218

(Page 3 of original)

01/688

Instruction leaflet

read carefully before filling out the questionnaires!

All patients are to be enumerated who

1. are suffering from the following illnesses and cannot be employed, or for mechanical work only (plucking and similar work), in the institution:

schizophrenia
epilepsy (if exogenous state whether war service connected
disability or other causes),
illnesses due to senility,
therapy-refractive paralysis and other syphilitics,
feeble-mindedness of any cause,
encephalitis,
Huntington's disease and other neurologic final states;

or

2. have been in an institution constantly for at least 5 years;

or

3. are interned as criminally insane persons;

or

4. are not of German nationality or are not of German or German-related blood, indicating the race *) and nationality

The individual questionnaires of the patients are to be numbered consecutively.

The questionnaires are to be typewritten if possible.

Deadline date is the _____

*) Of German or German-related blood (of German extraction), Jew, partial Jew of grade I or grade II, Negro, partial Negro, Gypsy, partial Gypsy, etc.

over 1

219

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-835
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

01/699

Explanations.

The diagnosis is to be written out as detailed as possible. In case of diseases of traumatic origin it is also to be stated what kind of trauma (war disability, accident while at work) had occurred.

On or "exact statement of employment" the working capacity of the patient in the institution is to be indicated. For patients whose working capacity is classified as "good" or "very good" it should also be shown why they cannot be released. It must be expressly noted if patients of higher rating classification do not work in spite of being fit.

For patients who have been transferred from evacuated territories to your institution a (V) must be put behind the name.

If the number of resubmitted questionnaires should not suffice, I ask you to order the necessary number of forms from me.

In cases of patients being newly admitted after the deadline date, questionnaires are to be filled out as well and to be sent to me collectively every year on 1 February (for the deadline date of 1 January) and 1 August (for the deadline date of 1 July).

(page 5 of original)

01/691 Questionnaire 2

Please type!

Name of the institution: _____

in: _____

Administrative district: _____ country: _____

railway station: _____ Distance from the institution: _____ km.

standard or narrow gauge track: _____ own spur: ☒ yes
no

Post office: _____ tele. head-office: _____ tele. head-number: _____

Year of construction:

(since when a mental institution, year of rebuilding or renovation as the case may be)

Size of the total area in m²: _____

Construction system (complex, system of pavilions, etc.): _____

220

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-25
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd.)

Separate buildings or separate section for criminal cases: _____

Proprietor or holder of the institution: _____

Amount of the annual budget: _____

Whereof subsidies amounting to RM: _____

By whom are these contributed: _____

Number of existing beds: _____

Number of patients at deadline date: _____

Whereof: Jews: _____ Criminally insane or feeble-minded persons: _____

Is the institution or parts of it made available for other purposes at present, in affirmative case for which: _____

First and last name of the administrator of the institution: _____

First and last name of the chief physician: _____

Supposed strength (male: _____ Supposed strength of (male: _____
of physicians (female: _____ nursing personnel (female: _____

Actual strength of (male: _____
physicians at deadline date: (female: _____

Actual strength of (male: _____
nursing personnel at deadline date: (female: _____

To which organization does the nursing personnel belong (order, training school for nurses): _____

Supposed strength of other (male: _____
personnel: (female: _____

Actual strength of other (male: _____
personnel at deadline date: (female: _____

Remarks: _____

Date: _____

(signature of the administrator of
the institution or his deputy).

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-825
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 January 1947

I, George F. GRANT, Civ. No. A-443694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 10-825.

George F. GRANT
Civ. No. A-443 694

222

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 3

Book 14 II

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

100-100000-1
MILITARY TRI UNAL NO. I

CASE NO. 1

PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14

EXHIBIT
(EXHIBIT)

EXHIBIT



PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14- PART III

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EUTHANASIA

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Synopsis of the file of the Dr. Herms Private Clinic transmitted through the Vice District Governor, Schilden, of Cologne.

This file contains the letters and notices of the Reich Minister of the Interior about the procedure used for the removal of inmates who are not able to work.

REMARKS

A. 2. 1. 0. 2

(Printed on green paper)

Give special attention to the questionnaire

Notification to be made of all patients, who

1. suffer from communicable diseases and who cannot be employed in the Institution, or can only be employed on mechanical work (unravelling, etc.);
Schizophrenia,
Epilepsy (if exogenous, state whether result of war injury or other reason).

Illnesses attributable to old age,
Therapy-refractory Paralysis or other syphilitic diseases,
Feeble-mindedness, irrespective of cause,
Encephalitis,
Huntington and other neurological final conditions,

2. have been inmates of the Institution for at least five years.

or

3. are confined as criminally insane persons;

or

- A. do not possess German citizenship or who are not of German or related blood.
State race and citizenship.

Individual registration notices for each patient are to be numbered currently.

The questionnaires are, where possible, to be typed.

Reports to be made as of 1 July 1940.

* German or those of related blood (German blood), Jew, Part Jew, 1st and 2nd grade, negro, part negro, gypsy, part gypsy etc.

Supplementary Notice

OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL
DOCUMENT No. 3871-PS-111-111

to Green Notice

The diagnosis is to be quoted as accurately as possible. In the case of a confirmed dream-like condition the cause of the trauma is to be given (war injury, industrial accident).

Under "exact description of employment" the type of work is to be stated which the patient performs in the Institution. In the case of patients whose work performance is stated as "good" or "very good", it should also be revealed why discharge is out of the question. Where patients who are classified as in need of more attention are not performing any work, although they are actually in a condition to do so, this is to be specifically explained.

In the case of patients who have been brought to the Institution from an evacuated area a (V) is to be placed after their names.

Should the number of copies of Questionnaire No.1 be insufficient, I request that you apply to me for the number still required.

Fresh cases of patients to be reported from your Institution after the date as specified are to be similarly reported on questionnaires and collected and sent to me by the 1st February (as of 1st Jan) or 1st August (as of 1st July) of each year.

REICH MINISTER

The Reich Ministry of the Interior

Berlin, 11 June 1940.
HM 7, Unter den Linden 72.

IV R 6088/40
5100.

To: the Director of the Dr. Hertz Private Clinic
- or - Deputy in Office
in Bonn
Krouzbergweg 4.

In consideration of the necessity for an economically planned survey of Institutions for the Care and Treatment of the Insane (Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) I hereby request you to fill out accordingly the enclosed questionnaires and return them to me without delay. If you are not a doctor yourself, the questionnaires on the individual patients are to be completed by the head doctor. Completion of the questionnaires should be done whenever possible by typewriter.
Notice

The yellow questionnaire No.2 I request you to fill out and return as soon as possible. Questionnaire No.1 for the individual patient can be forwarded in several parts in order to speed up the work. Last date for forwarding must, however, ensure arrival not later than 1.8.40 at this Ministry. I reserve the right, if necessary, to institute further inquiries through my representatives on the spot.

Should patients who have been registered on Questionnaire No.1 be

transferred to other institutions, the names of the persons - listed for convenience - are to be notified at various periods together with the name of the new institution.

As Deputy

/s/ Dr. Confé

(Seal of the Reich

Ministry of the Interior).

Legalized: /s/ Streiter

Ministry Chancellery

Chief Secretary.

Transfer between institutions in duplicate
with name, birth date, place
and date of birth.

Reich Ministry of the Interior

Berlin, 30th November 1942.

Nr 7, Jeter den 15.11.42.

IV g 2796/42

5100

To the Director of the Dr. Horst Private Clinic
in Bonn

Kreuzbergweg 4.

Re: Survey of the Institutions for the Care & Treatment of the Insane (Heil-
und Pflegeanstalten) of all types.

Reference by letter - IV g 3683/40 - 5100

Supplementing my above mentioned letter it is laid down that the Institu-
tions for the Care and Treatment of the Insane (Heil- und Pflegeanstalten)
are to notify me by the 1st February (as of 1st January) and by the 1st August
(as of 1st July) of each year after the last notification, in other words
during the last six months, what patients they have received.

I take this opportunity of reiterating this directive. At the same time
I note the following:

For special reasons I now stress the necessity of making a complete report
of all patients in the individual institutions.

I, therefore, request that in future notification be made of all patients,
irrespective of the form or length of illness, who have been received into the
Institution since the last six months' notice.

In order to obviate certain difficulties which might arise in regard to
patients received into the Institution a few days before the date as of which
reported, and on whom nothing can be said as yet, I am in agreement, that a
questionnaire be filled out especially for such patients who on the said date
have been in the Institution for one month. In this way persons who have been
received only temporarily can be eliminated.

For the next date of notice, i.e., 1 February 1943, I request in addition
that you include in your report also all those inmates of your Institution
for whom hitherto, in accordance with my earlier directive, forms have not
been sent.

The notifications should be made as before by completion of the questionnaire as prescribed and which can be obtained from me, and which are to be collected and forwarded to me as of the semi-annual date stipulated. Only the latest form of Questionnaire 1 with the printed reference 10407.41.2 C. is to be used (form enclosed). Any old questionnaire forms in your possession can be used for other purposes.

I request the most careful completion of these forms with regard to all columns, as insufficient completion requiring necessary further inquiries will only involve additional work for you.

In forwarding the questionnaires I am to be informed regularly of any changes which have taken place in the meantime in regard to patients already earlier reported for instance, through death, discharge, transfer to other institutions etc. This report can be made as of the dates in question on a list in duplicate, however, always giving the full name, date and place of birth, to which institutions transferred, etc.

Should it occur that such changes have not taken place then a notification to this effect should be made by the date in question.

The supervising authorities of the institutions have been notified.

By Order,
Seal of the Reichsminister
of the Interior /s/ Linden.

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3871-P3

8 April 1946.

I, KATHERINE WALCH, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 3871-P3.

KATHERINE WALCH
Civ.

By 360

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-841
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

Enclosure to 442 I - 5.178

The Director
of the State Mental Institution

Bunzlau,

To the
Attorney General
in ----- (stamped:) Cl/586

By virtue of a decree of the Reich Commissioner
for the Defense the patient
has been transferred today the ----- to another
institution, whose name and address is not yet known
to me. The institution in which the patient shall be
accepted will notify you accordingly. I ask to resist
from further inquiries.

In case you should not receive any communication
from the institution which has accepted the patient, I
recommend to make inquiries with the Patient-Transport-
Corporation (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport GmbH)
Berlin W 9, Potsdamer Platz 1.

handwritten: initial III a 28/40 Rs (Top Secret)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, A-442694, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the document No. NO-841.

George H. Grant
Civ. A-442694

Ex 961

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-828
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

01/511 Copy.

Brandenburg on the Havel, 20 Febr. 1940

State Mental Institution Brandenburg on the Havel

My dear Mr. Dr.,

We regret to inform you that your son, who in the meantime had to be transferred to our institution, has died here unexpectedly as a result of abscessed tonsils on 17 February. We are sorry to say that all our medical efforts were in vain. He died softly and without any pain. With his serious and incurable disease death means relief for him.

Due to the present danger of epidemic here, the body of the deceased had to be cremated immediately according to police request. We are asking you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether you want the urn with the earthly remains interred at any special cemetery. In that case we ask you to name the cemetery and give its correct address so that we can have the urn transferred to the administration of that cemetery. If you have no special wishes as to the burying or if you fail to inform us within a month, we will have the urn buried here free of charges. The belongings of the deceased had to be burned due to the danger of spreading of disease.

We enclose two copies of the death certificate which you will carefully keep in order to submit them eventually to the authorities.

Heil HITLER!

by order

signed Dr. MEYER.

01/510 Copy

State Mental Institution Brandenburg on the Havel.

Brandenburg on the Havel, 8 March 1940
Neuendorferstr. 90 c

To Mr.

A. T.

.....

Dear Mr. T.:

We are fulfilling herewith the sad duty to inform you of the death of your son Kurt T. which ensued on 6 March 1940. As the institution Taldheim was engaged otherwise the inmates - your son being one of them - had to be transferred. On 29 February he was transferred to this place. Already on the second day of his stay your son had to be confined to bed. The disease, pneumonia and pleurisy, appeared in such violence that it was not possible for our doctors to keep him alive. May it be a comfort to you to learn that he has fallen asleep softly and without any pain. Since his other disease was serious and incurable, death meant relief for him.

According to a police order we had to cremate the body of the deceased immediately due to the present danger of epidemics. The clothes too had to be destroyed immediately. If you have the intention of having the urn with the remains buried at a special cemetery, please send us the certificate of approval of the administration of the cemetery concerned immediately. Upon its arrival we shall endeavor to transfer the urn at once. If we receive no news from you within a fortnight we shall have the urn buried here free of charge.

We enclose two copies of the death certificate. Please keep them carefully in order to submit them eventually to the authorities.

Heil HITLER!

by order

signed: Dr. MEYER.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-828
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ., A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 10-828.

George H. GRANT
Civ., A 442694

was by # 321

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1190
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

S e c r e t

R K P A

at present: Weimer-Duchenwald, 4 March 4/

A 2

S E C R E T !

to the files

L I S T

of the Protective Custody Prisoners, and habitual Criminals
selected and released for the Experiments with the Danish
Typhus Vaccine.

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	prisoners No.
1.)	Blochmann	Paul	7. 10. 1905	50
2.)	Köckeritz	Karl	24. 4. 1899	1076
3.)	Eis	Josof	14. 6. 1918	14446
4.)	Wagner	August	27. 11. 1900	2319
5.)	Schallk	Wilhelm	10. 4. 1909	7385
6.)	Urbanski	Johann	27. 1. 1901	2986
7.)	Uhlig	Erich	24. 5. 1901	13124
8.)	Wagner	Richard	14. 6. 1900	14041
9.)	Drehme-Neder	Walter	27. 7. 1900	631
10.)	Meier	Alois	18. 1. 1899	30078
11.)	Baumann	Emil	17. 12. 1901	29928
12.)	Kruse	Max	28. 5. 1900	11425
13.)	v. Herzberg	Wilhelm	19. 3. 1906	8587
14.)	Hartmann	Karl	24. 11. 1912	4950
15.)	Jähnichen	Kurt	16. 9. 1908	19997
16.)	Hilsmann	Erich	13. 2. 1914	700
17.)	Scholar	Friedrich	30. 1. 1901	29924
18.)	Rudolph	Hans	30. 6. 1909	7131
19.)	Rohrborg	Konrad	14. 10. 1905	1826
20.)	Schubrowski	Johann	26. 12. 1916	22668
21.)	Töpfer-Durkhardt	Arthur	13. 1. 1900	1846
22.)	Tuchol	Heinrich	7. 1. 1914	850
23.)	Willworth	Wilhelm	23. 11. 1902	29896

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1190 Cont'd.
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Prisoners No.
24.)	Poukert	Karl	4. 8. 1906	3529
25.)	Owzior	Josef	29. 2. 1904	1812
26.)	Mautsch	Franz	20. 4. 1899	30380
27.)	Malina	Georg	20. 1. 1903	17663
28.)	Probozo	Franz	28. 8. 1912	19970
29.)	Schwab	Erich	30. 11. 1916	7359
30.)	Wieser	Johann	19. 5. 1919	22286

(2nd page of original)

SECRET
to the files

31.)	Wyrwa	Druno	10. 12. 1905	29946
32.)	Abraham	Gustav	21. 2. 1906	29839
33.)	Vogel	Hellmuth	21. 6. 1907	31352
34.)	Schulz	Johann	27. 9. 1904	6544
35.)	Schröder	Willy	6. 4. 1905	22366
36.)	Kurlbaum	Willi	25. 2. 1911	10509
37.)	Hilke	Fritz	25. 3. 1904	14153
38.)	Gilzer	Rudi	9. 9. 1917	624
39.)	Herwig	Hermann	12. 3. 1902	65 48
40.)	Kontrat	Max	17. 3. 1903	9469
41.)	Zopf	Michael	16. 11. 1906	3937
42.)	Wuhr	Eduard	14. 12. 1899	494
43.)	Rejsko	Hellmuth	13. 6. 1902	2635

By Order

(Signature) OTTO
Kriminalrat

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry H. Sachs, AGO A-441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1190

HENRY SACHS
AGO A-441698

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 628-PS.

C o p y

Country Asylum Brandenburg/Havel

Brandenburg/Havel, 17 April 1940
Neuendorferstr. 90 c

To
Mrs. Johanne M.

.....

Dear Mrs. M. :

We regret very much to have to inform you today, that your husband, Mr. W.H., who was transferred for administrative reasons from the Waldheim asylum to our asylum, died on 16 April 1940 of angina followed by neuritis. In spite of all our efforts in the way of medical treatment, we did not succeed in saving your husband's life.

As however in view of the species and the severity of your husband's illness, an improvement, and consequently a release from the asylum could not have been counted on, his death must be looked upon as a deliverance, which freed him from his suffering and spared him lifelong detention in an asylum. May this consideration be a consolation to you. To guard against the possible danger of epidemics which is especially acute now during the war, the body of your husband had to be cremated without delay in compliance with a police ordinance. In case you wish to have the urn with mortal remains of the deceased buried at a cemetery of your own choice - the transportation of the urn will be without charge - we beg you to inform us, enclosing at the same time the consent in writing of the administration of the cemetery in question. Should we receive no news from you in this respect within two weeks, we shall make other arrangements for the burial of the urn.

We enclose herewith the death-certificate in duplicate for submission to the authorities concerned, and beg you to put it by carefully.

Heil Hitler !

I. A. (by Order)
signed Dr. Schmitt

CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENT No 628-PS

Muernberg, 26 November 1946

I, Hans LMM No I-263733, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No 628-PS.

Hans LMM
I- 263733

Ex 363

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-340
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Stamp 01/577
State-Mental Institution
Grafeneck
A 55/82 Ge.

Künzingen, 6 August 1940
P.O.B. 17

Frau Barbara SCHMIDT
Z w i c k a u /Saxony
Lutherstr.8

Dear Frau SCHMIDT:

We are very sorry to have to inform you that your daughter Franziska SCHMIDT who was moved on 26 July 1940, in the course of measures taken by the Reich Commissioner for Defence, to this institution, suddenly and unexpectedly died here on 5 August 1940 due to a swelling of the brain.

In view of the serious mental illness, the life of the deceased meant suffering. You will therefore have to accept her death as deliverance from her sufferings.

As there is at present danger of an epidemic at the local institution, the police authorities have ordered the immediate cremation of the body.

We ask for your information as to how which cemetery we are to arrange through the police authorities the sending of the urn with the remains of the deceased. In this case a certificate confirming the acquisition of a burial place is to be sent here.

Possible inquiries should be made in writing, as visits here are at present forbidden for reasons of the danger of an epidemic.

Should we not have received your answer within a fortnight, we shall entomb the urn at some other place, free of charge.

The property of the deceased (4 rings) will be sent to you after disinfection.

The clothes of the deceased have in the process of disinfection suffered very seriously, so that they became useless and can no longer be worn. They have been turned over to the NSV for use as raw material.

Two death certificates which you will keep carefully for possible use with the authorities, are attached hereto.

Heil Hitler!
(signed) Dr. KELLER.

(Handwritten:)
to IIIa 26/41 Top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-340.

George H. GRANT
A-442694

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2-364

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-837
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

1. After fearful uncertainty we received to-day from Linz on the Danube, the sad news of the sudden death of my dear wife Mrs. Johanna ECKHARDT, nee MULLER, born 18 March 1894, died 20 September 1940. She has already been cremated in Linz.
2. After weeks of uncertainty we got the unconceivable news of the sudden death of my beloved son Alfred SCHUSTER. He died on 12 September. He has already been cremated in Linz on the Danube.
3. From Linz/Danube we received the sad news that my good husband, Paul KOENIG, veteran of the World War 1914-1917, is no longer alive and already has been cremated there.
4. After weeks of uncertainty we received the news of the sudden death of our beloved son Robert SCHNELL, bearer of the cross of honor 16/18 for war veterans, born on 12 May 1897, died 27 September 1940. He has been cremated already in Grafeneck, district of Muenzingen.
5. After days of uncertainty we received the unbelievable news of the sudden death of my dear wife, Mrs. Elie GOERLITZ, nee ROSENBAUM, born 6 March 1901, died 24. September 1940, after she had already been cremated in Grafeneck.
6. Absolutely unexpectedly we received the sad news of the sudden death of our beloved son Kurt TEUSCHER. He has already been cremated in Grafeneck, district of Muenzingen.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-837
CONTINUED

7. The burial of the urn of my dear son Erich FLOR who after weeks of alarming uncertainty died suddenly and unexpectedly on 14 September in Linz/Danube, will take place on 7 October.
8. We just received the sad news that our dear and faithfully caring husband

(page 2 of original)

Johannes KORNICK deceased on 14 September near Linz (Danube). After cremation has taken place this is being announced

9. After anxiously waiting we received the sad news that my dear son Gerhard WIESSNER, born 12 December 1903, died 26 September 1940, died far away from home. The burial of the urn will be announced later.
10. On 17 September 1940 my dear husband Hermann, born REIBETANZ deceased in Linz/Danube. Born 12 June 1874, died 17 September 1940.
11. After many weeks of uncertainty we received the sad news of the sudden death of our dear son Karl, Alwin ZEHFZ, born 16 January 1890, died 15 September 1940, after having been cremated already in Grafenock, Kreis Muenster.
12. We received the painful news of the sudden death of our dearly beloved daughter Edith FRANCKE. The cremation has already taken place in Grafenock.
13. Hard and unbelievable was the news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Fritz Paul EBERLEIN, bearer of the Iron Cross from World War I. The quiet burial of the urn which has been transferred from Linz/Danube has taken place on 5 October 1940.
14. Hard and unbelievable was the news of the death of my dear husband, Martin VOGT, at the age of 48 years. The cremation has already taken place at Harthelm near Linz/Danube.
15. After alarming uncertainty I received the unbelievable news from Grafenock in Wuerttemberg that my beloved husband Hermann SCHWAB, war veteran 1914-1918, has

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-837
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

closed his eyes for always on 6 October 1940.
The cremation has already taken place.

16. After the cremation had already taken place we received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg the sad news of the sudden death of our only beloved son Bernhard SIEMANT, born 30 November 09, died 5 October 40.
17. Ernst, Reinhold WADEL, merchant, born 11 June 74, died 5 October 40, has been delivered from long and severe suffering. The cremation has already taken place at Linz on the Danube.
18. We received the unbelievable news that my dearly beloved son, the electrician Erich SCHELLENBERG, has died suddenly and unexpectedly in the country institution of Sonnenstein/Pirna. The cremation has already taken place there.
19. I unexpectedly received the painful news that my dear first wife Doris WOLF, nee SCHOBBER has died in the country institution of Grafeneck (Wuerttemberg) on 5 October 1940. The cremation has already taken place there.
20. Our dearly beloved brother, the painter and graphic designer Johannes KUHN, has died suddenly and unexpectedly in Hartheim. The cremation has taken place immediately at Linz on the Danube.
21. We received the sad news of the sudden death of my dear wife Mrs. Louise VOLAND, nee BAUER. She died on 2 October 40 at Hartheim near Linz on the Danube and has already been cremated.
22. We received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg - after the cremation had already taken place - the sad news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Curt JACOB, born 26 June 96, died 9 October 40. The burial of the urn will take place later.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-837.

6 January 1947

George H. GRANT
A 442694

Affidavit

I, Dr. Irene Asam-Bruckmueller, med. counsel (Med. Rastin), born in Munich 21 December 1907, residing at Ansbach, Feuchtwangerstrasse 38, herewith declare under oath:

While I studied medicine from 1929 to 1933 I worked as trainee (Famula) at the lunatic asylum (Heil- und Pflegeanstalt) Gaberssee during my vacation. I did this out of love for the profession in the asylum for the mentally deranged.

During my study of medicine I did not specialize in psychiatry; I only took the psychiatric courses prescribed within the syllabus of medical studies. In 1934 I worked as junior assistant for eight months.

On 15 March 1935 I received a position as assistant doctor at the Ansbach asylum (Heilanstalt). In order to secure this position I became a member of the Frauenschaft in 1935. I knew that I would not be accepted anywhere without joining an organization because I had made 48 applications which were all rejected. From the day I started my job to my discharge in October 1945 I was the doctor in charge of the department for the most severe cases. In the course of my service in the Ansbach asylum additional duties were delegated to me, for instance, in 1937 with the beginning of the war I was also put in charge of the most severe male patients.

In 1940 a children's ward was added to my responsibilities.

The types of insane entrusted to my care were mainly the following:

Schizophrenics, epileptics, manic depressives, seniles and comparatively rare cases of paranoia and paralysis. Among the children the larger number were idiots with deformity and hydrocephalics.

The Ansbach Sanatorium had a capacity of 1400 - 1500 beds. Usually the number of patients was 1100; but during the war additional patients from the territories hit by the war were constantly brought in, and the highest number of patients was 1600. From 1935 - 1938 a Dr. Karl von Hoeslin was head of the asylum; Dr. Harbert Schuch from 1938 to the end of the year 1945.

On the basis of my experiences as a trainee (Farula) I introduced occupational therapy in my wards and reduced medicinal therapy as far as at all possible. The patients, physically suitable were occupied with washing, sewing, and work in the garden. Professional ability and the professional past of the individual patient were taken into consideration as far as possible. But in general, occupational therapy was always applied in the interest of the institution. Those patients for whom occupational therapy was not indicated were treated with medicine, such as paraldehyd, veronal, luminal and similar opiates.

In many cases these patients were given electric shock treatment, insulin shock treatment and in case of epileptics rattl snake venom injections. Those discharged from my ward rarely were completely cured patients; the majority were improved cases. These patients were transferred to wards for average and light cases and discharged from there. Between 1940 and 1942 altogether approximately 240 to 300 departures took place. The patients were shipped to the institutions at Sonnenstein near Pirna/Elbe in four or five transports of about sixty each for the purpose of mercy killings (euthanatische Tötung).

The history of these killings is as follows:

In spring or summer 1940 a Commission headed by Dr. Steinmeyer (Steinhausen, Steinmueller?) arrived at our institution and studied the case histories of our patients. The commission consisted of a total number of 25; among them were at least two med. doctors, the above mentioned Dr. Steinmeyer and another doctor who was pointed out to me by members of the group as an assistant to Dr. Heyde, director of the Psychiatric Clinic in Wuerzburg, a number of medical students and clerical staff. The commission remained at our institution for three days; during this time they made summaries of case histories.

According to Dr. SCHUCH approximately a quarter of a year later a list of inmates in our institution, made up by the commission, was received by us and instructions that those patients named should be kept ready for transfer to another institution. In the case of this first transport I did not know the real meaning of this transfer to another institution. All the hundred patients on the list were then brought to Sonnenstein in one transport. I do not recall, however, if Dr. Schuch kept back a number of the best workers among the patients on the list from this first transport as he did with the following transports. After six weeks or a quarter of a year a second such list was received at the institution which again included a number of valuable workers among the patients. Since, in the meantime it had become known in our institution that these transfers were undertaken for the purpose of mercy killings, Dr. Schuch crossed about 40 names from the list which represented either valuable workers or still very strong personalities. Therefore only 60 to 70 instead of the requested 100 were sent to Sonnenstein. Till 1942 two or three additional lists were received and the respective transports carried out.

As far as I can judge the choice of the patients was not made in a consistent manner according to the degree of illness of the patient otherwise it would not have been possible that hopeless cases were not on the list and that physically able and more or less clever workers were. Dr. Schuch as well as his medical co-workers were upset about these mercy killings, and it is my opinion that Dr. Schuch lodged protests with the authorities against the shipment of patients doomed to die. This is also

confirmed by the fact that Dr.Schmalenbach, as far as I know affiliated with the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft for lunatic asylums and plenipotentiary of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, during his presence in Ansbach, violently accused and threatened Dr.Schuch because of the latter's sabotage of the mercy killings.

This discussion between Dr.Schmalenbach and Dr.Schuch probably took place either in 1941 or 1942 after several transports had been carried out.

These transfers for the purpose of killing stopped in 1942. I believe that this was caused by difficulties in regard to foreign policy.

(signed) Dr.Irene Asen-Bruckmueller

(signed) Alfred H. Booth

Alfred H.Booth, U.S.Civ.X-046254

Sworn to me and signed on this second day of April 1946 in Nuernberg/Germany.

I, H.J. HARRISON, Br.Exp.F.Permit Nr.110609, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.3865-PS.

11 April 1946

H.J. HARRISON,
Br.Exp.F.Permit No.11060

Holzhausen, district of Landsberg
8 November 1946

A f f i d a v i t

I, Dr. MORITZ SCHNIDTMANN, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Munich, Germany, on 15 January 1886 and studied medicine at the University of Munich from 1905 till 1910, I graduated from the University of Munich. I joined the NSDAP in May 1937. Moreover, I was a member of the NS Organization for Public Welfare (NSV), the NS civil Servants' League (NS-Beamtenbund), the Reich Colonial League (Reichskolonialbund), the Reich Air Raid Protection League (Reichsluftschutzbund), the NS War Veterans League (Reichskriegerbund). My Party number is somewhere above 5 million. I was Blockleiter of the local group (Ortsgruppe) HAAR since 1938. Since 1912 I worked at the Mental Institution (Heil- u. Pflegeanstalt) EGLFING-HAAR, with an interruption during the first world war. I have been Deputy Director (stellvertretender Direktor) of this institution since 1932.
2. Due to my position and my personal contact with HERMANN PFANNMUELLER, I gained far-reaching knowledge of matters concerning the institution. From time to time I had conversations concerning the mission of the institution with PFANNMUELLER, the last director of this institution. In my capacity of Deputy Director, I had the opportunity to read a major part of the correspondence addressed to the administration. I received orders from the director. In his absence, I had to handle urgent matters.
3. Due to my position, I gained knowledge of the transfer of patients to Reich Institutions (Reichsanstalten). After a few months I found out that patients were killed in these so-called Reich Institutions. I found this out through several remarkable death notices which the relatives of the patients received, and through conversations with PFANNMUELLER.
4. Altogether about 12 transports with approximately 80- 100 patients were transferred from the Mental Institution EGLFING-HAAR. Besides these transfers, an exclusively Jewish transport (Judentransport) left on 20 October 1940, presumably for a Polish Institution. It was a matter of 156 Jews who had come to EHLFING-HAAR from all of the Bavarian Mental Institutions, and who were again transferred from here after a stay of 1 or 2 days. 33 Jews were from the mental institution EHLFING-HAAR. A further transport which consisted of 41 women and 15 men, all Eastern workers, left EHLFING-HAAR on 18 September 1944, presumably for an Institution in their home country. To the best of my recollection, the transfer of these foreigners occurred upon order of the Labor Office (Arbeitsamt) Munich, which declared these people unfit for work. All of these 56 foreigners were mentally ill.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 (two) pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above affidavit. The affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise or reward and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Holzhausen
District of Landsberg, 8 November 1946

(signature) Dr. Schnidtmann
(signed) Dr. Schnidtmann

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO -720
CONTINUED

Before me, Fred RODELL, AGO D 432576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Moritz SCHNIDTMANN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of 2 (two) pages in the German language, and swore that the same was true. On the 8th day of November 1946

(Signature) Fred Rodell

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 720
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original)

Jewish Men from the Institution BGLFING-HAAR
transferred on 20 September 1940

1. Bach Peter	15.5.96
2. Bunzel Rudolf	13.4.61
3. Drayfuss Albert	1.10.04
4. Hamburger Alfred	30.7.97
5. Joelson Fritz	16.4.89
6. Kahn Siegfried	20.5.87
7. Levy Oskar	26.1.94
8. Mendelsohn Peter	15.5.96
9. Reis Max	10.6.89
10. Silberberg Helmut	15.5.19
11. Stark Martin	30.6.84
12. Stiefel Waldemar	26.12.90.
13. Weinschenk Johann	10.11.89
14. Cohan Fritz	31.3.03
15. Alexander Ludwig	1.9.95 transferred on 18.1.1940

Transferred to concentration camp on 2 August 1944

Grau Kurt 22.8.05

Jewish Women from the Institution BGLFING-HAAR transferred on 20 September 1940

1. Bonfig Anna	17.10.89
2. Ephraim Hildegard	1. 4.05
3. Gift Isabella	23. 9.77
4. Goldmann Rebeka	14.5.13
5. Hochfinger Rosa	12.12.99
6. Jochsberger Elisabeth	14.9.10
7. Kaster Jenny	30.1. 77
8. Kunstler Rosa	17.2. 76
9. Levinger Ruth	20.1. 08
10. Lippert Honora	8.7. 90
11. Mayer Elisabeth	12.9. 83
12. Mayer Emma	26.5.97
13. Mohr Adela	29.6.08
14. Oppenheimer Gertrud	24.12.79
15. Rosenbaum Ilse	11. 7.01
16. Rothschild Sarah	31. 6.37
17. Schoenfeld Anna	3. 6.92
18. Schuhbarth Emma	13.7. 62
19. van Nien Anneliese	18.12.08

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82 Jewish Men from other Institutions (as far as names are available)
transferred on 20 September 1940

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Abraham | 34. Lindner |
| 2. Adler Otto | 35. Levis |
| 3. Bendit | 36. Landecker |
| 4. Blum | 37. Mayer Abraham |
| 5. Baumblatt Leo | 38. Mayer Alfred |
| 6. Behrmann Wilhelm | 39. Maier Eugen (Eugen?) |
| 7. Cohn | 40. Maier Maxim |
| 8. Dossauer | 41. Marchand |
| 9. Feis Oswald | 42. Neumann Wilhelm |
| 10. Feldhahn | 43. Oberlander |
| 11. Frankenthal | 44. Philippstein |
| 12. Frank | 45. Rindsberg Max |
| 13. Froehlich | 46. Rosenbaum |
| 14. Feibelmann | 47. Rosenwald |
| 15. Friedmann | 48. Rapsport |
| 16. Guldman | 49. Rosenberg Karl |
| 17. Gallinger Ruff | 50. Rosenberger |
| 18. Gugenheim Rudolf | 51. Rosenblatt |
| 19. Guttman I | 52. Ries |
| 20. Guttman II | 53. Rahm |
| 21. Hamburger II | 54. Sturm |
| 22. Harburger Arnold | 55. Stern Arnold |
| 23. Heller | 56. Strauss Jul. |
| 24. Heiligenbrunn | 57. Strauss Josef |
| 25. Hiller | 58. Stein |
| 26. Igersheimer | 59. Steinhart |
| 27. Jokowitz | 60. Schwarz |
| 28. Kohl | 61. Tillmann |
| 29. Kaufmann | 62. Tannenwald |
| 30. Lobenberg David | 63. Teutsch |
| 31. Lamm Abraham | 64. Vollmar |
| 32. Loderer | 65. Weill |
| 33. Lehmann | 66. Weill |
| | 67. Weinstock Johann |
| | 68. Weiss |

Nr. 69 to 82: Names unknown.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-720
CONTINUED

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76 Jewish Women from other Institutions (as far as names available) transferred on 20 September 1940.

1. Adelsberger Johanna
2. Blumenthal Frieda
3. Danner Sofia
4. Fandendrog Emma
5. Fichtenberger Gitte
6. Frank Thea
7. Friedmann Berta
8. Gross Elsa
9. Guggenheim Ilse
10. Hamburger Karoline
11. Hamburger Meta
12. Heilmann Berta
13. Herskowitz Kleerchen born 26.8.24
14. Hichenberg Isabella
15. Hirschmann Gertrud
16. Kraus Thekla
17. Kramer Gitte
18. Linstenberg Rosa
19. Maier Ilse
20. Naumburger Irma
21. Neussbaum Mina
22. Oppenheim Ida
23. Quittner Hedwig
24. Reimund Franziska
25. Reinerzann Erna
26. Rindsberg Mathilde
27. Rosensfeld Lilli
28. Sack Erna
29. Schnebel Lilli
30. Schnell Berta (or Schnebel), born 19.7.04
31. Sander Gertraud
32. Stein Hedwig
33. Thalheimer Berta
34. Tutor Mathilde
35. Uhlfelder Rosa

No. 36 to 76: names unknown

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-720
CONTINUED

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Under the designation "called for" are carried:

15 men

No.	Name:	born:	nationality:	transferred:
1.	Blade Macrystaw	18.8.1924	Poland	18.9.1944
2.	Bojko Theodor	29.2.1887	Galicia	18.9.1944
3.	Chitry Stehrij	5.9.1898	Ukraine	18.9.1944
4.	Cvilyc Boska	20.12.1922	Croatia	18.9.1944
5.	Gerlinski Ignaz	15.10.1921	Poland	18.9.1944
6.	Ganjo Efin	20.2.1912	Ukraine	18.9.1944
7.	Jascyszin Karl	30.8.1905	Poland	18.9.1944
8.	K-slowaky Anetoly	13.3.1924	Ukraine	18.9.1944
9.	Kuschnabit Talerann	10.1.1919	Russia	18.9.1944
10.	Onissiew Roman	1921	?	18.9.1944
11.	Papow Dmitro	1912	Ukraine	18.9.1944
12.	Sjenschoke Stanislaw	2.11.1915	Lithuania	18.9.1944
13.	Stubak Nikolay	26.12.1927	Poland	18.9.1944
14.	Tschik Dymtro	1921	Poland	18.9.1944
15.	Wintonick Wasyl	21.1.1918	Poland	18.9.1944

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Under the designation "called for" are carried:

41 women

No.	Name:	born:	nationality:	transferred:
1.	Belika Maria	1899	Russia	18.9.1944
2.	Boroka Oskana	7. 1.1925	Poland	18.9.1944
3.	Bogwarschinia Maria	25.12.1924	Ukraine	18.9.1944
4.	Bogacz Anna	1.11.1900	Poland	18.9.1944
5.	Bokun Maria	16. 5.1913	Ukraine	18.9.1944
6.	Bondarenko Maria	10.1922	Poland	18.9.1944
7.	Buchonawa Maria	27. 8.1913	Ukraine	18.9.1944
8.	Chlobowski Jozefa	19. 3.1926	Poland	18.9.1944
9.	Deryd Anastasia	15. 6.1901	Ukraine	18.9.1944
10.	Falus Selma	1. 11.1910	Poland	18.9.1944
11.	Fedora Justina	23. 8.1921	?	18.9.1944
12.	Golga Theodora	1927	Poland	18.9.1944
13.	Grintschowska Wella	1922	Ukraine	18.9.1944
14.	Gries Frenziiska	9. 3.1909	?	18.9.1944
15.	Jakobtschuck Maria	3.1918	Ukraine	18.9.1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-720
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original exhibit)

No.	Name:	born:	nationality:	transferred:
16.	Jakowenko Netalie	1925	Russian	18.9.1944
17.	Jaskorska Marianna I	1876	Poland ?	18.9.1944
18.	Jaskorska Marianna II	?	Ukraine	18.9.1944
19.	Kasier Joscotecha	1.5.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
20.	Kasinska Maria	1907	Poland	18.9.1944
21.	Lewoczyszyn Pelagia	?	?	18.9.1944
22.	Lewtschenko Anna	10.6.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
23.	Ljubtschik Ljuba	12.10.1911	Ukraine	18.9.1944
24.	Lelinska Olga	11. 6.1924	Ukraine	18.9.1944
25.	Laskokenko Nina	13.12.1921	Ukraine	18.9.1944
26.	Leslack Anna	15.10.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
27.	Matycz Anna	5.12.1892	Poland	18.9.1944
28.	Martschen Eleona	8. 7.1923	Ukraine	18.9.1944
29.	Missalaka Liara	?	?	18.9.1944
30.	Orlinsky Rosalie	?	Ukraine	18.9.1944
31.	Pelkova Julia	27. 4.1927	Ukraine	18.9.1944
32.	Rebenschapka Olga Galina	5.7.1917	Ukraine	18.9.1944
33.	Semina We Verwera	6.11.1922	Russian	18.9.1944
34.	Shital we Antanie	23. 5.1913	?	18.9.1944
35.	Sintachenko Pascha	8. 5.1923	Russian	18.9.1944
36.	Spiewek Stanislaw	6. 5.1906	Poland	18.9.1944
37.	Taradionko Ilona	20. 5.1912	Russian	18.9.1944
38.	Tatrenko Anna	2. 5.1917	Ukraine	18.9.1944
39.	Tatodionko Anna	22.10.1925	Ukraine	18.9.1944
40.	Tutschuck Uliana	?	?	18.9.1944
41.	Woduk Pelagia	1924	Poland	18.9.1944

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Transferred on 20 September 1940 were: 169 Jews (107 men, 75 women)
from various institutions

33 Jews (14 men, 19 women)
from Lelins-Haar

transferred to a concentration camp on 2 August 1944 1 Jew (1 man)

total 169 Jews (107 men, 75 women)

Under the designation "called for" on 18 September 1944 are carried:

56 Foreigners (15 men, 41 women)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-720
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

I, the Director of the Upper Bavarian Mental Institution Eglfing-Heer, Dr. med. habil. Anton von Braunnuehl, have drawn up the above list consisting of 6 (six) pages in the German language according to the ledger and lists of the Institution Eglfing-Heer, and testify that these statements correspond with the original.

Eglfing-Heer, 8 November 1946. (signature) Dr. A. v. Braunnuehl

(typed) Dr. Anton v. Braunnuehl

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO D 432576, a U. S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Anton von BRAUNMUEHL, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing list consisting of six (6) pages in the German language and sworn that the same was true. On the 8th day of November 1946.

Eglfing-Heer, 8 November 1946

(signature) Fred Rodell

(signed) Fred Rodell

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 December 1946

I, GERTRUDE LEVINGER, Civ. No. X-046178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-720.

GERTRUDE LEVINGER
Civ. No. X-046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3864-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Dr. Max Leusser, commissioned as head of the sanatory and recovery home Ansbach, after being duly sworn, declare and depose the following:

From 1928 to 1936 I was a resident physician at the lunatic asylum in Erlangen and on July, 1, 1936 was dismissed on account of my previous membership in the Democratic Party. Later I was a general practitioner in Pommerania; from 1939 - 1941 I was a medical army officer and was released in 1942 after an automobile accident; I returned to Pommerania and lived hidden in Bad Kissingen after having left Pommerania without permission because I expected that it would become Polish if the war would be lost. In November 1945 I was commissioned chief of the lunatic asylum at Ansbach where I am now working. My predecessor was Dr. Rupert Schuch, who was removed by the American Military Government for being a party member and head of the institution during the war and who was arrested in January 1946. He is now in the camp at Aschaffenburg.

My knowledge about the occurrences in the lunatic asylum at Ansbach during the war are based on information, which I received in the first place mostly from Dr. Schuch, but also from Frau Dr. Isam, a Dr. Priessmann, who was working at the asylum, but was removed on account of his membership to the party, and from the nursing personnel. At the request of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior I made a report and submitted it to the Ministry. I am repeating and confirming this report in a condensed form:

" A committee of physicians, announced by the Reich Ministry of the Interior appeared at the lunatic asylum at Ansbach with the order to examine the possibility of accommodating the incurable patients at some other place. It demanded the assignment of a special office room, access to the case-history files, obtained also oral report:

from the physicians of the asylum but gave only evasive answers to all questions with regard to the real purpose of their investigation. After four days their activities were concluded. Upon their departure the members stated that they had compiled a list of such patients who were going to be transferred to other institutions. After a while a letter of the Reich Ministry of the Interior arrived with the directive to make a number of patients, who were listed by name, ready for transportation on a certain date. At the same time word arrived that the transport was to be carried out by the Mutual Ambulance Corporation "Gemeinnützige Krankentransport Gesellschaft". The transport took place on the date named in the letter. According to the story of the transport manager the patients were being removed to the institution Sonnenstein near Pirna (Saxony). This procedure was repeated several times. When it became known that the transports served only the purpose of liquidating incurable patients inconspicuously, further directions coming from Berlin are supposed to have been sabotaged as much as possible.

In 1943 and 1944 a number of children were killed in the asylum by putting them to sleep with Luminal. These children were supposed to be complete idiots and in addition to show serious body deformities on account of which it was to be expected that they would die from tumors or inhalation pneumonia. The killings took place by virtue of a directive of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, which reached the management of the asylum by way of the usual official channels. A previous consultation of the parents did not take place."

As far as I could learn, approximately 300 adult patients were removed in the above mentioned way. The transports supposedly took place from the end of 1940/1941 to 1944. The total of patients in the asylum at the beginning of the war numbered 1400, at the end of the war 1000. This number includes sick children. During these years approximately 150 children were processed in the asylum (admitted, died, released, transferred to other institutions or still staying at Ansbach). I was told, that approximately 50 of these were killed in the above mentioned manner. At what time in 1943 these killings started, I did not learn.

We have in our files only the journals (Standlisten) which contained the date of admission and release, respectively date of death as well as the diagnosis, further the case-histories kept about the patients. All the correspondence, especially

that with the agencies in Berlin, was supposedly destroyed before the entering of the American troops. Dr. Schäch's story about this is credible according to my conviction, because he repeatedly expressed his regret toward me, that the documents, which-he assumes- would exonerate him, do not exist anymore. I understood him to say, that he himself destroyed them upon orders from above.

signed : Max Lousser

Sworn and subscribed before
me on 2 April 1946

signed: K.A. de Keyserlinck
Attorney, O.C.C.

I, Dr.v.V.VEITH, AGO No. D 150649, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3864-PS.

11 April 1946

Dr.H.v.V.VEITH
AGO No. D 150649

(circular) stamp: International
Military Tribunal, Nurnberg.

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
APO 124-A U.S. Army

A F F I D A V I T

I, Dr. Otto OUTSKUHT, swear, depose and state:

1.. I was born on 7 February 1878 at Marbach a/N. From 1884 to 86 I attended Public School at Reutlingen and afterwards - until 1896 - High School there. From 1896 to 1902 I studied medicine at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Kiel. I passed the medical state examination in 1901/1902 at Tübingen where I also took the doctor's degree.

Since July 1934 I worked at first as a Medical Councillor (Medizinalrat) at the mental institution of Winnental.

(page 2 of original)

Since 1 February 1935 I was deputy director of the mental institution of Winnental, effective as of 1 May 1935 I was appointed director of that institution. I worked as such until November 1945. I joined the NSDAP on 1 May 1933. I was also a member of the Reichsbund der Deutschen Leuten (Reich League of German Civil Servants), the NSV (National Socialist People's Welfare), the NS-Altkriegerbund, the Reichskolonialbund, and the VDA (League for the Germans Abroad).

11. By virtue of my knowledge as a psychiatrist and my experience of many years' standing in various Württemberg mental Institutions I am able to make the following statement: As head

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of the institution of Winnental I became familiar with the Euthanasia Program and in February 1940

111. From my institution a total of 395 patients were transferred. 24 of them had been transferred shortly before from the institutions of Göppingen, Rottenmünster and Stetten a/N. to Winnental for reasons of camouflage. Among those transferred on 3 June 1940 was also Heinrich Pfäuser, born the 28 June 1886. Pfäuser who was born in Graz-Austria was still an Austrian national

on the day of transfer. It is possible

(page 4 of original)

that other foreign nationals were among the 24 patients who, for reasons of camouflage had been transferred to my institution. As I learned from the personnel accompanying the transports all patients transferred from my institution were brought to the Castle of Grafeneck where Euthanasia was to be carried out.

IV. I never received an instruction to the effect that foreign nationals were to be exempted from Euthanasia.

V. On the basis of the questionnaires it was impossible for the experts (Gutachter) or top experts (Obergutachter) to form an exact medical opinion on the physical state of the patients or to

(page 5 of original)

recognize their nationality.

I have read the above deposition consisting of five (5) pages in the German language and state that it is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this deposition voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was not subject to threat or duress.

(signature) Dr. Gutakunst
OTTO GUTAKUNST

Before me, FRED ROELL, AGO I 432576 a U.S. Civilian, appeared OTTO GUTAKUNST, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (Affidavit) consisting of five (5) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

Witnessed
On the 20th of November 1946

Fred Roell
FRED ROELL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, AGO A 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-817

HENRY SACHS
AGO A 441698

A F F I D A V I T

I, ERNST GANZER, male nurse at Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Ansbach, after having been duly sworn do hereby make the following statement:

I was employed at the Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Ansbach (A public institution for the care and treatment of the insane) from 1929 to 1945. From 1920 to 1928 I cared for the patients in the wards, but in 1928 until 1939 I was entrusted with the care of the convalescent patients, and gradually became fully employed in the office of the Institution. The Director of this Institution was Dr. Hubert Schuch. In the Autumn of 1940 a commission of about 30 persons consisting of doctors and secretarial staff visited the Institution. I knew and it was general knowledge that these people had been commissioned by the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Berlin to visit such Institution as ours. I personally announced the arrival of these persons to the Director. The commission stayed about three days and to the best of my knowledge did not inspect any of the wards. Instead they were allotted a separate room and the case histories of the patients were brought to them and were discussed with the ward doctors. During the time the commission stayed individual patients were brought to the Administrative Building of the Institution and it can only be assured that it was for the purpose of being inspected by the commission.

After the Commission left about three months elapsed and then directives were received. These I saw personally. They came in the form of letters from the Reich Ministry of the Interior, the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschafts Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Berlin and the Gemeinnützige Krankentransportgesell-

schaft Berlin, stating that on a certain date sixty to eighty patients whose names were listed alphabetically, were to be moved from the Institution. No destination was given. About a week later the Institution delivered the patients to the Railway station, together with their full case histories and inventorized personal effects. They were brought in buses close up to the two coaches, one of which was set aside for the men and the other for the women. As I was engaged in checking the lists of patients and attending to the delivery of their baggage it is not possible for me to state whether these patients were in as condition to travel but I do know that some of them had to be carried to the carriages which were ordinary "Personen-zug" coaches. These were as far as I can remember just the two coaches, without a locomotive, located on a siding which was ordinarily used for troop loading and off-loading. It struck me as strange that the "male nurses" who received the patients from the Director of the Institution were silent and gave no direct answers to the questions we put to them out of professional interest.

At the time this transport of patients did not appear suspicious because patients were frequently moved from one institution to another in order to make room for troop casualties. Even the fact that in this case no destination of the transport was given so that we could notify relatives upon inquiry, did not concern us unduly as every one acted in accordance with orders received. Probably about a month after this first transport left our suspicions were aroused because communications arrived from relatives of the patients complaining that they had been moved without their knowledge or consent and that they had since been notified from Schloss Hartheim, near Linz and from another institution in Sonnenstein, in

Thuringia, that the patients had died. Official and private inquiries as to the whereabouts of the patients had to be answered by us in a standard letter from which I believe was officially prescribed. This contained in effect the following information: "The Management had no jurisdiction over the movement of these patients. For further information contact the Gemeinnützige Krankentransportgesellschaft, Berlin, who directed the transfer of these patients." (This is as near as I can remember the text of the letter.) In connection with these transports I remember that the name of a Dr. SCHMALENBACH was frequently mentioned.

I estimate that in all five transports of this kind were sent out from the Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Ansbach, between the years 1940 and the beginning of 1942. I would like to add that all of our doctors and the entire hospital personnel were firmly opposed to and condemned this action when eventually the truth transpired.

Signature: Ernst Ganzer
ERNST GANZER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April 1946.

Signature: E.A. de Keyserlingk
Office of the U.S.
Chief of Counsel.

Ex 370

A F F I D A V I T

I, Gerhard Schmidt, Director of Haar-Egling Insane Asylum, after having been duly sworn, do hereby make the following statement:

I was licensed as M.D. by the University of Berlin (1930). In 1935, I became an assistant at the Institute for Legal Medicine in Berlin. I worked in Bavaria since 1937 at the Public Hospital, Munich-Schwabing, and also at the Research Institute for Psychiatry in Munich. Since 1935, I have been familiar with the system of public asylums, mental hospitals and similar institutions in Germany. I know that public institutions of this kind were under the supervision and control of the provincial administration of the Länder at the district level. All these public institutions were under the supervision and control of the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin at the highest level. The Reich Minister of the Interior was, as I know, Dr. Wilhelm Frick. As Reich Minister of the Interior, he was chief of the Medical Department of the Reich Ministry of the Interior from 1933 until August 1942 when he became Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

After the beginning of the war in 1939, I learned from a colleague, Dr. Lemberger, who was in charge of an asylum in occupied Poland, that it was planned that the inmates of his asylum should be killed. About 1940, I became acquainted for the first time with the fact that inmates of asylums in Germany itself were being killed. I became acquainted with this fact first through an industrialist. A short time later, I learned it from my colleagues and from many other people -- it was a so-called open secret that such killings were not only planned, but were actually being carried out. I was advised about these happenings not only by my colleagues, but also by relatives of people who had been killed.

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It is typical, that despite the fact that this whole affair was an open secret, a psychiatrist who was in the Institution of Haar-Egling, where such things happened, said he could not give any official answer.

The organization of mass-killings was as follows:

First, the physicians of mental and similar asylums had to fill out questionnaires which were sent to a central agency in Berlin. Then the order came back from the central agency in Berlin, that the persons listed should be taken out from one asylum and sent to another asylum where they were killed. The killing was done frequently by injections. For these organized mass-killings, the authorities used different administrative procedures. I can give the following example for the killing of children:

The names of newly born children who were deformed or partly paralyzed, or mentally deficient, were submitted to the health authorities and finally to a Reich agency in Berlin - W.9 P.O.B. 101. A short time after the reports were filed, the County Health authorities of the respective districts, received an order that these children should be sent to a special institution for special modern therapy. I know from hundreds of cases, that this "special modern therapy" was nothing less than the killing of these children - for instance, in the institution of Haar-Egling and others.

I read dozens of such orders which said that this procedure of assignment of such children to institutions was "in agreement with the Herrn Reich Minister des Innern (Hr. Reich Minister of the Interior)."

Another method of killing so-called "useless eaters" was to starve them. This was done particularly in a period, when for reasons I do not know, the killing itself was not possible, because possibly of transportation difficulties from one institution to another.

At the end of 1942 a conference took place in the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior which is under the direct supervision of the Reich Ministry of the Interior about the procedure for starving such people to death. In this conference, the directors of the asylums were instructed that "useless eaters" who could not work very much, should be killed by slow starvation. This method apparently was considered very good, because the victims would appear to have died a "natural death". This was a way of camouflaging the killing procedure.

I know from the files of the institution where I am now director, that several hundred people were starved to death. In analyzing the whole system of these mass-killings, I can state as a psychiatrist, familiar with such cases, that hundreds of the people killed would have been absolutely able to perform a certain amount of simple work under supervision -- among them, according to my knowledge, some people who had brain injuries from the First World War. Among the people who were killed were also aged people who were a little feeble-minded. So far as the children were concerned, they had mainly brain diseases, but not hereditary diseases, except in a very few cases. In any normal society, such children, mentally deficient and aged people, would have been treated and cared for in the proper way and not killed as "useless eaters".

Signature: Dr. Gerhard Schmidt (signed)
Dr. Gerhard Schmidt

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of March 1946.

Signature: _____
Dr. Robert H. M. Kempner
Office of the U. S. Chief
of Counsel

AFFIDAVIT

of

Dr JOSEPH JERANS

I, Dr. JOSEPH JERANS, born on 19 March 1901, living now at Mannheim, Baden, Reichsstrasse 4, make the following statement under oath:

I am a Doctor of Medicine and a Doctor of Law. At present I am the Public Health official of the City of Mannheim, Baden. From January 1940 until 31 March 1942, I was a doctor in an adult section of the public asylum in Mosbach near Heidelberg. There existed in the asylum a section for children as well, in which killings of children were performed during the year 1941. How many children were killed during the year I cannot say. The killings were performed by injection.

These injections were given by a Doctor and nurses, of the so-called National Socialist Nurses Organization, who came for the purpose from Berlin. The orders to perform the killings were issued from the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. Our asylum was controlled by the Ministry of the Interior of Baden which was under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior at Berlin. But the commission which came to Mosbach for this special purpose came on orders from a certain Dr. Linden, who was an official of the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin.

The whole manipulation was known to the personnel of the institution. Transports of children came to our asylum from time to time from other institutions. The children who were killed were not all original inmates of our asylum. The children were feeble-minded.

I myself was transferred from Mosbach to Mannheim at the end of March 1942 because it became known that I was opposed to the killings. After I left, one of my patients, an adult man, a gypsy, was killed by injections. He was on the list of those persons who were to be shipped out for killing at another asylum, but I saved him four times. Immediately after I left, he was killed according to my wife who was at that time still at Mosbach. This man was known as feeble-minded. In fact, the institute made 300 marks out of him because he was an expert basket-maker. His killing was part of the program to kill psychopaths.

After I came to Mannheim in March 1942, I learned from my colleagues that a similar program existed there, though the patients were shipped to the institution at Garvensack to be killed.

Sworn to and Signed:

/s/ Joseph Jerans.

/t/ JOSEPH JERANS.

/s/ H. H. Karpner

/t/ H. H. KARPNER

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 15th day of April 1946, at Mannheim,
Germany: /s/ John W. Auchincloss,
/t/ JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS, Capt. JAGC.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Munich, 23 April 1946,

I, Dr. Ludwig SPÄRER, born 19 October 1884, now living at Konstanz, Baden, Salnaustrasse 2, swear to the following statement:

I passed my state examination as a doctor in 1907 at Freiburg. From 1919 on I worked as a civil servant. During the next 14 years I worked as a district physician (Bezirksarzt) at Steckach, Oberrhein, Konstanz. I joined the N.S.D.A.P. in 1933. From 1934 to 1944 I was the highest ranking medical officer in Baden. I had the title of a Ministerial Councillor (Ministerialrat). My top superior was the Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick. As Frick's subordinate I frequently - about once in every 2 or 3 months - went to Berlin to take part in conferences, meetings etc. in the Reich Ministry of the Interior. These conferences took place in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Unter den Linden 72-74, later in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Voss-Strasse. At the occasion of such a stay in Berlin, Ministerial Director (Ministerialdirigent) Dr. Linde of the Reich Ministry of the Interior told me that the introduction of a law on Euthanasia was intended. For reasons pertaining to defense policy the incurably mentally ill were to be liquidated in order to make room (for healthy people). The institutions thus freed would be required by the SS to accommodate national political educational homes.

For the carrying out of all these measures, a transport company was founded which worked together with the so-called Reich committee for Research on Hereditary Susceptibility to Severe Diseases. This Reich company was headed by Ministerial Director (Ministerialdirigent) Dr. Linde.

page 2 of original

In the course of these measures, from about 1941 to 1944, thousands of persons were brought from institutions in Baden to institutions such as Hadamar, Grafenau etc. and liquidated there. These deaths were not only confined to the mentally ill. Under the same program, at the instigation of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, old people especially and also young ones, who were ill, began to be set aside.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 3896-PS sent to
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR W.A. CHURCH

Among the people who were killed in the course of this program were not only mentally ill, but also people who suffered from arteriosclerosis, tuberculosis, cancer, and other illnesses. It had to do mainly with older people who were put in public institutions and, it is true, at the cost of the state, and who were further cared for in suitable company, naturally at general cost. These people were brought from public institutions in Baden to Hadamar, Grafeneck, and other institutions and there put to death. In what manner they were killed I do not know. In this way, room was made in the institutions, and especially for the Wehrmacht and for the national socialist educational institutions.

The whole program was camouflaged from inside to out and false death certificates made out.

In the year 1941 to 1942 I protested energetically twice against the murders. And, it is true, I turned to Frick's Deputy Dr. Conti, who was right in Strassburg. Conti explained to me at that time that, these were matters concerning the Reich Ministry of the Interior, which had nothing to do with me. I considered this as an order, which I could not counter-act. The second time I was rejected by Professor Kitzche in Heilbronn, who was also participating in this program.

The members of the Reich committee who were acting as part of the program, were frequently composed of SS people. Incidentally, archbishop Groeber also protested against the acts of murder in the institutions, naturally without success. I myself did not get to see this communication, the personal consultant (Referent) of the Ministry of the Interior of Baden, made the reply.

Read, approved and signed.

(signature) Dr. Ludwig SPÄHR
DR. LUDWIG SPÄHR

(signature) Robert H.W. Nottmeyer OGS
ROBERT H.W. NOTTMEYER OGS

Sworn Auditor, 23 April 1946

(signature) Henry Einstein OGS
HENRY EINSTEIN OGS
(signature) John W. Aschincloss
Captain JAC

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, AGO A-441696, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3896-PS

HENRY SACHS
AGO A-441696

264

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-318
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Ludwig SPRAUER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

I. I was born on 19 October 1894, and live at the present time at Constance/Baden, Selmannweilergasse 2.

This affidavit is an addition to the sworn statement which I made in Nuremberg on 23 April 1946, which statement is known under Document No. 389a-PS.

II. I heard the name of Prof. Dr. Karl BRANDT for the first time at a conference in the middle of 1941 in Berlin. At this conference I learned that Karl BRANDT and Philipp BOUHLER are the leading figures in the Euthanasia Program. The conference was called by Dr. LINDEM on behalf of the Department of the Interior and problems of institutions and asylums were submitted. Dr. LINDEM directed the proceedings.

III. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Philipp BOUHLER as well as Prof. Dr. Karl BRANDT were the leading figures in this so-called Euthanasia Program from 1941 to the collapse of Germany.

IV. The connection between the Department of the Interior and Prof. Karl BRANDT, in the frame work of the Euthanasia Program, was that Karl BRANDT gave orders to COMI and LINDEM, which were passed on by these persons on behalf of the Dept. of the Interior. BRANDT was the dominating figure without doubt.

V. I am not familiar with any directives whatever which exclude foreigners from the Euthanasia Program.

I have read the above statement, consisting of one (1) page in the German language, and declare that this is the whole truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement.

(page 2 of original)

I have made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward and was not subjected to any force or threat.

Constance, 19 November 1946

(signature) . Dr. SPRAUER
(signature)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-313
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

Before me, Fred RODELL, AGO D 434576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Ludwig SPRAUER, to me known who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of one (1) page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 19th day of November 1946.

signed (signature) . Fred RODELL . .

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 December 1946

I, Leonora HUBER, Civ. D-145347, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 10-313.

Leonore HUBER
Civ. D-145347

(Page 19 of original)

Stetten 1.R., 6 Sep 1940

L. SCHLAICH, Stetten 1.R.
Chief of the Institution
for Feeble Minded and Epileptics.

To the
Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. FRANK
Berlin

Dear Reich Minister !

The measures, which ~~at present~~ are taken on mental patients of all kinds have caused a feeling of a complete lack of confidence in justice among large groups of the people. Without asking their relatives or guardians consent, such patients are being transferred from those to other institutions, from where then after a short while they receive information, that the person concerned had died of some disease. Considering the abundance of death notices, the people are convinced, that these ill people are being done away with.

Since on 10 and 13 September also from the institution under my direction 75 each time of the patients entrusted to me are to be transferred to such an institution, I take the privilege to ask the question: Is it possible that such a measure is carried out, although no pertinent law has been promulgated? Isn't it the duty of every citizen, to resist under all circumstances any act not justified by law, even forbidden by law, even if they are carried out by state agencies?

On account of the complete secrecy and camouflage, under which the measures are carried out, not only the wildest rumors are created amongst the people, (for example that also people unable to work on account of age or injuries received during the world war have been done away with or are to be done away with), but also the impression, as if a totally arbitrary manner prevailed at the selection of the persons concerned.

If the state really wants to carry out the extermination of those or at least of some mental patients, shouldn't a law be promulgated, which can be justified before the people, which would give everyone the assurance of careful examination whether he is due to die or entitled to live, and would also give the relatives a chance to be heard, in a similar way as provided by the Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Affected Progeny?

With regard to the patients entrusted to the care of our institutions in the future I urgently pray, to do everything possible to suspend ^{the} carrying out of this measure, until a clear legal situation has been established.

Heil Hitler !

(signed) SCHLAICH

A copy of this letter I forwarded with the same mail to the Chief of the Reich Chancellery, Reichminister Dr. Lammers.

267

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Niebergall, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,
O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages,
and that the above is a true and correct translation
of the document.

Fred Niebergall,
O-1335567.

2-375

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-827
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

18

Z or 3 ?

Stamp: 01/509

Copy

The Oberpraesident of
Brandenburg Province
Administration of Provincial
Association (Verwaltung des
Provinzialverbandes)

Potsdam 25 April 1940
Potsdam, Alto Zauche 67
Potsdam 4486, 4491

Registered! By Messenger!

To the Home for Girls (Mädchenheim).....
Attention: Head of Institution or Deputy in Office

at

Personal!
Personal!

Subject: Transfer of Inmates of Mental Institutions.

With reference to the circular O.P.I-KV.Pol.80/40 of the Reich Commissioner for Defense for the Corps Area III, dated of 20 January 1940, which is already known to you but a copy of which is again attached hereto, I instruct you, by the order of the Reich Commissioner for Defense, to move from your institution the patients enumerated in attached list with 2 copies which are enclosed likewise. The patients will be fetched on 1 May 1940 noon by busses of the Patient Transport Corporation (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) who will get in touch with you.

The transport is to be prepared by the institution moving the patients: restless patients are to be treated preliminarily with proper drugs for a transport extending over several hours. The patients are to be handed over as far as possible, in their own underwear and clothing and are to be properly marked so that their identification will be guaranteed. The entire private funds and, possibly, the patients own money is to be handed over, well packed. If there is no private clothing, the institution moving the patients will have to lend underwear and clothing. The Patient Transport Corporation (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) will be responsible for the return of the clothing and underwear which have been put at the disposal as a loan; its list has to be submitted. The personal files and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the transport leader.

As deputy
signed: v. ARNIM
Landeshauptrann (governor)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-827
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original cont'd)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NC-827.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

*Offered in evidence before Jm J
by British Prosecutor*

Ex 377

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-
906
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
THE G.I.I.

Reichministry of the Interior
Ministerial Councils

(Ministerial) Dr. Linden

IV : J 633/40/5100

Please indicate file number
and subject in further letters.

Berlin, 31 December 1940
Nr 7, Unter den Linden 72

Telephone: loc 1 120034
long distance: 120037

Teletype: local 317
long distance: I I 517

Telegrams: Reichminster of the
Interior

Stamp: Kreisleiter informo

To Gaustabsentsleiter Heinrich Sellner

N u r n b e r g

(Gauloitung)

Dear Pary Comrade Sellner,

Enclosed herewith I submit to you an incident concerning the affair about which you have been informed by Pary Comrade BLANDENBURG from the Chancellery of the Fuehrer. As you may see from the presentation of Frau Maria KEHR, she would like to know whether it is possible by virtue of a Reich law to deliver human beings from their invulnerable sufferings. I ask you to examine if there are any political objections against KEHR, and especially if ecclesiastical ties exist in her case. (Should this not be the case, I, for my part, would not raise any objections against your verbal furnishing of the desired disclosures to KEHR.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Linden

(handwritten): Ortsgruppenleiter Pary Comrade POFF is of the opinion that Frau KEHR can be informed; she is quiet and reasonable.

S.7.1.41

297/21

(page 2 of original)

D 906

GB. 543

Justice

Visit from party member BLANKENBERG, Berlin. Action begins (now paragraph) in the near future. So far hardly any mishaps have occurred. 30,000 dispatched. Further 100,000 -120,000 are waiting. The circle of those who are initiated is to be kept very small. If necessary the Kreisleiter is to be notified in good time. Initiate Dr. HUMMEL when possible supply a statement from the Gau.
1. Institutions, 2. Doctors' attitude, 3. Where is the institution situated? 4. Who is the Kreisleiter?

The Fuehrer gave the order. The decree is ready. At present only clear cases, that is 100% ones, are being settled. Later an expansion will take place. From now on notification will be given in more scholastic form. Informal and: (Remark: Two party members, names illegible).

1.10.40 (signature) SELLMER.

4) Party member Dr. HUMMEL is informed while on leave. 2.10.40.
S. the supplies (illegible word) material regarding all institutions in the Gau.

Kreisleiter - Sellmer - ? Eckert? - ? Knoebel? - (Lord Mayor) has been informed.

(page 3 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party. (NSDAP)

The Fuehrer's deputy at present in Berlin, 24.9.40
Chief of Staff Bo - nn.

To the Gauleitung Franconia,
attention of Kreisleiter Zimmermann.

N u r n b e r g

Personal

Gauleitung of the NSDAP

Copy to (illegible)

Your letter of the 13 Sept. 1940 was given to me by Party member Hoffmann. The Commission which was working at Neuchdettelsau, is under the control of Reichsleiter Buehler or is acting on his orders.

The text of the notifications of relatives varies in it's composition, as I was once more assured yesterday; it can; however naturally happen sometimes that two families living close to each other receive similarly worded letters.

It is natural that the representatives of Christian ideology speak against the Commission's measures; it must be equally natural that all Party Offices should, as much as necessary, support the work of the Commission.

Heil Hitler!

(signature)

M. Bormann

(page 4 of original)

2. Elimination of mentally deranged:

On orders from the Ministry of the Interior, signed Schultz or Schultze, a commission consisting, among others, of a North German doctor and a number of students appeared some time ago at the local sanatorium and nursing home. It examined the charts of the patients of the institution. Some time later the director of the institution was informed that a certain number of patients were to be transferred to another institution on orders from the Reich Defence Commissar, that a Berlin Transport Company was to carry out the transfer and that the head of the institution was to follow the directives of this company which was in possession of a list of names. In this way three transports with a total of 370 patients have been transferred in the meantime to Sonnenstein near Pirna in Sax. and to the Linz district. A further transport is to leave in January of next year. In the beginning the head of the institution did not know at all where the transports went and he ignores it even now officially. He received no information on the subject from anybody. He merely had instructions to reply to the inquiries of the patients' relatives that the new Institution would get in touch with them and inform them of their admission.

(page 5 of original)

Strangely enough various relatives received notification after the transfer that their patients had died. In some cases Pneumonia and in others an infectious disease were given as the cause of death. At the same time the relatives were further informed that it had been necessary to cremate the body and that, if they were interested, they could have the clothing of the deceased sent to them. The registry office of Erlangen was also informed by the institution of the various cases of death, and again either pneumonia or an infectious disease were given as the cause of death - illnesses which had no connection with the previous medical history, so that it is to be assumed that we are confronted with false statements. The population is terribly disturbed about the transfer of patients, because they connect it with the cases of death which are becoming known in rapid succession. They speak,

partly openly, partly in secret, about an elimination of patients for which there is no legal foundation. In these war times such unrest among the population has a doubly unfavourable effect. Moreover, the events described above give the church and religious circles cause to revive their attitude against National Sozialism.

+ (Handwritten addition): original extract from the situation report of the Kreisleitung of Erlangen of the 26.11.40. A copy was not made.....

(page 6 of original)

30. Miscellaneous.

Price policy

With regard to price policy, I have, according to demand given a report to the Reichspropaganda office, Franconia, in which I refer to this matter.

Mental Institutions:

The removal of patients of mental institutions to other districts could naturally not remain hidden from the public.

It also appears that the (newspaper) established commissions work too hastily, are not always lucky, and that several mistakes occurred. Nor can one prevent individual cases from becoming known and spoken about.

The following cases should naturally not have occurred:

1. Through an oversight one family received two urns.
2. One notification of death indicated appendicitis as the cause of death. The appendix however, had already been removed ten years previously.
3. Another cause of death quoted was a disease of the spinal cord. Relatives of the family had visited the patient, then imperfect physical health, only eight days before.

One family received a notification of death, although the woman still lives in the institution to-day and enjoys perfect physical health.

Some time ago, an obituary notice was inserted in the local "Frankische Zeitung by the relatives:"..... has been taken away from us by a tragic fate".

With these highly delicate measures, it is difficult to make suggestions as to how to counter a further spreading of facts or rumours arising from them as well as completely invented rumours. It would be necessary at least, for the Kreisleiters to receive confidential informations about the measures themselves.

(Page 7 of original)

In addition, the competent Kreisleiter should also be notified at the same time as the relatives, in order to enable him to observe the effect on the relatives, to watch their behaviour and, if necessary, intervene in a suitable manner.

Heil Hitler!

(signature illegible)

(page 8 of original)

families were refusing to send their sick to institutions as they did not know whether they would get them back alive.

The district physician in Nürnberg had informed him that in the city of Nürnberg 2 charges for murder had been preferred by the relatives of such sick persons.

The Party has not received any complaints or accusations of this sort, up to now.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) H. Wals. Kreisleiter.

(page 9 of original)

(on original sheet)

Note. After the penultimate paragraph there are the following handwritten remarks: "the District Doctor" is underlined, "investigate (and a name) " There is no case of this.

The Authorities are instructed how they have to behave. 3.7.1.41."

Below signature, handwritten note:

- 1) Partymember WALTZ has been informed
- Dr. HUMMEL " " "
- Dr. (illegible) " " "

S.18 Jan.41

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Heil Hitler!

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Heil Hitler!

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(page 9 of original)

(on original sheet)

Note. After the penultimate paragraph there are the following handwritten remarks: "the District Doctor" is underlined, "investigate (and name) " There is no case of this.

The Authorities are instructed how they have to behave. 8.7.1.41."

Below signature, handwritten note:

- 1) Party member WALTZ has been informed
- Dr. HUMMEL " " "
- Dr. (illegible) " " "

8.18 Jan. 41

(page 10 of original)

Gaustabsamt.

5 March 1941.

Sol/Pf.

To the Kreisleiter

Party member Michael Gerstner

Weissenburg in Bavaria.

ref: your letter of 24 February 1941

unrest of the population of Absberg.

The Reichsoffice Berlin informs me that the transfer of the patients from the Ottilienheim was not carried out by orders from Berlin but from Munich. I, therefore now contacted Munich in this matter. In the meantime I have been informed by the District President (Regierungspräsident) that he, too has raised objections against the way in which the patients were treated. I therefore hope that such gross mistakes will not occur in future.

Heil Hitler

(signature) (Sollner)

Gaustabsamtsleiter.

N.B. The competent person for Bavaria is Regierungsrat G.U.M. at the Bavarian Ministry of State, Munich.

We should be as much as possible in touch with him.

Regierungsrat G.U.M. wants to arrange for the earliest possible evacuation of the institutions.

(page 11 of original)

File note: (handwritten note:) Relating to case
Ottilienheim Absberg

Subject: Ottilienheim Absberg.

Dr. Hofelmann, Berlin, informed me today by phone that the transfer of the patients from the Ottilienheim did not take place on orders from Berlin but on orders from Regierungsrat G.U.M. of the Bavarian Ministry of State.

(page 11 of original cont'd.)

Furthermore, he told me, that the bearer of sovereignty (Hohheitsträger) could not be called upon to intervene as the regulation does not provide for this.

Muenberg, 5.3.41.

(signature) Sellmer.

(page 12 of original)

Copy for the information of the Fuehrer's Chancellery,
Party member Dr. Hofmann, Berlin.

Confidential

Gaustabsant
Sel/Pf.

Secret 1 March, 1941

To the Security Service (SD)
SS-Sturmabfuhrer Friedrich.
M u e n b e r g .

Subject: Unrest of the population of Absberg owing to
the conspicuous evacuation of the inmates of
the Ottilienheim.

As I have already informed you by telephone, the evacuation of further inmates of the Ottilienheim has caused much unpleasantness. In enclose herewith for your information the comprehensive report of the Kreisleiter, party member G. I. M. H. A. , and I will inform you in due course of further inquiries that take place.

"I have just received a telephone message from the Ortsgruppenleiter of the NSDAP in Absberg. Party member Kirschhof, - who is employed as foreman in the Muna Langen and also lives there - about an incident which has disturbed the population in Absberg to an exceptional degree. In Absberg, which is part of the area of the former Kreisleitung of Gunzenhausen, the Abbey of Ottilienheim is situated in the middle of the marked place. In this Ottilienheim were housed a few hundred mentally defective people who, as far as they were fit for any work, were employed on the farm of the Ottilienheim.

(page 12 of original cont'd.)

These mentally defective persons were originally sent there by the various Country Welfare Organizations. Already last year 25 inmates were removed in the course of the well known measures.

(page 13 of original)

of these 24 died, while 1 inmate was again brought back to the Ottlilienheim. This was allegedly a case of inmates for whom the Country Welfare Organization of Swabia had to provide.

Last Friday the inmates of the Ottlilienheim for whose cost the Country Welfare Organization of Upper Franconia and Middle Franconia had assumed the responsibility were taken away in two large cars. The removal was carried out under the direction of a professor from Erlangen by the personnel of that Institution. The people were taken away in the most conspicuous manner imaginable. Instead of the buses entering the courtyard to pick up the inmates who were to be removed, the vehicles were stationed outside the Ottlilienheim in the middle of the marked place. The inmates of the Ottlilienheim to be removed who had been thoroughly stirred up, had to be taken to the vehicles one by one and by the use of force. The whole population of Absberg which is strongly Catholic, had congregated and watched the incident crying loudly. That certain circles made appropriate psychological use of this incident cannot be regarded as a surprise. Party member KIRSCHHOFF reported that there were even party members among these weeping onlookers and that, in the general excitement of the people certain remarks were made which must be regarded as irresponsible. It goes without saying that the pastor of the Ottlilienheim himself helped to create the appropriate atmosphere by having the people who were to be removed brought to the Abbey church for confession and communion in the morning, and having them practically carried to the altar with the help of the nuns.

I shall now make detailed inquiries about the incident through the Landrat. I consider it necessary, however, to advise the competent authorities to use somewhat more tact in the removal of these persons, who just have to be

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.D-906-
CONTINUED

(page 13 of original cont'd.)

eliminated as a Reich Defense measure, as it is not necessary to create unnecessary difficulties and play into the hands of our opponents. As soon as I receive the report, I shall pass it to the Gaustabsamt (Gaus Staff Office).

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Sellner

Gaustabsamtsleiter (Chief of the Gau
Staff Office)

(page 14 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gaul. Leitung	Franconia
Gau office	Gau organ: "Frankische Tageszeitung" Main Office
Nürnberg-O, Schläger Platz	and place of issue:
3 and 5/Phone 22081 and	Nürnberg, Ziegelgasse 9
26341/Bank account: No. 31200	Phone No. 43181/86
Municipal Savingsbank	Postal cheque account:
Nürnberg Branch 8/No. 2815	Nürnberg Office No. 5168
Municipal savings bank	
Coburg, Branch Nürnberg/	
Postal Cheque account	
Nürnberg 42240	

Kreisleitung Weissenburg in Bayern
Ortsgruppe Absberg

Secret

Langlau, the 25th/ February 1941
26 (handwritten)

Subject: Incidents on the occasion of the latest removal of the totally defective persons from the Ottilienheim Absberg.

Reference: Telephone conversation Party member GERSTNER and Party member MACHROF on 24.2.41.

Inclosure: 1 report.

To the Kreisleitung of the NSDAP, Weissenburg.

With reference to the telephone conversation mentioned above, the desired report about the recent incidents in Absberg a few days ago is enclosed herewith for your information.

(page 14 of original cont'd.)

We would like to request you not to pass on the original of this report to the Gendarmerie Officer PFISTER in Absberg for eventual examination of the participating spectators, as the Ortsgruppe fears that PFISTER - who is judged and regarded as strongly Catholic by us - may not take effective steps against his own fellow believers in this matter.

The local Ortsgruppe itself, however, is of the opinion that the Ottilienheim will serve a much more useful purpose if it is cleared of its present inmates and placed at the disposal of the State as a military hospital or some other institution of military use.

Heil Hitler!

Stamp: NSDAP (signature) Kirchhof
Ortsgruppe Absberg Ortsgruppenleiter.

(page 15 of original)

Report:

Confidential:

In the course of last Friday, 21 Feb. 1941, a bus from Erlangen took 57 inmates of the Ottilienheim Absberg, away in two parties, allegedly for an examination at the clinic at Erlangen. In the bus itself there were a doctor and three nurses who loaded these people on to the bus and supervised each transport.

A great number of spectators congregated each time these people were put on the bus, as it is reported that the loading did not take place in the courtyard but in front of the gate. The wildest scenes imaginable are reported to have taken place then, as some of these people did not board the bus voluntarily and were therefore forced to do so by the accompanying personnel.

These were people who were feeble and feeble minded and were said to have other epileptic illnesses as well - and whose upkeep the state and other Public Bodies have so far had to provide for either completely, or at least for the greater part.

I was able to learn in this connection that the Country

(page 15 of original cont'd.)

Organization of Swabia fetched eight such persons back last autumn, and that seven of these were said to have died very shortly afterwards of influenza and low blood pressure which set in. Only one person returned to the Ottilienheim in Absberg.

This matter gradually became known to Absberg, and as a result a great crowd of people gathered also on the occasion of the last action, who, I have heard, allowed themselves to pass remarks against the National Socialist State. I was unfortunately unable to find out the names of the spectators concerned, as all spectators who had taken part showed great reticence towards me about this matter during my investigation.

These incidents during this action which is after all necessary - are to be considered all the more because even Party members themselves did not shrink from joining in the lamentations of the other weeping spectators. The fact that a certain group of the spectators concerned gave expression to their former convictions

(page 16 of original)

and did not refrain from minimizing and criticizing the great necessity of the measures taken and introduced in the course of Reich defence, was only to be expected from these people.

It is said that a section of these people even went so far as to formulate and disseminate more or less the following assertion: "The State must be in a bad way now, or it could not happen that these poor people should simply be sent to their death solely in order that the means which until now have been used for the upkeep of these people are made available for the prosecution of the 'War'". This view originates predominantly from the Catholic population of Abensberg.

It is even said that these poor victims - as they are regarded by the clergy and the religious inhabitants of Abensberg - were taken to the Catholic church for confession and communion shortly before their departure. It seems absolutely ridiculous to attempt to absolve by a moral confession the possible sins of people, some of whom completely lack all mental powers.

Although of the 57 people that were fetched away there were some that had been employed by the Ottlilienheim in the kitchen and in agriculture and, as it happens, would only carry out these tasks under supervision, the measures taken can, for that reason too, not be understood by the population. As this measure is gradually becoming known now, yesterday already 7 such people were taken back by relatives into their households, so that they allegedly could no longer be included in the action. To be added to this is the fact that about 14 days ago strangers thoroughly inspected the Ottlilienheim and made notes as to the size of the rooms etc. Because of all these reasons the population of Abensberg now fears that the Ottlilienheim may possibly be evacuated and made available for other purposes.

Lan. lan, 24th February 1941
(signature) Kirchhof.

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(page 17 of original)

No. 139

Gendarmerie Post Absberg,
Rural district of Gunzenhausen, Absberg, 24.2.41
country of upper and central Franconia
received 27.2.

To the Gunzenhausen Sub-Inspector. (Landrat).

Subject: Removal of asylum inmates.

Acting on your telephonic order of 24th inst., I submit the following report:

On the 21st inst. at about 10 o'clock, a large bus drove through Absberg into the Ottilienheim. The bus did not drive into the courtyard of the asylum through the open gateway but through the gateway which is provided with gates. The gates were immediately closed again. About an hour later the bus left the asylum fully loaded and drove off in the direction of Geiselsberg. As such a large bus never comes to Absberg during the whole year, it became conspicuous to the population, and they presumed that inmates of the asylum were being removed. During the first departure of the bus there was no-one in front of the asylum. At about 1500 hours the bus came once more, drove into the asylum courtyard through the same gates, which were again closed immediately, and left again after about one hour with a full load of asylum inmates.

As the school had just closed at the time of the arrival of the bus, about 20 to 25 schoolchildren and 4 or 5 adults stood in front of the Ottilienheim and waited until the bus had departed. Some of the women standing there, who felt pity

(page 18 of original)

for the women and girls, wept.

During the departure through Absberg many people stood in front of their houses and waved to the girls and women.

But that it went as far as riotous scenes or insults is not the case. It is, however, not impossible that one person or another

did not agree with the removal of the asylum inmates.
But remarks about this were not made.

(page 18 of original) cont'd

The population of Asberg, of both religions, are good Christians, and individuals may have found fault, among themselves, with the removal of the girls and women, but otherwise they obey all official orders and do not allow themselves to be carried away to excesses.

I had not previously informed you of the removal of the asylum inmates as I was of the opinion that this was known to you and because there were no incidents. If I had in the least noticed such, or if unpleasant remarks had been made, I would not have omitted to submit a report to you.

As I have ascertained, all the asylum inmates attended communion on Friday the 21st inst, but not only those who have left, but all of them.

As the mother superior, Willibald GUGENBERG, is a sick person and found it too difficult to inform the people concerned that they would be leaving that day, she asked the local priest, Joseph ZOTTLANN, to inform them.

Shortly before the arrival of the bus, the mother superior had the people concerned called into a hall, where ZOTTLANN made the announcement.

The mother superior had known for some time that in the near future so and so many asylum inmates would be removed, but she told neither the priest nor her fellow sisters about it. She had also been forbidden to inform the relatives prior to the removal.

Neither I nor the local population knew that people from the asylum were to be removed.

(signature) Pfister, G.M.

(page 19 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gauleitung

Franconia

Gau office
Nuremberg-0, Schlageter Platz
3 and 5/Phone 22081 and
22441/Bank account: No. 31200
Municipal Saving Bank
Coburg, Branch Nuremberg/
Postal, Cheque account
Nuremberg 42240

Gau organ: "Frankische
Tageszeitung" Main Office
and place of issue:
Nuremberg Ziegelgasse 9,
Phone N. 43181/36

Weissenburg in Bavaria, 6 March 19
41
Niederhofener Strasse 1 - Phone
333
Post Office box 28

Kreisleitung Weissenburg, Bavaria
The Kreisleiter
Ga/Kr.

To the NSDAP Gauleitung Franconia
Gau Staff Office
Nuremberg.

Stamp: NSDAP Gauleitung Franconia
8 March 1941
signature: illegible

Subject: Unrest of the population of Absberg by conspicuous removal
of inmates of the Ottilienheim.

Complementing my report of 24 February 1941, which I made on
the strength of a previous telephone report from the Ortsgruppenlei-
ter, party member Kirchhof, I submit the requested written report
from the Ortsgruppenleiter, party member Kirchhof, I submit the re-
quested report of the competent Gendarmerie Post. The report of Orts-
gruppenleiter party member Kirchhof is insofar of no importance, as
it does not include any real facts but merely relates the events as
told by third persons.

The fact is that the bus in which the inmates of the asylum were
removed was parked not in the market square but in the court-
yard of the Ottilienheim. It was perhaps psychologically wrong to
make two bus trips on one day.

(Page 20 of original)

It is correct that all asylum inmates attended communion on the pre-

vices day. If a causal connection between this action and the removal of a section of the inmates of the asylum is denied, then such a description does not do justice to the facts. In consideration of the events, J called a meeting of our members in Absberg on Saturday, the 1st of March, and illustrated also the happenings in the course of my explanations. Here also J could not ascertain that any party members had wept or misbehaved in any other way during the removal of asylum inmates. In any case, it has been proven that such noise has been made about nothing here.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3-
CONTINUED 956

(Page 20 of original continued)

In this connection it might be worth mentioning that it has been endeavored to take asylum inmates who can be regarded as individual payers home now. Now and again it is attempted to explain this intention by the fact that the labor of the person concerned is required. This is of course only an excuse. One is trying to prevent a development from being carried out that every sensible person should only welcome.

Heil Hitler.
(Signature) Gerstner
Kreisleiter.

2 enclosures.

(Page 21 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gaulitung

Franken

Gau office

Nuremberg-0, Schlegel-Platz
5 and 5/Phone 22081 and 26341/
Bank account: No. 31200
Municipal Savings Bank
Nuremberg, Branch 8/No. 2815
Municipal Savings Bank
Goburg, Branch Nuremberg/
Postal Cheque account
Nuremberg 2240

Gau organ: "Frankische
Tageszeitung" for the Nuremberg
District: "Frankische Zeitung"
Frankische Tageszeitung
Office and place of issue: Nuremberg
Pfarr Strasse 29, Phone: 2538

11. Kreisleitung Aschach, 6.3.1941.
Kreisleiter.

(handwritten:) File

(stamp):

NSDAP Gauleitung
Franconia

Received: 7 March 1941
initialed S.

Aschach, 6 March 1941.

Adolf Hitler Platz 6

To the

NSDAP Gauleitung Franconia

Gau Staff office,

Nuremberg.

Re: Removal of inmates of the Bruckberg institution.

The Ortsgruppenleiter of the Bruckberg Ortsgruppe, Party member
Reuschel, makes the following report:

"The news of the removal of some of the inmates of the Bruckberg
Institution has caused the greatest unrest among the population of
Bruckberg, unrest which was further increased by the fact that some
of the inmates to be removed, namely, those who in the opinion of
the inhabitants are still "in their right minds," came into nearly
every house to say good-bye. One could almost be led to believe that
it is a question here of a "farewell carried out

CONTINUED

on orders", but I am informed from reliable sources that the inmates felt of their own accord that it was their duty to say goodby, and that probably one imitated the others. Apart from the fact that one recognizes clearly in this case how far the ordinary German is receptive to the solution of this question of hereditary disease, I was asked before for my own opinion for weeks, from all sides and what attitude the Party takes in this matter.

Ortsgruppenleiter Reuschel is furthermore of the opinion that he should speak about the removal of the inmates, if possible at the next Meeting of Party members, in order to give the facts and above all to squash, the rumors that have arisen.

(page 22 of the original)

to the effect that the inmates would very soon be put out of the way, done away with or poisoned.

I, however, am of the opinion that it is better now as before not to talk about this matter at all and I ask you to notify me accordingly if you hold different views.

As I evaluate the situation, a certain amount of unrest will naturally continue to arise which will be specially fostered by attacks, the sooner will calm be restored here too.

Heil Hitler

(signature illegible)

..... the Kreisleiter

(Handwritten note in Sellmer's writing)

Party member - Wolf was informed telephone on 7.3. Nothing is to be announced officially. The Org. P. t. (i. e. Organizational Leiter) is to be informed.

S. 7. III.

(page 23 of original)

12. Maria Kehr

To the Provincial Mental Institution
Sonnenstein/ near Pirna/ Elbe.
M uernberg 27.II.40
Schwebbermannstr. 44

(Stamped: Kreisleiter advised)

(Stamped;)

Received 29. Nov. 1940
506

I have received your letter of 22 Nov. 1940 and acknowledged the death of my sister Christine Ortmann. My brother-in-law, Herr Hans Lindemann, whose wife, Ottilie Lindemann, nee Ortmann, has died there too, and who was also a sister of mine, will get in touch with you about the dispatch of the urn with the mortal remains.

I request that the personal affairs of the deceased be placed at the disposal of the NSV (National Socialist Welfare Organization.)

The unexpected deaths of both my sisters within a period of two days appear most improbable to me. Their illnesses were fundamentally different, the difference in their ages amounted to nine years.

You must realize that one is bound to draw certain conclusion if one receives news of the death of two sisters in the very same day, and nobody in the world can convince me that this is just a coincidence.

I could regain my peace of mind only if I knew for certain that a law of the Reich authorizes mercy killings of people with incurable diseases. This is obviously a blessing both for the

sick persons themselves and for their relatives, and a great relief for our Reich and people.

I should be very grateful to you for the transmission of this order which gives the authority for mercy killings of these people.

I myself and my family stand solidly behind the Third Reich and would certainly not oppose this decree, as I have had to watch the misery for a great many years myself, and on innumerable occasions my sole wish was that both my sisters might soon be relieved of their great suffering. I cannot believe, however, that this secret wish of mine should have been realized a year or two ago.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D- 90

CONTINUED

(page 24 of original)

(Landes-Heil- und Pflegeanstalt
Sonnenstein)

Consultation hour of Doctors and Time for Visits only by
Appointment.

Stamp: Kreisleiter informed.

File No.: Dr. Schu / Psa- D 7850/785 3 Sonnenstein, 2. Dec. 40
506 above Pirna/ Elbe

(Without this file No.

Telephone: Pirna 2736

Letters cannot be answered)

Post office account

Dresden 45937

stamp: Received Nap

5 Dec. 1940/ 10139

stamp: Address for letters

Landes- Heil und Pflegeanstalt

Sonnenstein near Pirna
box No. 132

stamp: IVg 7633/40

5100

at post office No. 1 in Dresden

To the

Charitable Foundation for common use

of institutional care

Attention: Professor HE YDE

or deputy

Berlin W 9

Mail box 262

(handwritten) Gesundheitsleiter

HEINRICH SELMER

information by Blankenburg

to be tested on political
attitude, if no danger.....

(last two words illegible)

CONTINUED

(page 24 of original continued)

Dear Professor Heydöck,

I enclosed I submit to you a letter of a relative whose two sisters have died at our place.

I ask for information, whether in this case the writer is to be as-
sured for a discussion, or whether as usually the necessary pro-
tection is to be used especially in explaining that the death of
the two sisters has occurred in a natural way.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Dr. Hofelmann because he is in-
terested in such letters (handwritten continuation) and since he
considered particularly to give reasonable hints in the letters to
the relatives.

Heil Hitler

stamp:

(Provincial Mental Institution)
(Landesheil- und Pflegeanstalt)

Sonnenstein - Saxony

(signature) Dr. Schumann

Decision of Mr. Jennesson as of 5 December 1940

without (next word illegible)

to Councillor of the Ministry (Ministerialrat) Dr.

in an

on the meantime it is asked to discuss it with Mr. Jennesson.

as deputy:

(illegible initials) DM

5 December 1940

B 042003

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-906

CONTINUED

(page 25 of original)

File note ,

In absence of the Gaustabsamtsleiter, Party member SEILF AND ACTING on his orders, I received today Frau Kehr and her brother-in-law, and informed them in a very discreet manner with regard to the question put forward by Frau Kehr in her letter.

Frau Kehr and her brother-in-law were at once satisfied with the explanation and emphasized that they understood the measures which had been taken and that they were almost grateful for it. They only wanted to hear from a competent office that they were not confronted with a case lacking all legal foundation.

Muenchen, 9, January 1941

(signature) K Almsky(?) 207/20

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, S/Sgt. Leo Davenport, No. 32406587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. D - 906.

Leo Davenport
S /S gt/ No. 32406587

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-660
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Subject: Mental Institutions

The following is for your personal information. Please destroy this sheet afterwards.

For some time, the inmates of mental institutions are visited by a commission which functions upon the order of some very high office. The commission has the order to find out which inmates should be selected for a transport to certain other institutions. The commission bases its decision on the records of the institution. The patients who are then transported are examined again in the institution designated by the commission. Then the decision is made whether they should be freed from their sufferings.

The dead body itself is to be cremated and the ashes are placed at the disposal of the relatives. Small mistakes in notifying are naturally always liable to occur, and in the future it will not be possible to avoid them either. The commission itself is anxious to avoid all mistakes. I could give you further information but I would like to abstain from it and beg you to look me up when you visit the Gauleitung.

I believe that we as National-Socialists can welcome this action which is for the affected individual extraordinarily serious. I beg you, therefore, to oppose all rumors and grumblings with the necessary emphasis by presenting our point of view in regard to these matters.

Nuernberg, 6 December 1940.

Heil Hitler!

(signature)

SELIMER.
(Sollmer)
Gaustabsamtsleiter

(Stamp)

National Socialist German Labor Party
(Eagle with swastika)
Gau Franconia

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

9 December 1946

I, George H. GRANT, A 442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-660.

George H. GRANT
A 442 694

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

Gauleitung
Gau leadership

Franconia

Gau Offices: Swastika
Nuernberg-O Schlageterplatz 5 Telephone:
22061 and 26341. Bank accounts: No 31200
Savings Bank of the City of Nuernberg, branch
Office C - No 2815 United Coburg Savings Banks
Main Branch Office Nuernberg - Postal Check
Account: Office Nuernberg No 42240

Gau Paper: Franconian
Daily " (Französische
Tageszeitung)
Main Office and Delive-
ry: Nuernberg, Ziegel-
gasse 9, Telephone No
43781/86

Kreis Leitung
Kreis leadership Weissenburg in Bavaria

Weissenburg i.B.
24. February 1941
Niederhofenerstr. 1

Stamp: Kreisleiter
Ge/Kr.

Telephone No 393 B.O.B.
28 Bank: United Savings
Banks of Landkreis
Weissenburg i. Bavaria
Account No 699 (?)

Gau Staff Office
Received: 26 February 1941
(initialled) S.
initialled S D

Subject: Unrest among the population of Absberg by conspicuous Removal
of the inmates of the Ottilien home.

I have just been informed by telephone by the Ortsgruppenleiter
of the NSDAP in Absberg, party member Kirchhof who is employed in the Muna,
Ammunition Institution Langlau, as delegate of the Arbeitsfront (Obmann) and
who also lives here, of an incident which is said to have spread extraordi-
nary unrest among the population of Absberg. There is in Absberg which be-
longs to the district of the former Kreisleitung Gunzenhausen the convent
Ottilienheim (Ottilienhome) located in the midst of the market square.
Several hundred of feeble minded persons had been accommodated in this
Ottilienheim who, as far as it was possible for them to do any work,
were employed in the agricultural plant of the Ottilienheim. These feeblemin-
det and idiots had so far been sent there by the various Landes-Welfare
Associations. Last year in the course of the measures known about 25 inmates
had been removed, of whom 24 died whilst 1 inmate had been returned to the
Ottilienheim. It was maintained that at that time these were inmates for
whom the Landes Welfare Association Swabia (Schwaben) was responsible.

Last Friday the inmates of the Ottilienheim for whom the Landes-
welfare association Upper Franconia and Middle Franconia had undertaken to
defray the costs, have been removed into two large cars. The transport was

page 2 of original

under the supervision of a professor from the mental institution Erlangen and was carried out by the personnel of this institution. The removal of the busses being driven into the courtyard to take up the people to be removed, the busses stood outside of the Ottilienheim in the middle of the market square. The properly incited inmates of the Ottilienheim who were to be removed had to be taken one by one and had to be put into the busses by using force. The entire population of Absberg who is very catholic had assembled and assisted the removal crying loudly. That certain circles have made the most of this incident from a psychological point of view need not surprise us. Ortsgruppenleiter party member Kirchhof informed me that there were even party members among the crying spectators and that in the general excitement of the people utterances were made which had to be described as irresponsible. Of course the parson of the Ottilienheim had for his part arranged for the proper mood by having these who were to be removed taken in the forenoon into the convent church for confession and communion and by having them so to say dragged to the altar with the help of the nuns.

I shall now have detailed investigations made by the Landrat with regard to this incident. But it also seems necessary to me to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the fact that somehow more tact should be used in the removal of such people who are to be done away with in the course of the Reich defence, as it is not necessary to create unnecessary difficulties and to play into the hands of our opponents. As soon as I shall have the report, I shall transmit it to the Gau staff office.

Stamp:
National Socialist
German Labor Party
Insignia
Kreisleitung
Weissenburg in Bavaria

Heil Hitler!
"(signature)" Gerstner
Kreisleiter

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Niebergall, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,
O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages,
and that the above is a true and correct translation
of the document.

Fred Niebergall,
O-1335567.

by 379

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 20-731
RELIGION, RACE, COMPLEXION, AND CHINESE

No. 2011 s 4.

(handwritten:) time limit 31 March

The Regierungspräsident

Ansbach, 23 March 1941
Telephone No. 1 51

(Stamp)

SLAP Gauleitung 'renconia'
Gau Staff Office
Received: 27 March 1941
(initialed:) S.

To
The SLAP, Gauleitung
'renconia, Gau Staff Office
in Munich - 2

Subject: Workhouses and other installations for asocial persons.

Your letter of 11 March 1941 Sel/Pf.

Enclosures: 1 copy of report.

As far as I could learn, the following institutions
serve to shelter asocial persons in the Gau of 'renconia:

- 1) The Rebberhof workhouse (for men)

The Bavarian state is charged with its operation.

The inmates of the workhouse consist almost exclusively
of asocial persons who have been committed to the workhouse by
the Regional Police Headquarters (Kreispolizeibehörde) according
to Articles 9 and 10 of the Law concerning Gypsies and Boobers.
A very small percentage of the inmates are asocial persons
whose commitment was based on Paragraph 20 of the Reich Welfare
Regulation (Reichsversorgungsamtverordnung) and Articles
23 ff. of the Welfare Law (Versorgungsgesetz) of Bavaria. The
number of inmates has been over 300. Now it is about 300.
non-treatable cases of mental illness as well as idiocy cannot be
admitted.

Previously, mainly beggars and hoboes who had been convicted
by the courts under Paragraph 32 of the Reich Penal Code and
transferred to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Police
Headquarters (Landespolizeibehörde) were committed to the
Rebberhof workhouse. Since, by virtue of Paragraph 42 d of the
Reich Penal Code, incorporated through the law of 24 November
1923 (page 995 of the Reich Penal Code), the courts themselves
have to decree confinement to workhouses when pronouncing
sentence and the transfer to

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(page 2 of original)

the provincial police authorities thus becomes unnecessary, the persons falling under the ruling of the courts will no longer be sent to the Rebdorf workhouse, which comes under the jurisdiction of the interior administration, but they will be admitted to workhouses of the Reich Administration of Justice. The administration of Justice runs no workhouse in the Gau of Franconia.

- 2) The Wanderhof (Wanderers' home) and home for the aged in Silbermühle near Weissenburg (for men)

Charged with its operation is the society for Wanderdienst, (Wanderers' service) attached to the provincial association for Wanderdienst in Munich, legal entity existing under public law.

The majority of the inmates are asocial people. People who are able to work are housed in the Wanderhof for the purpose of work of limited duration; old people who can no longer be used for proper work are housed in the home for the aged. At present there are 44 people in the Wanderhof and 27 people in the home for the aged.

About 10% of the people are to be considered feeble-minded. The Wanderhof and the home for the aged cannot admit for cases of pronounced mental illness or idiocy.

- 3) The work home of the Wanderdienst society in Murnberg, registered society (for men)

Charged with its operation is the Wanderdienst society in the provincial association for Wanderdienst in Munich, legal entity existing under public law. The work home houses itinerants who are primarily asocial elements. At the present time this home is sought out only by individual itinerants as a shelter. Because of insufficient use it will presumably be dissolved in the near future.

- 4) The work home of the city of the Reich Party Hallies Murnberg (for men)

Charged with its operation is the District Welfare Association (Bezirksfuersorgeverband) of the city of the Reich Party Hallies.

The home for the aged has 2 departments. In the first department, for 50 to 60 people, old people are admitted who according to their life history or their criminal record or their general behavior are not suitable for admittance to a regular work home.

(page 3 of original)

These people will in part be admitted by virtue of Paragraph 20 of the Reich Welfare Regulation (Reichsversorgungsverordnung) and Article 28 ff. of the Bavarian Welfare Law (Versorgungsgesetz). In the 2nd department ("Verwehrtensabteilung") there are at present 9 inmates; it shelters drunkards and other persons who are admitted for dangerous mental disorders in accordance with Paragraph 30 of the Police Penal Code.

- 5) The work home Leihar near Hirschbruck, detention and reception home for women and girls.

Charged with its operation is the Provincial Association for Internal Missions in Wurnberg, Untere Telgasse 20.

The inmates are endangered or fallen women or girls as well as slightly feeble-minded girls in need of aid. On principle, the inmates are to be reeducated to earn their own living. But persons who cannot take a job any more will be permanently kept in this institution.

At present there are 30 persons in this institution.

(signature) DIPPOLD

(handwritten) No. 25/3/41 Pfs.

Gau Staff Office (Gaustabsamt)
Sel/Pf.

11 March 1941

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To the
District President (Regierungspräsident)
Dr. DIPOLD,

ANSBACH.

Subject: Workhouses or other social institutions.

For special reasons, the Chancellery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP requests the Gau Administration (Gauleitung) of Franconia to submit a complete list of all workhouses and other institutions within the Gau which serve as shelters for social and anti-social elements. At the same time we request information as to who is in charge of operating the institutions in question, and how many inmates are sheltered there.

Since the composition of the groups of inmates varies, according to previous experience, we also request additional information about the composition. We place special emphasis on learning whether, due to the lack of other housing facilities, incurable cases of insanity as well as idiocy are also kept there.

I would be very grateful to you,

(page 2 of original)

if you could be of assistance to me in composing the list and if you could give me all the pertinent information available to you.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) S
(Sollmer)

(Chief of the Gau Staff Office)
(Gaustabsamtsleiter)

Berlin W 8, 8 March 1941
Voss Strasse 4
Telephone; Local: 12 00 34
Long Distance: 12 66 21

CHANCELLERY OF THE FUHRER
OF THE NSDAP

File note: IIr/Kt.

(Stamp)

Confidential

NSDAP Gau Administration of Franconia
Gau Staff Office
Received: 11 March 1941
Kut.

To the
Gauleitung Franconia
of the NSDAP

MUENCHEN 0
Schlegelplatz 3

For special reasons I request you to submit a complete list of all warehouses and other institutions within your Gau which serve as shelters for social and anti-social elements. At the same time I request information as to who is in charge of operating the institution in question and how many inmates are sheltered there.

Since the composition of the groups of inmates varies quite extensively, according to previous experience, I should also like to receive information on that subject, if possible. I place special emphasis on learning whether, due to the lack of other housing facilities - which I know to be the case in individual institutions - incurable cases of insanity as well as idiocy are also kept there.

Please send me the list within 4 weeks.

Heil Hitler!
per
(signature) BLANKENBURG
BLANKENBURG

Rubber Stamp
Chancellery of the Fuhrer of the NSDAP

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-781.

Virginia von SCHON
Civ. X-046318

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 4

Book ¹⁵~~16 (Addendum)~~

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. I

CASE NO. 1

PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 15

(ENGLISH)

EUTHANASIA



EUTHANASIA

Book No 15

- 1 -

EXH. NO	DOC. NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
380	629 - PS	Anonymous letter to Ministry of Justice (State Sec. FREIBLER) 8.7.40	1
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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 629-PS
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

2

Ulm, 8 July 1940

F/S stamp: Reich Ministry of Justice
: 9 July 1940
: Department: III/IV Gt: g 13:
:

To the Reich Minister of Justice:

I have a schizophrenic son in a Wurttembergian mental institution. I am shocked about the following, absolutely reliable information:

Since some weeks insane persons are taken from the institutions allegedly on the grounds of military evacuation. The directors of the institutions are enjoined to absolute secrecy. Shortly afterwards the relatives are informed that the sick person had died of encephalitis. The ashes are available if so desired. This is plain murder, just as in the concentration camps. This measure uniformly emanates from the SS in Berlin. The institutions dare not inform the authorities. Inquire at once at Rottenmünster Schassenried, Winzertal, all in Wurttemberg. Have the lists of two months ago submitted to you, check upon the inmates who are there now and ask, where the missing persons went to. For seven years now this gang of murderers defiles the German name. If my son is murdered, well! I shall take care that these crimes will be published in all foreign newspapers. The SS may deny it as they always do. I shall demand prosecution by the public prosecutor.

I cannot give my name nor the institution where my son is, otherwise I, too, won't live much longer.

Heil Hitler

Oberregierungsrat N.

At the same time I write
to Hitler.

(pencil note) To States Secretary FREISLER with the request
to collect such letters.

10 July 1940
(signature) Gts.

III a 4/41 top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

2 December 1946

I, Max WAGNER, Civ. 49854, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 629-PS.

Max WAGNER
Civ. 49854

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-829
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Chief Prosecutor
(Der Generalstaatsanwalt.)

Stuttgart-S, 1 August 1940
Schillerplatz 4
Telephone Nos. 23456/57

No. 9 II 12/760 top secret

Please cite this reference mark
and the subject in subsequent correspondence.

To the
Reich Minister of Justice

Top Secret
(stamp)

B e r l i n W 8
Wilhelmstr. 65

Subject: Information about unnatural death
of inmates of institutions (Grafeneck case).

Encl.: 2 copies.

- Bl. 27 -
(handwritten)

In addition to my report of 15 July 1940 and following my reception by State Secretary Dr. FRILANER on 30 July 1940, I submit a copy of an extract from a letter addressed to the president of the Stuttgart Special Court as well as a memorandum sent me by a private person. Both letters confirm that the mysterious happenings in certain mental institutions have caused great excitement in wide circles of the population and that ecclesiastical circles are particularly interested in this matter. If it should prove true that injured World War veterans as well as private patients with whom their relatives had until recently been in close contact had been affected by the action, I fear serious consequences and an untenable situation for the justice authorities unless this matter is clearly regulated by law as soon as possible. Furthermore, it is probably to be feared that enemy propaganda would take advantage of the matter.

It should also be noted that at Grafeneck, a remote institution without the character of an independent community, an independent registrar's office (and apparently also a special crematory) has been established and that the high number and stereotyped kind of death notices issued by this as well as by some other institutions in Saxony, Brandenburg, and the Ostmark - about 60 to 70 have been received since May 1940 by the Guardianship and Probate Court of Stuttgart alone - have also struck the authorities of the Voluntary Jurisdiction.

Therefore I may again ask for instructions as to how I am to.....
toward the existing and possible further....

III a 6³/41 top secret - / 2 encl.
(handwritten)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-829
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of the document
No. NO-829.

George H. Grant
Civ. No. A-442694

3

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-830
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy.

For several weeks now the same rumors in the localities around Grafeneck that everything could not be all right in the castle. The Home for Aged People Castle Grafeneck there has been dissolved and now the wide area surrounding the entire complex is isolated by the SS. Only now and then busses with sick persons can be seen arriving. They are said to be patients from the Mental Institutions Zwiefalten and from similar institutions, who are brought to the castle, but who were never seen again and whom one is not permitted to visit either. A frequently ascending smoke arouses suspicion. At first the population supposed that it was a question of the patient being used as test subjects for poison gas or that experiments concerning the healing of persons poisoned with gas were supposed to be executed. Allegedly, only such patients are used who no longer have any relatives whatsoever and who have only a very short time to live anymore, anyhow. I heard this about four weeks ago. In the meantime, I still learned the following:

Case Z. Mother of 4 children. Two sons at the front. Was committed to the Mental Institution W. Her relatives did not regard her state of health as very serious, especially since the patient was allowed to visit her relatives at any time she was invited without escort even though she had to go by train. In this way she celebrated her birthday with her relatives in H. only a few weeks ago on which occasion she made quite a normal impression. She could never be spoken of as being feeble minded. Her letters had always been faultless in regard to their content, handwriting and the whole make-up. She enjoyed it especially, if she got some material for needlework which she did beautifully. Her relatives seriously considered taking her home, but as an actual home did not exist any more they decided to leave her in W. in view of the good food there and as her rent as a widow of an official was sufficient to pay the expenses. Suddenly, about six weeks ago, the relatives were informed, that the patient was transferred "for military reasons". The communication did not say too where. The relatives thought that W. was needed as an army hospital and was therefore evacuated. They did not pay any special attention to the matter. They also did not believe the statement of another inmate of W., who was a friend of hers, and who had meanwhile been released, according to which a patient who had suddenly been transferred was no longer alive. Some four weeks later the news came from the neighborhood of Dresden that the patient had died and that the body had already been cremated because of the danger of an epidemic. The ashes were released a few days later for burial in S.

(Page 2 of original.)

The clothing was turned over to the NSV (National Socialist People's Welfare Organization), it was announced. Even the closest relatives have not yet been able to learn any further details about the death. In their consternation the relatives in E. inquired of some well-known local families about the state of health of their relatives who were placed in the same mental institution and were informed that these patients had also been transferred some weeks ago and were no longer alive. These families had also received only the same brief notice; they had not been able to contact their people all these weeks or get any news from them.

Case K. A young lady (Frau K.) from S., who required institutional care because of an unsuccessful thyroid gland operation, shared the fate of the patient in case Z. to judge by the external circumstances. The ashes will be buried in S. the day after tomorrow. In this case also the relatives are paying the expenses.

I also learned of a similar case F. from S., and the case of a physician's son from B.

Case R. In this case we have a victim of the World War. He was also overtaken by the same fate. Since he was a victim of war, his relatives had nothing to pay for him.

The families concerned are naturally greatly disturbed and uncertain. They no longer believe in the gas experiments, etc., mentioned above, since so many patients would not be required for them. The popular opinion is that the patients were killed out of pure considerations of expediency (nourishment, nursing, question of space). Apparently only state institutions have been affected up to now. But, according to the latest news, patients of a well-known private institution are also said to have disappeared.

Concerning case Z, it should be mentioned that the management of the institution in W. gave out the information that the patient had died of heart failure and that the patient had always suffered from a cardiac disturbance. But the relatives knew nothing about it. And if that were true, it would not have been necessary to cremate the corpse "because of the danger of an epidemic".

I also learned of a woman who was able to reach the management at Grafeneck about a "deceased" relative; where, however, she was dismissed rather brusquely. She

(Page 2 of original continued)

was told that the patient "simply is no longer here" and that no further information could be given out.

A manager of an institution (Party member) is said to have declared that the way to his patients was over his dead body. Another manager of an institution is said

(Page 3 of original)

to have urged the relatives of a patient some time ago to take the patient home, the more as his state of health was rather good at the moment. The relatives thought it over for a few weeks, and when they finally came to get the patient they were informed that it would be a punishable offense to release the patient at that time.

The transfer of the patients from the institutions is said to have been carried out very suddenly. Some of them were put on a bus directly from work. Even children are said to have been transferred for example some dozens from the institution in Stettin i.R.

25 July 1940

Certificate of Translation 6 January 1946

We, Virginia von SCHON, X 046 318 and Hannah Ruth SCHILLER, Civ., A.-445 535, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-830.

Virginia von SCHON
X 046 318

Hannah Ruth SCHILLER
Civ., A.-445 535

6

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-831
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

61/526

Berlin, 9 August 1940

Under Secretary Dr. FREISLER

To the
Chief Prosecutor
Stuttgart

Enclosed - return-receipt.

My dear Chief Prosecutor (Generalstaatsanwalt):

I received your letter dated 1 August 1940. I verify once more that I asked you to deal with denunciations of incidents of the discussed sort as matters of information and to wait then for further orders.

Heil Hitler!

yours

signed: Dr. FREISLER

Attention:
Landgerichtsrat HAUPT

(Handwritten): to III a 62/41 top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-831.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

1

The Prosecutor - general

Stuttgart - S. August 1st 1940

No. 9 II 12/760 g. Rs.

Schillerplatz 4

(Please refer to subject and above -
mentioned signs. in further letters)

Tel.-Nr. 28156/57

Secret Matter of the State.

To the Minister of Justice of the Reich

B e r l i n W 8

Wilhelmsstr. 65

Re: Information about unnatural death of inmates in asylums

(Grafeneck case)

(page 27 of original)

Enclosed: 2 copies

In addition to my report of the 15.7.1940 and after my reception by Secretary of State Dr. Freisler on the 30.7.1940, I send you herewith copies of an excerpt from a letter addressed to the President of the Special Court in Stuttgart, as well as of a private note sent to me. Both letters confirm the fact that the mysterious events which took place in some medical establishments brought about a strong agitation among large groups of people and that church circles particularly meddle with the matter. If it were to be confirmed that men wounded in the World-war as well as private patients, to whom their relatives had still kept a faithful attachment, had been submitted to such a measure, I fear there would ensue from it very serious consequences and an unbearable position for the judicial authorities, unless the matter is very soon and clearly settled by legal provisions. Moreover it ought to be considered, that the matter could be taken up by enemy propaganda. Further on Grafeneck, which is a remote establishment without communal character, possesses an own registrar's office (and apparently a special crematorium, too) and the numerous and stereotyped dead certifi-

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No: 626-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

cates delivered there as well as in some other establishments in Saxony, Brandenburg and Austria -- from 60 to 70 since May 1940 only have been received by the probate court and court for the protection of ward in Stuttgart-- struck the authorities of the voluntary jurisdiction.

There I apply for instructions, as to how I have to tackle those present and possibly future information cases.

By order

signed HOLZHNER.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, PETER LESS, 20 005, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 626-PS

PETER LESS,
20 005

9

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-839
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

(Whole document in handwriting)

(arrived on 8 December from Chief Prosecutor at Zwickau.)

Report

As I am a field worker of the Reich authority of the district office agency (Kreisamtsleitung) of the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare (N.S.U.) a party comrade from Ranitz complained to me this summer that his feeble-minded daughter who was hospitalized first in a Saxonian institution had died in an institution near Berlin, where she had been transferred to; he, however, had not been informed previously of a disease of his daughter's. He complained furthermore that the body had been cremated without anybody having asked him; he said that he would have agreed only to interment for confessional reasons. Because of these facts I contacted the institution, which informed me that the body had been cremated because of police orders. I then tried to quiet the party comrade.

As field worker of regions 2 and 4 I ascertained thereafter that persons confined to institutions by court verdicts had been transferred from Saxonian institutions to others; the new institution, however, was not announced to me. This concerns two cases, one of them that of the patient Sobottka; the other case I could not establish anymore. Shortly thereafter I received in both cases the information from the institutions to which they had been transferred that the patients had died shortly after their admission.

On 11 November 1940 trial came up before the 10th Criminal Divisional Court

to IIIa 26/41secret

(page 2 of original)

of the Landgericht Zwickau against the worker Bruno Has of Zwickau (4 K Nov 6/40) with the purpose to confine him to a mental institution. Some days before the session I discussed the affair with the president of the 10th Criminal Divisional Court, director of Landgericht Dr. Pfinke. On this occasion I told him confidentially that Regierungssanitätsrat Dr. Balenderfer of the State Mental Institution in Unterpoeltzsch mentioned in a previous discussion, with the same topic of confining a defendant, that in checking the question whether a person should be confined, the viewpoint of euthanasia, as performed today, had also to be considered. Dr. Pfinke who was very astonished about this information then had talked to a professor of an institution of this place. Dr. Pfinke also told me the name but I cannot recollect it today. He told him that he had the greatest remorse: he had been ordered to dispatch some children who were feeble-minded but otherwise fit for life, who had been hospitalized in his institution. He did not know where the children went to. Some time later he would be informed that they had died. He had scruples to make other children transports because he did not know if he was not going to be guilty of

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(page 3 of original)

aiding and abetting murder. Dr. Pfinke thought that thus it had to be assumed that euthanasia was actually performed; he expressed the opinion that this fact could not possibly be without influence upon the criminal courts when examining the question, whether a person is to be confined or not. Dr. Pfinke asked me to inform the chief public prosecutor confidentially about his report. This I did immediately.

After the discussion with Dr. Pfinke a certain Mrs. Schmidt from Franconia visited me in my capacity as field worker of the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare. She submitted to me a letter of the State Mental Institution in Grafeneck in Thuringia, as well as a death certificate, showing that a daughter of Mrs. Schmidt had died there suddenly; she also had been transferred from the institution Zschadraß to Grafeneck. Mrs. Schmidt asked me to get in touch with the institution to obtain the clothes left by the deceased. I had the impression that Mrs. Schmidt assumed that her daughter possibly might not have died by natural causes. Since the facts in this case seemed to be the same as in the other cases I had made a copy of the letter. This I am enclosing.

In the district office agency (Kreisamtsleitung) of the National Socialist Peoples Welfare hereabouts I was told by an employee

(page 4 of original)

whom I asked to write the letter to the institution Grafeneck for me, that it was striking that many mental patients died suddenly. This was talked over generally in the town.

Zwickau, 5 December 1940

(signature:) illegible
Prosecutor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-839.

GEORGE H. GRANT
Civ. No. A-442 694

The Advocate General
K.S. - 50/40 G.Rs.

Naumburg (Saale), 13 September 1940
Telephone: Collective No. 3312

Secret Reich matter !

To Reich Minister of Justice

Attention: Herr Staatssekretar or Dr. Freisler

Berlin W 8
Wilhelmstrasse 65.

Subject: The death of persons committed to sanatoriums.

On the basis of this order given to me on the occasion of my verbal report on 10 September 1940, I report:

In the middle of June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium informed the Naumburg (Saale) prosecuting authority, as executory authority, of a number of cases in which persons, who were committed to a sanatorium according to para. 42 of the Reich criminal code, had died in the said institution. In 3 cases it concerned persons who had been sentenced to jail and, being not of entirely sound mind, were also committed to an institution, in 2 cases they were persons of no sound mind against whom the sentence pronounced only the commitment to an institution. There was a further case in which a person, while serving his jail sentence had, become insane and thereupon was transferred to an institution. In one case "acute Nephritis" was reported as the cause, for death in another case it was "heart failure" in the remaining cases a more detailed report was lacking.

The multitude of the cases, but especially the circumstance that always the same date, that is, 14 June 1940, was given as the day of death, appeared strange to the Attorney-General in Naumburg (Saale), particularly as a cause for death had been given in at least 2 cases which would not permit the assumption of mass death resulting from catastrophic events as for example fire, and explosion or similar accidents. The Attorney-General therefore felt induced to notify me of the circumstances.

We are concerned about the following individual cases:

12

(Page 2 of original)

- 1) KIs 21/37: Ernst Schmiedel, laborer of Zeitz, born of 14 March 1897, being of n. entirely sound mind was sentenced by the high criminal court (grosse Strafkammer) of the Land court Naumburg (S) on 2 August 1937 for indecent assault, according to para. 1763, 175a No.3, 51 para.II 42b of the Reich criminal code, to a total imprisonment of 1 year and 4 months, and 5 years loss of civil rights. In addition castration and commitment to a sanatorium was ordered.

On 30 July 1938 he was admitted at the Altscherbitz sanatorium which is competent for the Naumburg (Saale) Provincial Court district.

With letter of 17 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reports "dutifully, that the patient Ernst Schmiedel has died in our institution on 14 June 1940".

A report on Schmiedel's transport from Altscherbitz to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 2) 2 KIs 2/38: Farm laborer Kurt Penndorf of Kleinosida, born on 17 October 1907, being of n. entirely sound mind was sentenced by the high criminal court (grosse Strafkammer) of the Land court Naumburg (Saale) on 21 February 1938 for indecent assault and continuous insult, according to para. 176, 185, 51 para.II, 42b of the Reich criminal code, to a total imprisonment of 1 year and to 5 years ' loss of civil rights. In addition his commitment to a sanatorium was ordered. This was carried out on 12 April 1938 at the Altscherbitz sanatorium.

On 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium report dutifully that the patient Kurt Penndorf died there on 14 June 1940.

A report on Penndorf's transport from Altscherbitz to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 3) 1 KIs 11/38: The laborer Karl Oswald of Muencheroda, born 9 September 1909, being of n. sound mind had committed a number of crimes punishable under para. 223, 223a, 241, 303, 51 para.I of the Reich criminal code. The high criminal court (gross Strafkammer) of the Naumburg Land court ordered by sentence.

(Page 3 of original)

of 27 July 1938 his commitment to a sanatorium. Oswald's commitment took place on 24 August 1938. Following the report of this institution that Oswald, had been taken from the institution by order of the Reich defence commissioner, on 1 June 1940, together with some other patients, the Attorney-General at Naumburg received a letter from the Land-sanatorium Brandenburg a.H., dated 15 June 1940, reporting that the patient had died of acute Nephritis on 14 June 1940.

- 4) 1 KMs 8/39: The farm laborer Max Winter of Thalwinkel, born 18 November 1886, having an unsound mind committed a crime on a 9 year old girl in the sense of para. 176³, of the Reich criminal code. According to para. 51 para. I, 42b of the Reich criminal code, he was sentenced by the criminal court (Strafkammer) of the Land-court Naumburg on 18 December 1939 to commitment to an institution, which took place at the Altscherbitz sanatorium. In a letter dated 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reports that Winter had died on 14 June 1940 at the said institution.

A report of Winter's transport from Altscherbitz to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 5) KMs 8/38: The underground construction laborer Karl Stieberitz of Haeckeln, born 4 March 1910, was sentenced by the high criminal court (grosse Strafkammer) of the Land-court Naumburg of 29 June 1938 to 6 months imprisonment and commitment to a sanatorium for crimes according to para. 176³, 175a No.3, 51 para. II, 42b of the Reich criminal code. The commitment took place at Altscherbitz. Requested by the Attorney-General at Naumburg to express its opinion in connection with an appeal for release of Stieberitz the Altscherbitz sanatorium reported on 8 June 1940 that Stieberitz had been taken away on 1 June 1940 according to an order by the Reich defence commissioner, and that the new address of the patient would not be known.

On a further inquiry as to where the new place of residence of Stieberitz could be learned, the institution at Altscherbitz gave the answer that Stieberitz was taken away on 1 June 1940 with a collective transport in an ambulance of the gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. in Berlin W 8, Potsdamerplatz No. 1).

(Page 4 of original)

Further information could not be given.

On 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg Land-sanatorium reported that Stieberitz had died there on 14 June 1940.

- 6) 1 Js. 2120/20. The Russian laborer Josef Gerasimowitz, of Neumarkt, born 14 May 1892 in Etminzy, district of Wilna, was sentenced to death for murder, by the court of assizes at Naumburg (8) on 13 December 1921. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by an act of grace. When Gerasimowitz became insane the Prussian Minister of Justice ordered his transfer to a sanatorium according to a decree of 7 September 1923. On 15 September 1923 Gerasimowitz was transferred to the Mietleben sanatorium. The Attorney-General at Naumburg was notified by the sanatorium at various times, for instance on 28 August 1929, on 7 October 1931 and on 7 October 1935 that a cure for the patient would be impossible.

On 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reported that the patient, who only a short time previously had been transferred to Brandenburg a.H. for administrative reasons, has died there of heart failure on 14 June 1940.

I believe I may forgo the presentation of the individual files; I also shall, in case I am not furnished with instructions to the contrary, for the time being, abstain from getting reports by the other Attorney-Generals in my district on observations similar to those made by the Attorney-General at Naumburg.

Signed: Illegible

15

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 622-F5
CONTINUED

I, J.N. Beaumont, Civ., S 046308 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

J.N. BEAUMONT

Civ., X 046308

The Attorney General
No. 9 II 12/760 top secret

Stuttgart S, 12 Oct 1940
Schillerplatz 4
Telephone: (25645 - 49 ?)

To the
Reich Minister of Justice

B e r l i n W 8
Wilhelmstr. 65.

Subject: Unnatural death of inmates of mental institutions with reference to the personal report of Chief Public Prosecutor (Oberstaatsanwalt) HOLZHAUSEN to State Secretary Dr. FALISCHKA.

Enclosures: 0.

The Chief Public Prosecutor in Rottweil reports the following to me:

"In my office district the rumor has been current for months that inmates of institutions who are mentally deficient or physically weak are being disposed of according to plan. They are said to be transferred first to another institution (mostly I was told to Grafeneck, occasionally also to Pirna); there they die a few days later and the relatives receive only the announcement - mostly only by form letter - that they can come and get the ashes of the deceased. Such a procedure is claimed here in Rottweil to have occurred in the case of the death of the sister of a lawyer of this town, who had for years been an inmate of the mental institution Rottenmuenster near here, which belongs to the Nuns' Congregation of Untermarchtal, who was transferred very suddenly to another institution, never to return. This case seems to make a special stir. But it is by no means the only one that is being talked about. It is known here that a large transport of patients left Rottenmuenster.

I have carefully investigated these rumors, especially since they are appearing more frequently and on a larger scale. Thus, for instance, it was claimed that the patients would be used as subjects for poison gas experiments and the personnel of the institutions would be sworn to special secrecy about the killings. It is said that the state mental institution of Baden at Illenau has been closed and completely emptied of patients in order to kill them somewhere else. It is true, as the official physician here has confirmed to me, that Illenau is closed for the time being; I do not know why.

(Handwritten) IFT 19a/41 top secret

17

(page 1 of original, cont'd)

That quite a shocking number of inmates of institutions have died recently I learned from a remark of the

(page 2 of original)

district office leader (Kreisamtsleiter) of the National Socialist Public Welfare Organization (NSV), with whom I discussed this matter quite incidentally. He thought it would be useful, if the communities should assign part of the great sums released by the death of the patients to the NSV, and he made quite definite proposals to that effect.

As for exact figures, yesterday the local district councillor (Landrat) told me in confidence that in the district (Kreisverband) of Rottweil no fewer than 70 inmates of mental institutions had died within a very brief period. The official physician of Rottweil - questioned cautiously - expressed himself rather colorlessly: he had also heard of that rumor.

Quite in the beginning, when I did not yet pay any special attention to the circulating rumors, the wife of an old friend, who is at the front and difficult to reach, came to me one day. She was quite disturbed and frightened by the rumor, because she had a feeble-minded son in the Stetten i.R. institution and had received an announcement by formal letter from the director of the institution, according to which her son was being transferred somewhere else, without saying where. The woman asked me to telephone the Ministry of the Interior and ask what might be the reason for this mysterious transfer. I did her the favor, and, as the competent specialist, whose name I have forgotten, was absent, I got Ministerialrat Dr. STEHLER on the phone. He told me that the transfer was purely an administrative measure, occasioned by the fact that very many patients in need of institutional care, who had been brought along with the evacuated Germans from Russia, had to be distributed to the various institutions in the Reich. But he was ready to order the repeal of the transfer of the boy, which in the meantime has taken place. This statement struck me. For if the reason given was the real one, I cannot understand why it was covered by a secrecy, which must cause totally unnecessary excitement among the relatives of the patients.

The talk of the striking mass-deaths or even of mass-murder of patients is spreading like wildfire. It is noteworthy that it is to be found in the predominantly Protestant district (Kreis) of Freudenstadt the same as in the almost totally Catholic district of Rottweil.

As an immediate effect of the spreading of this rumor, it is already to be seen that, among the population, fear and worry have arisen for relatives in need of institutional care, because it is believed,

(page 3 of original)

that the claimed extermination action is not yet finished and that people therefore are not only in fear for relatives who are already in institutions but also say that one cannot put anybody in a hospital or a mental institution any more. "Now even old people are simply being killed", I was told. That one or another family would be glad to get rid of the burden of a physically or mentally handicapped person may also be true. But the general opinion turns with indignation against the thought of the mass killing of life unfit to live.

Quite recently I have encountered a very objectionable and dangerous process of thought: it is sometimes feared occasionally that wounded war veterans, especially those with brain injuries, who are physical or mental cripples would not escape the fate of being killed some day.

Another consequence of the affair will be a deep-seated distrust, which will be directed not only against the administrative authorities directly involved but also against the administration of justice, which will be accused of being unable or afraid to prevent such things or at least punish them.

Finally, it appears to me unavoidable that confidence in the state leadership will be terribly shaken in the widest circles of the population. It will be said that such a "mass murder" never could have happened if it had not been ordered from above or at least tolerated.

I give information about this, adding that the observations of the Chief Public Prosecutor are based on the fact that in Rottweil there is the mental institution Rottenmuenster, which is the property of a Catholic Nuns' Congregation and is run by Catholic nuns. Over 1000 patients are cared for at this institution. There is also the danger that the Catholic Action might exploit these occurrences for its propaganda.

signed WAGNER

certified
(signature:) NAFZER
Justice Assistant

(Stamp) The Attorney
Court of Appeal
(Oberlandesgericht)
Stuttgart

6 January 1947

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Virginia von SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of the original Document No. NO-836.

Virginia von SCHON
X 046318

19

The Prosecutor General
(Generalstaatsanwalt)

Bi

File number:

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 618-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dresden A-1, 20 October 1940
Pillnitzer Strasse 41, Tel. 24631

Top Secret

To the Reich Minister of Justice

I report further in the matter regarding the eliminating of
unfit life:

- a) File number 16b Kls/SG 52/40 of the Chief Prosecutor of
Dresden.

Before the special court of Freiberg, Herbert HERTEL has been
charged with the intentional homicide of his two children. To
prevent the aggravation of a prison psychosis from which he suf-
fered, he was transferred to the Mental Hospital of Waldheim on
application of the Chief Prosecutor of Chemnitz in March 1940.

In
orig.

hand-
writing

not
legible

On the 22nd of May 1940 the doctor in charge of this institu-
tion gave an expert opinion, that Hertel was not fit to appear
before court and that at the moment of his misdeed he also was
irresponsible as result of an existing schizophrenia.

Since notifications did not reach HERTEL, the Chief Prosecutor
and the Court inquired (on remonstrances of the Defense Counsel
which were delivered in a rather rude manner) about his where-
abouts. Finally came the answer from the Public Utility Trans-
portation Corporation (Gemeinnutzige Transportgesellschaft),
that HERTEL died on the 8th of May 1940 in his dwelling in Neu-
Brandenburg on the Havel a result of a Pneumonia.

- b) On the basis of the two enclosed documents of the 30th
of July 1940 the Chief Prosecutors of Dresden

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and Chernitz inquired at the institution of Waldheim about the fate of the dentist Dr. WIRSING and the shoemaker ERLER. Both requests have been transferred to the Saxon Minister of the Interior (Innenminister) who sent them to me for settlement. I request information, on how to behave.

c) According to a report addressed to me, from the Chief Prosecutor of Leipzig, it is an "open secret" there, that "insane and mental deficiencies are now eliminated." Striking is the fact, that the announcements of death all of the months of September and October in the "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten" hereby enclosed in a disposition, all have almost the same version.

Also embarrassing is the affair of an employee (Justizangestellte) of the Chief Prosecution of Leipzig. Originally her son has been kept in the Mental Hospital of Altdorf, was transferred to the institution of Hubertusburg, from there to Waldheim and finally to Linz. Still during his being in Waldheim, his mother took steps to transfer her son, for whose sojourn she paid, to an institution of the welfare agency of the evangelical church (Innere Mission), as she considered the repeated transfers as dangerous. Waldheim refused to give her any information, finally she got a letter from Linz, announcing, that the removal to Linz necessary for reasons of the home defense and because of danger of epidemic the cremation of the dead had to be done at once. The woman is, as the Chief Prosecutor reported, enraged and indignant and also most vehemently expressed her opinion to the Chief Prosecutor himself, that her son did not die a natural death, but has been killed, and that the Chief Prosecutor himself knew very well the facts of the case and did not tell her the truth; therefore she had to apply to an other place.

Charged with the care for the matters

Herewith:
3 enclosures
and 1 receipt

VIERMETZ
(signature)

21

1. After painful incertitude we received to-day from Linz on the Danube the grieving news of the sudden decease of my dear wife Johanna E c k h a r d t, born Mueller, born the 18th of March 94, died the 20th of Sept. 40. The cremation has already taken place in Linz.
2. After weeks of painful incertitude we received the incomprehensible news of the sudden death of my beloved son Alfred S c h u s t e r, He died the 12th of September. The cremation has already taken place in Linz on the Danube
3. From Linz/Danube we received the sorrowful news that my good husband Paul K o e n i g e, veteran of the World War 1914-17, is no more alive and that the cremation has already taken place there.
4. After weeks of painful incertitude we received the news of the sudden death of our dear son Robert S c h n e l l, possessor of the Cross of Honour 16-18 for front fighters, born the 12th of May 97, died the 27th of Sept. 40. The cremation has already taken place in Grafenock, district Muensingen.
5. After days of incertitude we received the incomprehensible news of the sudden death of my dear wife Ella C o e r l i t z, born Rosenbaum, born the 6th of March 01, died the 24th of Sept. 40, after the cremation has already taken place in Grafenock.
6. Unexpected we received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our beloved son Kurt T o u s c h e r. The cremation has already taken place in Grafenock, district Muensingen.
7. The burial of the urn of my dear son Erich F l o r, who died suddenly and unexpectedly after weeks of painful

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 618-PS
CONTINUED

incertitude the 14th of Sept. in Linz/Danube, will take place the 7th of October.

8. We received the grieving news, that our dear, caring husband Johannes KORNICK died the 14th of Sept. near by Linz (Danube). After the cremation has already taken place, is this announced by...
9. After painful waiting we received the sorrowful news, that my dear son Gerhard WIESSNER, born the 12th of Dec. 03, died the 26th of Sept. 40, deceased far away from home. The time of burial of the urn will be announced.
10. The 17th of Sept. 40 deceased in Linz/Danube my dear husband Hermann Paul REIBETANZ, born the 18th of June 74, died the 17 of September 40.
11. After weeks of great incertitude we received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our dear son Karl Alwin ZEITZ, born the 16th of Jan. 90, died the 15th of Sept. 40, after the cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck, district Luensingen.
12. We received the grieving news of the sudden death of our beloved daughter Edith FRANCKE. The cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck.
13. We were hit most gravely and in a most incomprehensible manner by the news of the sudden decease of my beloved husband Fritz Paul EBERLEIN, possessor of the Iron Cross (Eiserne Kreuz) of the World War. The silent burial of the urn, transferred from Linz/Danube, has already taken place the 5th of October 40.
14. We were hit most gravely and in a most incomprehensible manner by the news of the decease of my dear husband Martin VOGT, in the age of 48. The cremation has already taken place in Hartheim near Linz/Danube.
15. After painful incertitude I received from Grafeneck

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 618-PS
CONTINUED

in Wuerttemberg the incomprehensible news, that my beloved husband, veteran of the war of 1914-18, has closes his dear eyes for ever the 6th of October 40. The cremation has already taken place.

16. After the cremation has already taken place, we received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our beloved only son Bernhard SIEMANT. Born the 30th of Nov. 09, died the 5th of Oct. 40.
17. Ernst Reinhold WADDEL, merchant, born the 11th of Juni 74, died the 5th of Oct. 40, has been delivered from long and serious suffering. The cremation has already taken place in Linz/Danube.
18. We received the incomprehensible news, that my beloved son, the electro mechanician Erich SCHELLENBERG, died suddenly and unexpectedly in the institution of Sonnenstein/Pirna. The cremation has already taken place there.
19. I received suddenly the sorrowful news, that my dear first wife Doris WOLF, born Schober died the 5th of October 40 in the institution of Grafeneck (Wuerttemberg). The cremation has already taken place there.
20. Suddenly and unexpctedly died our beloved brother, the painter and graphic artist Johannes KUEHN in Hartheim. The cremation has already taken place in Linz/Danube.
21. We received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of my dear wife Louise VOLAND, born Bauer. She deceased the 2nd of October 40 in Hartheim by Linz/Danube. The cremation has already taken place.
22. After the cremation has already taken place, we received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg the sorrowful news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Curt JACOB, born the 26th of June 96, died the 9th of Oct. 40. The burial of the urn will take place later on.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 618-PS
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

31 October 1946

I, HANS LAMM, R 263733, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 618-PS.

HANS LAMM
R 263733

LS

Directorate of the County Asylum Waldheim (Sax.)
(Landes- Heil- und-Pflegeanstalt)

Telephone: Waldheim No. 198 / Reich bank account
State Bank: Leipzig / Postal checking account: Leipzig
No. 49381 / City bank account Waldheim No. 334

Waldheim, 2 August 1940

Rec. 5/8/40) handwritten
2 enclosures) notations

To: The Minister of the Interior for Saxony

D r e s d e n - N 6

I forward to you herewith requests from the offices of the
Attorneys General for Chemnitz and Dresden respectively, and beg you to
answer them, as we cannot handle these requests.

The shoemaker Arthur Willy E r l e r (born 22/8/04) was sent
to our asylum on 30/7/39, after having served his sentence at the Waldheim
prison. He is a blind man and a dangerous habitual criminal, who was
ordered to be kept in security detention and placed in an asylum. Except
for his criminal disposition, E. had no mental disease; he was sent to
this asylum because, apparently, the police wanted to get rid of the blind
man. I submitted a request to the ministry to have E. placed in security
detention. However, no decision was taken concerning this request, because
E. was transferred with a collective transport of patients of the
Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport Ges.)

The dentist Dr. Hermann W i r s i n g (born 15/8/83) was sent
here from the Dresden jail on 15/4/40 according to article 42 b of the
penal code; he was transferred out again the following day (on 16/4/40)
with a collective transport of patients of the Charitable Patient
Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport Ges.) He is a
psychopath and a chronic morphine addict. His relatives have inquired
a great many times by letter or telephone about his transfer and his
present whereabouts.

For the director of the asylum:
on behalf of:

2 enclosures
IIIa 8/41 gRs

(Signature) illegible
Reg. Med. Rat

page No. 1 of original 'cont'd

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Mona A.M. Macleod hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 624-PS .

12 November 1946

Macleod, Mona A.M.

DER OBERSTAATSANWALT
(The Chief Prosecutor)

43 E - 1. 854/40

stamped 01/568

Chemnitz, 3 December 1940
.....bergstrasse 8
Telephone 30242

Confidential

To the
Generalstaatsanwalt
(Attorney General)
or official Deputy

Stamp: Der Generalstaatsanwalt
(The attorney General)
Entry: 4 December 1940
with the Oberlandesgericht
(Court of Appeal)
D r e s d e

D r e s d e - A 1.

Subject: Report on Irregularities in the Mental Institution Waldheim and in other similar establishments.

On the basis of various suggestions I consider it my duty to report the following facts:

It has been repeatedly observed here that convicts who had been transferred to the mental institution in virtue of judicial sentence, were transported to some other establishment without this having been reported to me or to the court. Mostly this only became known when a procedure according to paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code was processed. In several cases the administration of the institution gave evasive answers to frequent inquiries, before the transfer to another institution could be ascertained. There, the persons concerned had in the meantime, died in a strange manner without even this having been reported.

It would have been the duty of the administration at least to inform us of the transfer and finally of the death. For the persons concerned were under the jurisdiction of the court authorities, especially in consideration of paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code.

In the case of Gobsattel the criminal court was preparing a retrial after the time the condemned person had already been transferred and had died.

Insofar as it was possible the following cases could be ascertained, but some more are believed to have occurred.

2 Kls 135/36 versus Albert Herrig.

Since 9 September 1937 detained at the Mental Institution Waldheim, on 6 January 1938 transferred to the Country Institution (Landesanstalt) Colditz, on 5 October 1939 transferred to the Country Institution (Landesanstalt) Zschadrasse, which on 10 July 1940 communicates that he has been

48

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-838
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

transferred "to another institution". When on 14 September 1940 inquiries are made in Zschodrasse on the basis of paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code, the answer is that he has been transferred to some other unknown institution for reasons important to the war. After repeated inquiries which remain unanswered, on 13 November the Country Mental Institution Graefenock in Muensingen communicates that H. died on 15 July of tonsillitis accompanied by nephritis.

2 KLa 53/36 versus Otto Penner.

On 25 August 1937 interned in Waldheim. On 9 August 1940 (?) after an inquiry re probation made at Waldheim according to paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code, the Country Mental Institution Brandenburg a.H. answers that he died there on 29 March 1940.

4 KLa 15/37 versus Paul Horn.

Interned on 14 September 1937 at Waldheim. On 11 July 1940 the Institution Brandenburg a.H. communicates that he died of bronchopneumonia on 15 February 1940.

5 KLa 3/40 versus Franz Koubert.

By internment order of 29 August 1939 in Waldheim. Request for internment according to paragraph 42 b of the Penal Code dated 26.1.1940 (?) On 1 March 1940 Waldheim communicates that he has been transferred by order of some superior authority with collective transport, and that the receiving institution is not known at present. On 9 April 1940 Brandenburg a.H. communicates that H. was transferred there on 2 March 1940, and on 10 May 1940 that he died there on 12 April 1940.

13 Js 1020/36 concerning Helmut Guenther.

On 16 June 1937 interned in the Mental Institution Waldheim on the basis of the sentence. In connection with a request for pardon the mother communicates that on 23 March 1940 the Country Mental Institution of Hubertusburg informed her of his being interned there. Upon inquiry Waldheim communicates that he had been retransferred back there on 18 April 1940, and that he was transferred to some other institution by a collective patient's

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-838
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

transport on 2 July 1940. Upon inquiry it is communicated on 14 April 1940 that the residence is unknown. It is presumed that he is at Brandenburg. Reported inquiries on the part of the Amtsgericht receive no answer from there. On 26 August 1940 the Country Mental Institution Grafeneck in Heussingen informs us that G. died there on 13 July 1940.

2 A 71/34 concerning Johann Gobsattel.

In virtue of the sentence of 26 November 1935 to be interned in the Mental Institution Waldheim, where he was since 27 February 1938. During the retrial a request for interrogation of a witness imprisoned in the penitentiary was returned to the Amtsgericht (lower court) with the remark that Gobsattel had died some weeks ago. Upon inquiry the Institution Waldheim communicates that G. had to be transferred to another institution in February, but that from there too it was only learned that he had died. The Amtsgericht (lower court) of Waldheim communicates upon inquiry that he died on 15 February 1940 in the Country Mental Institution Brandenburg a.H. This is confirmed from there upon inquiry on 7 June 1940; bronchopneumonia.

It is necessary that the institutions at least notify the authorities under whose jurisdiction the interned persons are, of the external events. This is necessary to the smooth functioning of the office and saves the judicial authorities unnecessary work and inquiries.

The Deputy:
(Signature) DUELAU

Erster Staatsanwalt
(First Attorney)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, AGO A-442694, U.S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1129

GEORGE H. GRANT
AGO A-442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-844
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

DER OBERLANDESGERICHTSPRÄSIDENT Frankfurt (Main) 16 May 1941
313 II B-III 23/41-347 top secret

To
The Minister of Justice
B e r l i n - W 9
Wilhelmstr. 65

(Stamp:) Top Secret

(Stamp:) Reich Ministry of
Justice

17 May 1941

illegible handwritten Section
remark 3324/? illegible handwritten remark
19/5

Subject: Report on the general
situation in the area of Oberlandesgericht
(Main District Court) Frankfurt/Main -
(Ordinance of 9 December 1936 - Ia 11012-).

Enclosures: 2 further copies of the report.
(illegible handwritten remark 6 lines.)

I believe that I should amplify my situation report of the
3rd inst. as to the attitude of the population with regard
to the extermination of life unfit to live.

In places where there are mental institutions, and in their
vicinity, sometimes, however, even in whole districts like
for instance in the Rhengau constant talk is going on
regarding the question of extermination of life unfit to
live. The vehicles which transport the patients from their
institutions to transient stations and from there to
extermination stations are known to the populace. I am told
that even children call out when such transport cars pass:
There are some more to be gassed. It is said that on the
way from Weilmünster to Hadamar daily 1 to 3 large busses
pass through Limbach with covered windows which bring the
inmates to the extermination institution Hadamar. The story
goes that the arrivals are at once entirely undressed,

paper shirts are put on them and they are then taken into a
gas chamber where they are liquidated with prussic acid
and an additional narcotic gas. The bodies are said to be
taken on a conveyor belt right into a cremation room, six
at a time into one oven; the ashes are distributed into 6
urns and sent to the relatives. Every day one can see the
thick smoke from the cremation hall over Hadamar. There is
further talk that in some cases the heads or other parts of
the bodies are cut off in order to have them anatomically
examined.

Handwritten Note: IIIa 32/41 top secret

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-844
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

The personnel engaged in the liquidation in these institutions which has been brought in from other places, is absolutely shunned by the populace. The personnel sits in inns evenings and imbibes strongly in alcohol.

Apart from the outward appearance, which occupies the phantasy of the populace, the population is uneasy especially as regards the question whether old people, who have accomplished things in life and now, in their old age, have become feeble-minded, are also to be liquidated. There are rumors that homes for the aged are also to be evacuated. It is said that the population is waiting for a legal regulation giving a definite procedure so as to ensure that such old people who have become feeble-minded shall not be included in this action.

It is also maintained that patients who were kept in private homes are to be fetched and done away with. Furthermore it is believed that patients, who have done useful work all along in the institutions and whose mental life has definitely not died down completely, are also being liquidated.

Above I have merely repeated rumors which are current among the population, even in as big a city as Frankfurt, according to information I have received. I am not in a position to check this information.

Finally I would like to point out the following: In a Gau Press Conference in Frankfurt, on 30 April 1941, the Gau Press Office Chief, UNTERMUTH, drew the attention of the chief editors to the fact that obituaries had lately been noted in the daily press of the district which in future will no longer be allowed to be printed; for instance:

- a) Deceased, according to information from the mental institution...
- b) As already expected we were informed that ...
- c) After a long period of uncertainty.....

Incidentally the Chief of the Gau Press Office explained in a closing remark that in wartime an increase in deaths

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-844
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

due to illness is natural, and thus also, of course,
an increase on deaths in mental institutions.

(signed) UNGEWITTER

for file note ~~WIEKE~~

The State Secretary asks for approximately the following
letter to BOEHLER:

In addition to the reports which the (3 words illegible)
submit regarding the situation in their districts, they
also mention the rumors which disturb the population.
Will you please inform me whether you are interested in
being informed regarding such rumors which have been
indicated to me as such. I shall then permit myself to
submit to you the contents of such reports.

(signed) illegible

2 notes illegible

to inf. a 32/11/47 secret

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the original document No. NO-844.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-845
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Journal NO. 370/41

01/669

179

Secret!
Registrars!

The Attorney General

Koeln, 20 October 1941
Reichsbergerplatz 1
telephone: 78561

It is requested that
the following file No. be mentioned
in all applications.

File NO. A 18-62/41g
(120/41 g)

To the Reich Minister of Justice
attention: Ministerialbureau
Stadernann
or deputy in the office
in Berlin W 8.
Wilhelmstrasse 65

Subject: Extirpation of
life unfit to live,

Enclosures: 1 letter
1 envelope

stamp: 30 October 1941

Referring to the decree of 28 April 1941 I submit a
anonymous letter which I received on 17 October 1941.

the Deputy

signed: Dr. Osterkamp
Chief Prosecutor

stamp: Reich Ministry of Justice
28 October 1941
Department: Read:

certified
signature: Schlimme
Clerk

stamp: Prosecution of the
Court of Appeals

handwritten remarks:

(Oberlandesgericht)
Koeln

J 18/10 her

stamp: IIIg 100 591 /41g IIIa 920/41g/2 enclosures

(page 2 of original)

handwritten: No. 370/41

Secret!

Morale Report

By order of the Fuehrer the law on permitting mercy killings
was issued toward the beginning of the war.

According to the expressed instruction of the Fuehrer the
execution of the law has to be camouflaged.

The law deals with 1) the killing upon agreement of the
patient. 2) the killing without approval of the patient (mentally
ill). A photostat of this law was submitted to the Presidents
of the Oberlandesgerichte (Court of Appeals) during a conference
in the Ministry of Justice at the end of May 1941. The President
of the Oberlandesgericht Hamburg who tried to raise objections
to the law in these discussions was rebuked by Staatssekretar
Dr. Freisler with the remark that criticism of the Fuehrer's

measures was not permissible and would not be tolerated. During this conference a physician held a lecture on the blessings of euthanasia and on the medical and economic justification of the law.

pencil-
led
note:
led-mer!

According to the existing law the following are excluded from those who are to be killed without the patient's approval: cases of natural mental feebleness resulting from old age and of wounded war veterans. But in fact the death of mental patients (brain injuries) from the last World War have repeatedly been induced in the mental institutions. The killing of mental patients began in Pommernia, there the concerned patients were summarily shot in the back of the neck. Then the program was carried out on a large scale in Baden and elsewhere; at present quite a number of such institutions is in existence, one of them a mental institution in the Limburg district where the mental patients are transported from their institutions by a transportation company engaged for that purpose in large buses; the patients are told of a sight-seeing trip.

At these asylums special registrar's offices (Ständesamt) are established and not by the competent communities nor with the agreement of the higher administrative authorities. These registrar's offices are consciously falsifying documents in that they enter the date of death arbitrarily and incorrectly, and, in order not to have the number of the killings appear too high, they begin every month with the number 1. Especially the causes of death (contagious diseases, heart attacks) are entered incorrectly.

All complaints against and denunciations of the killing of mental patients are, by an order from Berlin, left unanswered, as are applications to the Ministry of Justice in Berlin. All authorities, especially also the prosecuting authorities (Staatsanwaltschaft) are prohibited to handle these matters in any way. Protests and complaints are handled as "too secret" and are disposed of in complete silence.

_____ stamp: States Attorney General
Poeln
17 October 1941
To the Attorney General
of this place volume - number - enclosures

For information. Why are our prosecutors still paid? The whole procedure cannot be in accordance with the healthy sentiments of the people. Hear the whispering among the people: Yes, indeed, the home front is crumbling! "The raving Roland certainly warrants mercy killing but they quietly let him go on raving quietly."

Handwritten: A 18-62/41 secret
(126/41secret P IIIa 926/41 9)

(page 3 of original)

Secret!

To
Attorney General

Poeln

Reichenspergerplatz

Fr IIIa 926/41 secret
(all other remarks on the envelope illegible)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-845
CONTINUED

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-845.

GEORGE H. GRANT

(Page 1 of original)

Mauren, 25 November 1940

Dear Frau Buchl

It probably is the simplest way for me to direct this letter to you with the request to forward it to your husband or to hand it to him when he returns home if you think it better. Doris wrote us some time ago that he is in Poland?

The problem which brings me to you today is not a personal matter but it concerns all of us and it would seem to me to be the hardest of all those which we have had to tackle so far. Until now nothing could shake my confidence in the successful overcoming of all difficulties and dangers which the "Greater Germany" is meeting on its way, and with my faith in the Fuehrer I have unswervingly fought my way through thick and thin; but that which looms up before us now simply takes the ground from under our feet as a young 100% party member, a co-worker in the office for racial policy, said to me yesterday.

Undoubtedly you know about the measures presently used by us to dispose of incurable insane persons; still, perhaps you do not fully realize the manner and the scope of this, nor the horror it creates in people's minds! Here, in Wuerttemberg, the tragedy takes place in Grafeneck, on the Alb, as a result of which the name of that place has taken on a most ominous meaning. In the beginning one instinctively refused to believe the tale, or in any case considered the rumours extremely exaggerated. On the occasion of our last business meeting at the Gau School, in Stuttgart, about the middle of October, I was still informed by a "well informed" person that this involved only idiots, strictly speaking, and that application of "Euthanasia" applied only to cases which have been thoroughly tested. It is entirely impossible now to make anybody believe that version and individual cases established with absolute certainty spring up like mushrooms. One might deduct perhaps 20%, but even if one tried to deduct 50% this would not help. The terrible and dangerous part is not so much the fact in itself; if a law had been created

OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
Document No. MO-001

(Page 1 of original, cont'd)

on the order of the sterilization law which subjects certain categories of sick people to the most thorough examination by experts, patients in whom there is no longer left even a spark of recollection or of human feeling then, I am convinced, feelings would calm down after the initial indignation

(Page 2 of original)

and people might have become reconciled with it, perhaps quicker than with the sterilization law. Perhaps, after a few years, one might not even have understood any more why this merciful law had not been introduced long before? But considering how matters are now being handled the effects are truly unfathomable from every point of view. Opinions may vary on how far man can arrogate to themselves the right to decide on the life or death of their fellow-men, but one thing should be sure, anyhow: This right must be strictly established by law and it must be administered with utmost conscientiousness or else doors will ^{be} opened wide to the most dangerous passions and to crime. It was a well established practice, for instance, to get rid of embarrassing relatives by declaring them insane and lodging them in insane asylums. I am of the opinion that then the people have the right to know about the law the same as they knew of the sterilization law. The most awful thing in the present case is "the public secret" which creates a feeling of terrible unsafety. It could not possibly be expected to guard the secret indefinitely even though he who gives it away becomes liable to capital punishment, as is said to be the case in this instance? It was equally unheard of to expect people ^{to} believe in the mysterious "epidemics" to which the relative was said to have succumbed; a mistake which never can be made good again! Those who are responsible for these measures, do they have no concept of the measure of confidence they have thereby destroyed? Everybody must at once ask: What then can still be believed? Where is this path taking us and where should the boundary line be established? It is not that only hopeless idiots and mentally deranged persons were affected but, as it seems, all mentally incurables will gradually be included -- also epileptics whose mind is not at all affected. Frequently there are among them persons who still take some part in life, who accomplish their modest measure of work, who are in contact with their relatives by mail, persons who, when the grey motor car of the SS rolls up know where they are to be taken. And the farmers on the Alb when they see these cars pass know also where they

(Page 2 of original, cont'd)

and day and night they see the smoke from the crematory. We also know that among the mentally incurables there are many persons of highest intellect; those who are deranged in part only, and those who are deranged periodically only and who for periods in between have a perfectly clear mind, with enhanced mental energies. Was it not enough to sterilize them and is it not horrible to think above all those the sword of Damocles at Grafeneck is suspended?

While I am writing down all this, I am again so overwhelmed by the ghastliness of these things that I feel I am having a bad dream from which I must awake again! And to think that just now women are to come forward for a huge campaign! And what is the canvas material

(Page 3 of original)

for the Catholic Church!

Now the people still cling to the hope that the Fuehrer does not know about these things, that he could not know, otherwise he would have to take action against it; that in no case does he know about the manner and extent of these things which take place. I feel however, it must not go on that way much longer or this confidence will be shattered also, & still is so moving to come across this confidence, just among the simple people: "Of course the Fuehrer does not know of it" and this weapon we must keep shining as nothing else! We cannot do this, however, by trying to throw dust into people's eyes, as long as possible to quiet them with subterfuges and hushing-up when they ask us, with excuses which we do not believe ourselves. I am also convinced that we will pay bitterly for this attempt to stultify the people's sound feeling of resistance against these happenings and to silence it; it is the feeling of right and justice without which a people invariably goes astray. Again, one must not permit the wave of indignation to become so strong that it breaks an open path for itself by force or that it-which would be worse still - begins to consume us from inward out. The matter must be brought to the Fuehrer's ears before it is too late and there must be a way by which the voice of the German people can reach the ear of its Fuehrer!

Much could still be added on this subject but I believe to have said what is essential, and I do not want to abandon the hope that the unified strength of those who recognize the danger clearly and who muster the necessary courage will help us to find the way out of this labyrinth. I do hope that you and your family are well and that, particularly, you are receiving good news from your sons on the front and that despite^{all} you are all looking forward to a merry Christmas in wartime. I still have my daughter with her two children here; probably she will be here throughout the war, that is as long as we still can live in the castle; much to our regret we had to decide to rent it to the Womens' Labor Service, last spring; otherwise we would not have been able to hold the farm financially. We hope soon to build a small

41

(Page 3 of original, cont'd)

house in the garden where we can get along with one maid; the question only is where we are going to be until th/at little house is finished. At the end of the week my daughter-in-law, an English woman by birth, will also come with her little child because they cannot find an apartment in Gmmitz; thus, before vacating the castle it at least will once more be fully utilized.

With kindest regards to your husband also and

Heil Hitler!

your

s/ Elise von LOEWEND

No 867

23 September 1946

I, H.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

H.J. JACOBS
Civ. 1876

42

(Page 1 of original)

The Chief of Counsel
of the NSDAP

Munich, 7 December 1940
Telephone 50812-50815, 50825

To the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police

Herr Reichsleiter Heinrich HIMMLER

B e r l i n S/ 11

Prinz Albrecht-Strasse 8

Personal

Confidential

Registered

Dear Party Colleague HIMMLER,

Enclosed I send you a letter from one of my oldest acquaintances Frau Else von LOEWIS of Menar, expressing a moral distress that - if I may say so - cries to high heaven. My dear HIMMLER, there have been three women in my life whom I felt bound to set apart from all others. For me, these three were Nordic goddesses descended from heaven rather than women and whom I had the privilege to approach on the same level. One of them was Karin GORRING, the other two the sisters Grete and Else von DUECH (now Frau von LOEWIS). Their father was a Baden Minister of Justice, a friend of my own father. When the family: parents, sisters and brothers came together, all of them from 1st 80 to 1st 90 tall, everything else sank into insignificance. I have never in my life seen such marvellous, Nordic figures. The brother Alex was, until his recent death, the right hand man of Robert WAGNER at the Regency at Karlsruhe.

(Page 2 of original)

Had I not an unlimited trust in my Reichsfuehrer SS and therefore the assurance that nothing will happen to the woman as a consequence of her letter, I would never have sent it on. But I know that this woman, who is only slightly older than I, is an ardent follower of the movement and, from her family residence at Mauren Castle, District of Boeblingen in Wuerttemberg, has already accomplished a great deal as leader of the feminine organization. If she has written to us, it is only because she is bewildered in her distress and witnesses things that are beyond her. She understands them as little as I do. I have never heard of such things. I can imagine what is wrong but I am of opinion that there must be something false about the report if it stirs such a disturbance. There are certainly things which a man can stand but access to which should not be allowed to a woman.

Therefore if we must to-day undertake certain things because we want to fight for the eternal life of our people, things before which a woman would shudder, they must be handled in such a way as to keep them really concealed.

My request is that things should be carried on without further unpleasantness for this woman for whom I absolutely vouch. There must be something false about it all and injurious to the movement, else the go soul would not have been so distracted.

Heil Hitler!

Yours faithfully

s/ Walter BUCH

Enclosure.

23 September 1946

I, H.J.JACOBS, Civ.1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

H.J.JACOBS

Civ. 1876

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(Page 3 of original)

Secret National Matter

Mei/C

Va/23

19 December 1940

To:

The Chief of Counsel of the NSDAP
Party Member Walter BUCH,

M u n i c h 33.

Dear Party Colleague BUCH,

Heartly thanks for your letter of 7 December 1940.

The proceedings in the place in question - I may inform you confidentially, are carried on by a commission of physicians in virtue of an authorization of the Fuehrer. The selection is carried out as conscientiously and justly as is humanly possible, not by an isolated individual but by a commission, of which every member first gives his decision independently.

The SS only helps with vehicles, motor-cars etc. It is the doctors, experts conscious of their responsibility who give the orders.

I agree with you on one point. If the matter has become so public as you say, the process must be faulty. On the other hand, it is clear that it is always a difficult process. I shall immediately contact the competent headquarters and bring the defects to their notice and advise them to drop Grafenock.

Of course Frau von LOEWIS will not be implicated in this affair.

When we meet again, I shall give you some more detailed information verbally so that you can inform Frau von LOEWIS more accurately should you have the opportunity.

867

Cordial greetings

Heil Hitler !

23 September 1946

Yours

I, N.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document. (signature illegible)

N.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876

45

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-832
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Minister of Justice

Berlin, 24 July 1940
(figure 24 handwritten)

(handwritten:) 24/7

To the
Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery
Dr. LITERS.

(handwritten
marginal notes:)

transmitted by a special
official

24/7/40 14⁰⁰
enclosed were:

- 1) Certified copy of
the letter of the Chief
Prosecutor of Stuttgart
of 15/7/40 - 9 II 12/76
O.Gr.Fhr. Stademann,
- 2) Certified copy of
an anonymous letter from
Ravensburg to the Prosec-
ution in Ravensburg
9 July 40
- 3) Certified copy of
a letter of an (a.R?)
from Brandenburg 10 July
40 to the Minister of
Justice.
- 4) Certified copy of
the remark concerning
the receipt of Frauland
von der Lindt by the
official in charge of the
Reich Justice Ministry
of 4 July 40.
- 5) Certified copy of
the verdict against the
dentist Dr. med. et dent.
Hermann Wirsing.

Esteemed colleague LITERS!

On the basis of our discussion of yesterday
I transmit to you the desired copies.

As you informed me yesterday the Fuehrer
refused to issue a law. Consequently, I presume,
the necessity arises to discontinue immediately
the secret extermination of insane persons.
The recent procedure became publicized so
rapidly and widely not least by the attempted
camouflage. From the enclosures you can decide
for yourself how embarrassing a situation can
be created and yet the number of such
inquiries will increase.

It is extraordinarily difficult to reply
officially, reference, for neither to the
fact nor to the content of a Fuehrer order
can be made. It is impossible for our
authorities to pretend that the Reich
Justice Administration knows nothing of
the matter.

I may assume that you, esteemed
colleague LITERS, advised the offices
concerned of the desire of the Fuehrer and I
ask you urgently to inform me of the results
of such steps.

Heil Hitler!
respectfully yours

(signature:) Gtr.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-832
CONTINUE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 Januar 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A. 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-832.

George H. GRANT
A. 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-833
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

Copy 01/514
Reich Ministry of Justice Berlin, 27 July 1940
Under Secretary Dr. Schlegelberger

(stamped:) Top Secret.
(handwritten) mailed on 27 July

My dear Mr. Reichsleiter!

The Reichminister and Chief of the Reich Chancery has stated that he has gotten in touch with you again in the affair of killing persons unfit to live. According to the special wish of the Reich Minister Dr. Guertner, who has left Berlin today for a brief period, I have the honor to send you the copy of his letter addressed to Reich Minister Dr. Lammers, of the 24th inst. together with the attached enclosures for your information.

Heil Hitler !
your very obedient
(signed:) Dr. Schlegelberger

To
the chief of the Chancery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP
Mr. Reichsleiter B o u h l e r

Berlin 19
Vossstr. 4

handwritten: II a 6/41 top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NC-833.

George H. Grant
Civ. No. A-442694

Letter from Dr. Lamers to the Minister of Justice
on the Deaths of Nursing Home Inmates

The Reichsminister and Chief
of the Reich Chancellery

Berlin, W.8, 2 October 1940
Voss Street 6

Rk. 665 B BRS

SECRET REICH MATTER ! !

To the Reichsminister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

Dear Dr. Guertner !

I herewith acknowledge your letters of 26 August and 25 September forwarding to me further material about the death of inmates of nursing homes. I forwarded the enclosed reports of the Chief Prosecutors of Stuttgart and Naumburg to the Reichsminister of the Interior - Reichs Health Leader - for further action.

Heil Hitler !

Sincerely yours

(signed) Dr. Lamers

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 621-PS

10 January 1946

I, R.M.W. KEMPNER, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 621-PS.

R.M.W. KEMPNER
Civilian

DOCUMENT NO. 621-PS
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Der Reichsminister und Chef
der Reichskanzlei

Berlin W.8, den 2. Oktober 1940
Vossstrasse 6

Rk. 665 B BRS

GEHEIM Z REICHSSACHE !

An den Reichsminister der Justiz
Herrn Dr. Guertner

Sehr Verehrter Herr Dr. Guertner !

Ich bestätige ergebenst den Eingang Ihrer Schreiben vom 26. August und 25. September d.J., mit denen Sie mir weiteres Material über den Tod der Insassen von Heil- und Pflanzheimen übermitteln. Die Ihnen Schreiben beiliegenden Berichte der Staatsanwälte in Stuttgart und Naumburg habe ich dem Herrn Reichsminister des Innern - Reichsgesundheitsführer -- zum weiteren Befinden übermittelt.

Heil Hitler !

Ihr sehr ergebenst

Dr. Lamers

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 620-PS
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reich Minister and Chief
of the Reich Chancellery
Rk. 684 B g.

Berlin W 8, 9 October 1940
Vossstr. 6
at present Berchtesgaden

Secret

Reich Ministry of Justice

11 October 1940

section IV Gt. /b handwritten

handwritten:

E 4878

/40 St12/10

sheet 67

To the

Reich Minister of Justice

Herrn Dr. GUERTNER

Dear Dr. GUERTNER,

The additional material which you sent me with your letter of 2 October 1940 concerning the deaths of inmates of mental institutions, I forwarded to the Reich Minister of the Interior Reich Chief for Public Health (Reichsgesundheitsführer) - for the purpose of further decision.

Heil Hitler

handwritten:

III a 18/41 top secret

Yours respectfully
signature: Dr. LAMMERS.

handwritten: Sch.

20.12.1946

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Hans LAMM, 3267 733, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 620-PS

Hans LAMM
B 363 733

Copy

The Reich Minister of Justice

Berlin W 8, 4 March 1941

Commissioned with the
conducting of business

Personal!

To
the Reich Minister and
Head of the Reich Chancellery

Top Government Secret.

B e r l i n

Re.: Extermination of worthless lives
Appendix to letters of 24-7, 20-8, 25-9,
2 and 5-10-1940

Enclosures: 4 booklets

Sir,

The doubts expressed in your letter of 25 July 1940 to Reich Leader Buehler induce me to forward you the material I have received during the past months, on the question of exterminating useless persons, in the form of petitions, reports and memoranda. This is in compliance with an order of the late Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner. Although the taking of measures against persons not fit for life does not come directly within my sphere, I consider it my duty nevertheless, to direct your attention to the fact, that these matters are indirectly connected with many branches of the Reich Administration of Justice and undermine the security of their work. The following branches are those chiefly involved:

In matters concerning guardianship disagreements have been caused by the fact that judges have opposed the transfer of lunatics from one asylum to another when they were under the care of a guardian or trustee. In many cases the courts did not receive any official information, either concerning the whereabouts of insane wards or announcing their deaths, although the personal affairs and questions concerning property which arise from guardianship and trusteeship as also the intercourse between guardian and ward, and current personal relations by relatives, make it necessary

(page 1 of original, continued)

for the authorities to be kept permanently informed of the whereabouts and further fate of wards. Since guardianship and trusteeship comes to an end with the death of the ward, the courts often lack a clear perception of the situation to determine whether or not the guardian or trustee who has been appointed is still needed. The uncertainty of the fate of the wards impedes the legal settlement of property matters in the courts for the protection of wards. Frequently the courts are approached by guardians or relatives ^{and} asked for information as to the whereabouts of wards, but, in spite of all their endeavours, they find themselves unable to give adequate information to such inquirers.

While many judges have a suspicion of the measures wards have been subjected to, they are justly hesitant in passing on their misgivings to the inquirers, as no official directions have been given with regard to this. On the other hand, it is incompatible with their duty to give incorrect or evasive information. In the same way numerous doubts have arisen ⁱⁿ the sphere of the Probate Courts, for instance on the question of granting inheritances ^{certificates} (Erbsschein). The enclosed booklet I, to which I beg to refer, gives information about these difficulties as far as they refer to voluntary jurisdiction.

In criminal jurisdiction likewise embarrassing positions have arisen. Proceedings have been instituted and carried out although the defendants were already deceased owing to the fact that the prosecuting authorities were never informed of the proper status. Prosecutions and retrials could not be concluded, since both delinquents and witnesses had "died" in the mean time. ^{It} repeatedly happened, that condemned persons, living in a sanatorium or asylum, escaped the notice of the prosecuting authorities, because they were removed from the asylums without a hearing and were subsequently liquidated. This proved especially embarrassing, if the court had to decide on a prolongation of the detention of the perpetrator according to article 42 f StGB. The fundamental principles ^{of} penal procedure were seriously affected in as much as expert physicians declared that in

(page 2 of original continued)

all good conscience they could no longer give a diagnosis in dubious cases of the increased insanity of accused persons, in order to establish a basis for their confinement in a sanatorium or asylum because

(page 3 of original)

such confinement, in its result, was equivalent to the execution of a death sentence without a previous trial in court. Difficulties also arise for the prosecuting authorities in so far as relatives or third persons file actions for murder on persons who have disappeared. An attorney general intends to question now as defendant an official doctor, who compiled the medical report of a "deceased" person, and to investigate the correctness of his report. For details with regard to the difficulties which are being encountered by the criminal jurisdiction, I beg to refer to the enclosed booklet II.

Considerable misgivings arise for ^{the}judicial the authorities in the carrying out of proceedings based on the law against malicious attacks on the state and party, in so far as the declaratics of the accused refer to the killing of persons not fit to live. Due to the fact that measures taken for liquidation are kept secret, various rumors are in circulation among the population, and are being stirred up and exaggerated beyond measure by anti-state elements. The secrecy and general uncertainty with regard to the extent of the measures taken, make a fertile soil for the circulation of such rumors, that also mentally normal inmates of penitentiaries, and even disabled war-veterans and aged citizens incapable of working, as well as politically undesirable persons are subject to these measures. To take proceedings for malicious action in the spreading of such statements, seems particularly serious even if done closed in/sessions, because the light thrown on the individual characteristics of the case would disclose the entire problem of the extermination of worthless lives. On the other hand unscrupulous instigators will evade just punishment thereby. For details I refer to the enclosed booklet III.

(page 3 of original) continued)

From the reports which have been submitted to me, and the numerous petitions and applications addressed to me, I gather, that a vast part of the population throughout the Reich is deeply troubled by these measures. The cause of this anxiety is not so much the fact that human beings unfit for life are being mercifully put to death, but rather the fact that these measures are kept secret, and, as the people thinks, in its ignorance of the decree on which they are based, are deprived of a legal foundation. This gives birth to the fear

(page 4 of original)

that decisions might be taken, which are not fully justified. The confidence in the German medical profession, especially in the administrations of sanatoria and asylums, is being badly shaken. Views are expressed, that such cases of death may be traced back to medical errors, and that mental patients are being used for military experiments, i.e. for the testing of poison-gas and other means of warfare. Other rumors reveal the fear that the food-situation must be precarious if such measures are taken to liquidate a few hundred thousand insane people.

Evidence on these matters has been gathered together in the enclosed booklet IV.

Owing to the fact that the measures for the liquidation of persons unfit to live are not within the competence of the Reich Administration of Justice (Reichsjustizverwaltung) I take the liberty, to refer these occurrences to you.

Heil Hitler!

Yours faithfully,

signed: Dr. Schlegelberger.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 681-PS
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 681-PS

I, DOROTHY PLUMMER, USFET 482, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document no. 681-PS.

Dorothy PLUMMER
USFET 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-189
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reichs Chancery

(pencil note:) 12 C 11

Contents:

Inauguration of the Archbishop of Paderborn

1941

Rk 13677 B

(11-8)

Church 3

130 G

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-189
CONTINUED

RK 13877 B 30 Sept. 1941 Kri-Pi Letter Rk 12646 B in Gg
" " 13378 B

Muenster (Westphalia)
17 September 1941
at present Berlin W.35
Rauchstrasse 17/18

ALFRED MEYER
GAULEITER and REICHSTATTHALTER
OBERPRASIDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF WESTPHALIA

Dr.M./Bo.K.

L 19 2 enclosures

Gg. 9

To
Reich Minister Dr. LAMMERS,

at present at Fuehrer's Headquarters.

stamp: see matter of 26 September

Very esteemed Reich Minister!
Very esteemed party comrade Dr. LAMMERS!

In the enclosure I submit to you for your information
a copy of my letter of to-day addressed to Reich Leader
BORMANN.

Heil Hitler!

yours respectfully
signature: Alfred MEYER

enclosure.

Handwritten:
Church 3 (photostate to Rk. 12646 B
illegible Pol. 6 1)

Cony/Bo.
The Kapitularvikariat
Diary No. 5145

Paderborn, 12 August 1941
Post-Office Box 186

According to informations, the correctness of which cannot be doubted, almost 2000 patients, children and adults have been dispatched for killing and cremation from the institutions for mentally ill and feeble-minded persons of Marsberg, Warstein and Eickelborn in the area of the arch-diocese of Paderborn. In the name of the fifth commandment of God, which has hitherto been the base of penal legislation of all civilized states, in the name of humanity, the most fundamental laws of which are being horribly violated in the name of the innocent victims and their relatives on whom boundless pain is being inflicted, I object to this systematic mass murder. Among those unhappy human beings who are destined to be killed or have already been killed, there are many who aside from partial disturbances are mentally completely clear and who know what is going to happen to them. The catholic population of our episcopate has become immensely agitated about these happenings which are absolutely incomprehensible to them. The rumors circulating about the last days of those people destined to be killed and about their treatment devoid of all human feeling at the stations where they had to wait for the death call and during the transport, will still increase this agitation. There are details which cannot be repeated because of their dreadfulness. The faithful part of the population is deeply distressed by the thought of the judgment of God, which, according to the catholic catechism, this crying sin of violation of the holiest commandments of God will draw upon our whole nation.

I beg you, very esteemed Landeshauptmann, to use all your influence in order to put an end to this massmurder of innocent people.

The Kapitularvikar:
signed: BAUMANN

To the Landeshauptmann KOLBON, Muenster/Westphalia.

(handwritten) Clipping from the newspaper "Westfaelische Tageszeitung" from 16/9.1941 Nr. 256

Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER administers the oath to the new Archbishop of Paderborn.

Muenster Sept. 15. In a solemn ceremony which took place this morning in the Oberpraesidium in Muenster, the Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER administered the oath to the new Archbishop of Paderborn, Lorenz JAEGER.

The Oberpraesident said the following: "In my capacity as Oberpraesident of the Province Westphalia, I was commissioned by the Reichminister for Church Affairs, in agreement with the Prussian Ministerpraesident and on your own request of 12 August of this year, to install you in your see, Archbishop, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 16 of the concordate. May I now ask you, Archbishop, to repeat the oath after me:

picture / "I swear and promise before God and on the Holy Gospel, as is proper for a Bishop, that I will be faithful to the German Reich. I swear and promise to respect the constitutional Government, and to have my clergy respect it. In the dutiful care for the well being and the interests of the German State and in executing the sacred office entrusted to me, I will endeavor to avert every damage, that might threaten it."

"I thank you, Archbishop, and hope, that you will succeed in fulfilling your holy task to the blessing of the German people and the Reich".

Thereafter, Oberregierungsrat OTTERBACH, read the text of the oath. Archbishop Lorenz JAEGER answered in an elaborate speech, in which he declared among other things, that he performed this oath out of an inner conviction. Following the swearing in, the new Archbishop remained for a longer interchange of ideas with the Gauleiter and Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER.

Photograph:
HOLLSFUSCH

handwritten note illegible

Reich Minister and Chief
of Reich Chancery
Ek. 13877 B

Berlin, 26 September 1941
at present Fuehrer Headquarters

No 730 24 September
Written: Le
Read: illegible/Kun?
mailed: 26 September Bg.

- 1) To the
Chief of the Party Chancery
Reichsleiter BORMANN

----- Fuehrer Headquarters (written by hand)

Subject: Inauguration of Archbishop of Paderborn.

sRc 14342 B

Dear Mr. BORMANN!

The Oberpraesident of the province of Westphalia, Gauleiter and Reichstatthalter Dr. MEYER has sent me a copy of his letter addressed to you and dated 17 September 1941, which deals with the question of the Oberpraesident's participation in the enthronisation of the Archbishop. I would be grateful if you would inform me regarding your answer.

Heil Hitler !

Respectfully yours

(for the Reich Minister)

- 2) After two weeks.

signature L

Re

Church 3 (Church 1 2)

illegible 24 September

P (?) 24 September

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-189
CONTINUED

Letter Rk 13877 B Ue (?)
(handwritten)

RK 14342 B - 1 October 1941 F1
(handwritten)

National Socialist German Labor Party

Party Chancery

Chief of Party Chancery

Fuehrer Headquarters 29 Sept 1941
-Bc/Fu.

Ma (Md ?) 1 October

To
Reich Minister Dr. LAIBERS
Berlin W 8
Vostrasse 6

Gg
(handwritten)

Secret
(handwritten)

Subject: Inauguration of Archbishop of Paderborn;
Your ref: Rk. 15877 B

Dear Dr. LAIBERS !

Answering your letter of 26 Sept 1941 by return of mail,
I wish to state that the Fuehrer has rejected the
participation by the Gauleiter and Oberpraesident in
the enthronization of the Bishop of Paderborn; I have
informed Gauleiter Dr. MEYER accordingly.

Heil Hitler !

Respectfully yours,

(signature) M. BORLMANN
(M. BORLMANN)
(handwritten) 14 Oct

1) to Reich Minister
secret for information

2) R.K.R. (?) FORSTER (?)
respectfully for (illegible) (Handwritten) P 12 (?) Oct

3) for filing ?
(signature) illegible

(handwritten) Church 3

17 September 1941
At present Berlin W 35,
Rauhastrasse 17/18

Dr. K./Do. F.

To the

Chief of the Chancery of the Party
Reichsleiter Martin BORMANN
at present Fuehrer Headquarters.

Reichsleiter,
dear party comrade BORMANN!

During my last stay in Munster from 13 to 16 inst., I have once more thoroughly examined the situation in church politics. While the seizure of monasteries is no longer a cause of alarm, the question of euthanasia is still very much discussed. That is quite natural, as the euthanasia speech is continuously made by the bishop, in one church after the other, and above all because this speech is also otherwise widely propagated.

This systematic intensifying propaganda seems to be carried out in the diocese of the bishop of Munster only. In the neighbouring diocese of the archbishop of Paderborn, they contented themselves until now, as far as I am informed, with a protest to the provincial governor (Landeshauptmann) KOLBOW.

Enclosed I inform you of a letter of the "Kapitularkvikariat" of Paderborn of the 12th of last month concerning this matter.

On 15 September I have sworn in the new archbishop of Paderborn Lorenz JAEGER upon the request of the Reich Minister for Church Affairs who is acting in accordance with the Prussian Prime Minister. The former Division Chaplain (Divisionspfarrer) Lorenz JAEGER assured me, after taking the oath, that he had taken this oath without reservation and from heartfelt conviction.

Because of the situation, I thought it appropriate in the interest of propaganda to make public the swearing in of the archbishop of Paderborn. Furthermore I

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made public a photograph of the archbishop and me (see enclosure). The publishing of the oath and the photograph have produced an excellent effect in the Munsterland and in large districts beyond. The party guessed at once that this had been done particularly with regard to the Bishop of Munster. It will perhaps be appropriate to make use of the swearing in of the archbishop of Paderborn for the foreign press.

The archbishop of Paderborn requested me several times urgently to be present on his enthronization on 19 October 1941 in Paderborn in my capacity as Oberpraesident of the Province Westphalia. As I shall receive an invitation to that effect in my capacity as Oberpraesident of the Province Westphalia, I beg the Fuehrer to decide as soon as possible whether the Oberpraesident is then to accept

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this invitation or whether I shall delegate my deputy, Regierungspräsident GOMMERS. Surely it is no pleasure to be present at this entronization in the church and it can only be justified with regard to the foreign countries and to the Bishop of Muenster. The party, I believe, would understand in my NSDAP-district that this measure is taken for reasons of expediency only. Of course, I personally would be glad if the Fuehrer would consider my participation unnecessary.

Although the euthanasia proceedings have been stopped, the Bishop will, of course, still have the opportunity for a while to discuss this matter as the death notices of the executing institutions are still going on.

Heil Hitler!

Yours very truly

Enclosures.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, S/Sgt. Leo Davenport, ASN 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-189.

11 December 1946

Leo Davenport
S/Sgt. ASN 32496587

15 St 9103/45

Indictment

The office of the Public Prosecution, Vienna, accuses:

- Dr. Ernst Illing, born 6 April 1904 in Leipzig, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB, married, neurologist, last address Vienna 14., Baumgartnerhohe 1, at present under arrest.
- Dr. Marianna Turk, born 31 May 1914 in Vienna, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB., single, physician, last address Vienna 14., Baumgartnerhohe 1, at present under arrest.
- Dr. Margarethe Huebsch, born 14 June 1903 in Vienna, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB., single, physician, last address Vienna 6., Dreihufeisengasse 3, at present under arrest.

Indictment:

In the years from 1940 until 1945, during the time of the national socialist tyranny, Dr. Ernst Illing, Dr. Marianna Turk and Dr. Margarethe Huebsch, taking advantage of their authority as physicians at the local Welfare Institution for children, brought human beings into an agonizing condition, with intent to kill sick children. They administered poison to them and acted in such a manner, that the death of those children resulted.

By this action human dignity and the laws of humanity were grossly violated.

to In this way they committed the crime of dastardly murder according to articles 134, 135 Zl., 1 Penal Code (St.G.) and the crime of tortures and mistreatments according to paragraph 3 War Criminals Act (Kriegsverbrechergesetz-KVG) and will have to be punished according to article 3 paragraph 2 War Criminals Act.

The following is requested:

- 1.) Institution of a trial before the Office of Public Prosecution, Vienna
- 2.) The accused, who according to paragraph 180/2 of the code of criminal procedure (St.P.O) are to continue under remand and be brought to trial as defendants.
- 3.) Interrogation of the experts: Prof. Dr. Reuter,
Prof. Dr. Stransky,
Prof. Dr. Breitenacker.

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h. Interrogations of the witnesses:

- Dr. Alfons Huber ON. 28,
Dr. Leopold Pawlicki, ON. 29,
Anna Katschenka, ON. 31,
Dr. Krysapin-Laxner, ON. 32,
Dr. Barbara Uiberrak ON. 41,
Anna Woodl, ON. 53,
Albert Friedrich, ON. 56,
Katharina Budin, ON. 58,
Gustav Belzer, ON. 59,
Marie Mistel, ON. 64,
Friedr. Dr. Karl Noestry (not yet interro-
Josefine Schram, ON. 79

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5. Reading of the testimony according to paragraph 252 Z. 2 Penal Code.

Dr. Alfred Lauetzka, OH. 30,
Emma Philippovic, OH. 60,
Leopold and Marie Widerhofer, OH. 62,
Paula Reessler, OH. 71,

6.) Reading according to paragraph 252 provisional (verl.) subparagraph Code of Criminal Procedure, of the report and the investigations, the character evidences, the case record card (Strafkarte) the findings Bl. 21. 23c and following the written communications Bl. 21.- 230, 224, data taken from the personal file of the defendants and from the attached case records.

Reasons:

On 24 July 1940 the newly established youth welfare institution "Am Spiekerbrunnen" was put in operation. The institution was put up within the territory of the institutions "Am Steinhof" and contained 640 beds. It chiefly served for the observation of psychopathic children or children afflicted with hereditary diseases, who after staying there 2 or 3 months, were to be transferred to the various institutions for further treatment and education. In the 3 physicians and 28 nurses were assigned to the medical director who was chief of the entire institution and simultaneously head of the patients department.

Dr. Ernst Jokelius was charged with the management of this institution. In capacity as physician of an institution for chronic alcoholics, he had already worked for the establishment of a ward for physically and mentally ill children. Already during the time of his management of the institution, 7 out of the 9 original wards were taken over by the Main Office for the direction of juvenile institutions, the remaining 2 - wards 15 and 17 - were managed as a special children's institution for the admission of cases of the Reich Committee for scientific approach to serious hereditary and constitutional diseases, as well as a Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic for weak-minded incapable of being educated.

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Dr. Margaretha Hunksch entered the institution several months after it was opened. In her capacity as senior physician she was deputy to Dr. Jokelius as Chief of the hospital "Am Spiekerbrunnen".

Dr. Marianna Trank also entered this hospital in August 1940 as a physician. Since July 1939 she had worked as a physician under the supervision of Dr. Jokelius at the consulting office for chronic alcoholics. But she wanted to work as a pediatrician, and therefore she seized upon the opportunity to change over to the newly established hospital with Dr. Jokelius. Since September 1943 Dr. Marianna Trank was also physician for juveniles at the special school for problem boys and girls which was annexed to the institution for juveniles.

When Dr. Jokelius was inducted into the military service at his own request Dr. Ernst Illing took over the management of the institution on 1 September 1943. Dr. Illing, who had been a member of the Nazi Party since 1 May 1933, worked, after having obtained his degree of Medicine Doctor at the University of Leipzig, at the St. Gauden Hospital and at the psychiatric clinic of Leipzig University until 1943, then became physician of the Institution Gauden in Brandenburg and his full time employment was at the office for racial policy in Potsdam. With Dr. Trank (Dr. Hunksch had left the institution in the meantime) he supervised wards 15 and 17, where children and juveniles under 18, who were suffering from brain diseases, epilepsy, tuberculosis and other diseases, were kept.

Dr. Illing in his capacity as Gau Main Office Chief (Gauhauptstellenleiter) at the Office for Racial Policies in Vienna and also while he was working in Germany, had delivered several speeches about the prevention program afflicted with hereditary diseases. Therefore, the efforts of the Nazi Party to do away with inferior children or children afflicted with hereditary diseases, were known to him.

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He did not shrink from misusing his position in order to serve these efforts in the institution which he supervised.

This was obviously to be done mainly with children who because of physical or mental defects were of no value to national socialist society. Thus, numerous children who were still fit to live were simply killed in the Children's Hospital since 1940. This organized mass murder to which at least 250 children, at the Children's Hospital "Am Spiegelgrund" alone fell victim, was called "acceleration of death" or "Euthanasia".

Dr. Illing admits, that about 33% to 50% of the sick children died through acceleration of death. Dr. Turk
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said, that 7 to 10 children a week were killed by Euthanasia.

From the standpoint of law euthanasia and acceleration of death are prohibited. Nobody has the right, even in the case of severe suffering of an incurably sick person, to administer a medicine which shortens the life of the patients. If this happens just the same, then it is murder. Murder which becomes especially malicious because in most cases the poison is mixed with food in order to create the impression of natural death. It was murder which was especially agonizing for the victims, because lethal amounts of poison were not administered immediately, but only smaller amounts which brought about a gradual decline which lasted for days until finally pneumonia or enteritis developed; these could be registered in the case records and officially reported to the relatives as cause of death.

Dr. Jakobius, who is still a prisoner of war and has not yet returned, had already informed both of his physicians, Dr. Hubsch and Dr. Turk, that by a decree of the Reich Ministry an acceleration of death was ordered in certain cases. Such murder already occurred during his management of the institution. They occur as appears from Dr. Larissna Turk's statement in form of tablets mixed with food or drink; by administering of veronal or luminal. In those cases where there was no reaction to the tablets because the parts of the brain which react to these morphia preparation were diseased, injections with a morphia preparation were given.

Dr. Illing and Dr. Turk admit that they themselves carried out acceleration of death and gave orders to that effect to the nurses. They are responsible for those last mentioned cases too, especially since poisons could be handed out in the institution pharmacy or the handpharmacy (Handapotheke) only on order of a physician.

Dr. Hubsch denies that she participated in these murders, Dr. Turk however states, that the relationship between Dr. Jakobius and Dr. Hubsch was the same as that between Dr. Illing and herself. She says that Dr. Hubsch gave orders to that effect to the nurses. It appears from the report which Prim. Dr. Karl Novotny gave to the group of experts for neurology and psychiatry of the Medical Board (Arztakademie) that Dr. Hubsch as Senior physician of the institution had to have knowledge of the murders and the nurse Anna Katschanka testified that the orders for the treatment of the children were given by the physicians, and it is therefore impossible

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that Dr. Hubsch in her capacity as deputy to Dr. Jakobius was not informed about this, for Dr. Hubsch worked as senior physician under Dr. Jakobius and in this capacity was entrusted with acting as substitute for Dr. Jakobius. Her argument that she did not have the least bit to do with the killing of children is to be refuted by the testimony of Anna Katschanka in connection with the defense of the defendants Dr. Illing and Dr. Turk; the remaining evidence is sufficient to prove the basis for her conviction on the grounds that she too killed children by giving injections and that she prescribed drugs which brought about the death of patients.

Dr. Illing and Dr. Turk refer to a decree of the Reich Ministry of the Interior which ordered such accelerations of death and add to this that in every single case was decided only after a scrupulous inquiry and examination commission.

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(continued)

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Although it is already apparent from their arguments that this Commission, acting in Berlin, never saw the patients at all, this made its decisions merely on the basis of submitted reports and case histories; in this way, the accused were already given the opportunity to doom disliked patients to death by coloring the reports and by false entries in the case histories; it may furthermore be pointed out that such a decree is not to be found anywhere and that the physicians of the institution "Im Steinhof", Prim. Dr. Huber and Prof. Dr. Pawlitzky, state that they do not know anything about such a decree and that consequently well-founded doubts exist that such a decree had been issued at all.

If it should have been issued, however, the accused person cannot refer to it as a cause for exemption from guilt or punishment for otherwise punishable offences. There is no law which permits to the physicians to shorten the life of a patient. There was no irresistible compulsion to obey to such a decree - for other physicians have resigned from their positions in the institutions in order not to become guilty of the same murder, and the accused persons could have done likewise. The law states expressly that the perpetration of such actions upon order does not excuse the perpetrators.

If the accused persons were thus ready to act in compliance with regulations were issued in the interest of the national socialist tyranny, they knowingly dehumanized human lives that the national socialist mentality asserts were of no worth for the community, for the

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national socialist state, then they have acted contrary to all rules of human dignity and humanity, they have killed intentionally and have to bear the responsibility for these murders.

The public Prosecution, Vienna
on 18 June 1946

(signature) Seelitz

(stamp:) Dr. Eugen (name supposed to be
Pruefer)

For the (illegible)
The Chief of (illegible)

(signature) Meck

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Copy

GZ. Vg la Vr 2365/L5
Hv 1208/L6

In the name of the Austrian Republic !

The District Court for Criminal Cases (Landesgericht fuer Strafsachen) as a Peoples Court (Volksgericht) has decided about the accusation charged by the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Vienna for a crime under Para 134, 135 2. 1 Penal Code and Article of the War Criminals Act (KVG) against:

1. Dr. Ernst I l l i n g , born 6 April 1904 in Leipzig, legal residence :Vienna, protestant AB, Neurologist, last address Vienna XIV, Baumgartnerhoche No. 1, at present under arrest.
2. Dr. Marianno T u e r k , born 31 May 1914 in Vienna, legal residence thereat, single, protestant AB, physician; last address Vienna XIV, Baumgartnerhoche 1, at present under arrest
3. Dr. Margarethe H u e b e r g , born 19 June 1903 in Vienna, legal residence thereat, protest AB., single, Specialist (Physician), Vienna VI, Dreihufeiseng. No. 3, /II/I/3

according to a trial held on 15, 16, 17 and 18 July 1946 under the presidency of OLGR (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) Dr. Markus, in the presence of OLGR Dr. Owingar as Judge, of the aldermen Wilhelm Boer, Johann Dworak and Karl Leyer and the VA Martinek, Arieglstainer and Trumler as court reporters and in the presence of the Chief Prosecutor Dr. Pastrovich
The accused 1. Dr. Ernst Illing,
2. Dr. Marianno Tuerk,
3. Dr. Margarethe Huebsch

and the defense counsel for 1. Dr. Robert Rochrl,
for 2. Dr. Hans Guertler and
for 3. Dr. Ernst Janoda:

I.

Dr. Ernst Illing and Dr. Marianno T u e r k are guilty, of having in Vienna in the years 1942 to 1945, that is during the period of national socialist tyranny, by taking advantage of their authority as physicians at the Psycho-Therapeutical Childrens' Clinic "Am Spiegelerund" brought human beings into an agonizing condition by administering poison to sick children with intent to kill them, and acting in such a manner that the death of these children result

By this action, human dignity and the laws of humanity were grossly violated
Both defendants have hereby committed the crime of dastardly murder according to articles 135, 135/1 of the penal code and the crime of torture and mistreatment according to article 3 of the KVG. and therefore are sentenced as follows:

Dr. Ernst I l l i n g according to Article 3, paragraph 2 of the War Criminals
to death by hanging

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Dr. Marianne T u e r k , according to article 3, paragraph 2 of the War Criminals Act application of article 13 of War Criminals Act, to the penalty of penitentiary for the duration of

10 (ten) Years

and as an added penalty a hard bunk every quarter of a year, and both defendants according to article 389 of the code for criminal procedure are to refund the expenses of the trial and of the execution of the verdict.

The property of both defendants will be confiscated for the benefit of the Austrian Republic.

According to article 55a of the Penal Code the protective custody and imprisonment on remand will be reckoned in computing the period of punishment, as follows:

for the defendant Dr. I l l i n g on case of his being pardoned from 22 May 1945, 6.30 a.m. to 18 July 1946, 7 p.m. and for the defendant Dr. T u e r k from 25 June 1945, 10 a.m. to 18 July 1946 p.

II.

On the other hand, the defendant Dr. Margaretha H u e b s c h is acquitted of the charges brought in against her that she had in the years 1940 to 1945, that is during the period of National Socialist Tyranny, by misusing her authority as a physician at the Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic "AM Spiegelgrund" brought human beings into an agonizing condition by administering poison to sick children with intent to kill them and that she had acted so that the death of those children resulted therefrom and that she had in so doing committed the crime of

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deceitful murder according to articles 134, 135/1 of the Penal Code or the crime of torture and mistreatment according to article 3 of the War Criminals Act committed according to article 259/3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

a c q u i t t e d .

Reasons:

On the basis of the full confession of the defendants Dr. I l l i n g and Dr. Marianne T u e r k , on the basis of the testimonies of the witnesses Anna Woodl, Maria Dietel, Antonia Rudin and Albert Friedrich as well as on the basis of the submitted personnel records and case histories and of the opinions of the medical experts Prof. Dr. Reuter and Prof. Dr. Stengler the court has accepted the following facts as having been established and proven.

On 21 July 1940 the newly established neurotic clinic of the city of Vienna situated on the territory of the hospital "Am Steinhof" (Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic "AM Spiegelgrund") was put into operation. This Institution served for the observation of psychopathic children or afflicted with hereditary diseases, who after a more or less brief period of stay there were to be transferred to the various institutes for further treatment and education. The management of this institute was entrusted to Dr. Erwin Jekelius who had previously worked as physician at the Institution for Chronic alcoholics of the hospital

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"Am Steinhof". Already under his administration accelerations of death (so-called "Euthanasia") were performed on some idiotic children and children incapable of being educated. In January 1942 Dr. Jekelius had to join the Wehrmacht, whereupon Frau Dr. Margerethe Huebsch, who was his deputy already previously, was entrusted with the management of the institution. On 1 July 1942 the defendant Dr. Illing took over the management of the clinic "Am Spiegelgrund", and remained in this position until the collapse in April 1945.

The patients of this institution were juveniles up to the age of 18 years who either had organic diseases of the brain/ or physical deformities. The defendant Dr. Illing who until he was called to Vienna had worked as a neurologist in Leipzig and Brandenburg-Goerden, has according to his own statement already performed the first euthanasias on children at the state institution Brandenburg-Goerden, the chief of which was Prof. Hoinzo.

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In his capacity of ward-physician of the childrens' ward of this State Institution Dr. Illing presented the respective cases which were marked for acceleration of death to his chief, at that time Prof. Hoinzo, who then had to decide whether the particular case had to be reported to the Reich Committee or not. These reports to the so-called Reich Committee for Scientific Approach to Serious Hereditary and Constitutional Diseases in Berlin were usually made on a form. A committee of medical specialists had to check these submitted cases, whereupon in cases which were to be "treated" a written permission was given for acceleration of death.

Provided with these experiences and with the written instruction of the leader of the Reich Committee of 27 June 1942 the Defendant arrived in Vienna on 1 July 1942 and immediately took over the management of the childrens' clinic "Am Spiegelgrund".

From the previous political life of the defendant only the following facts are pointed out: on 1 May 1933 he joined the Nazi Party in Leipzig and during the succeeding period he occupied the positions of block leader and cell leader. On 1 November 1934 he was transferred to Potsdam and there he finally became a District Office Leader (Kreisamtsleiter). In this capacity he had mainly to deliver lectures about questions of heredity with special attention to the law for the prevention of progeny afflicted with hereditary diseases. After his arrival in Vienna in July 1942 he was appointed to the staff of the Office for Racial Policy and received the title of a Gau Main Office Leader (Gauhauptstellenleiter).

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One day in 1941 he said he was called up by a Dr. Hefelmann from the Chancery of the Fuehrer and ordered to go there. Here he was given to read a typewritten sheet signed by Adolf Hitler which had been taken out of a locked safe in his presence and which approximately read as follows:

"Herewith I issue the order for the painless killing (Euthanasia) of incurable idiotic children. I commission Dr. Brandt to put it into effect and to work out the administrative regulations. After examination and decision by a scientific medical committee Dr. Brandt or the deputy designated by him will give the order in each individual case. He will be personally responsible to me. This order has the power of a law and annuls all possible contrary legal penal regulations in the Greater German Reich".

Dr. Illings argument is to the effect that he at first refused his assignment to Vienna in connection with this program and that he also refused a draft deferment. The defendant Illing served with the Luftwaffe from 30 September 1939 to 14 October 1941, at the end as Oberarzt, and then was deferred as essential.

Furthermore Dr. Illing bases his defense upon the fact that he was covered by this secret order of Hitler which had the effect of a law, and that, besides, in the 200 admitted cases he carried out euthanasia only in order to deliver these children from their sufferings. According to him these too had been the motivating reasons of the Reich Committee in Berlin.

As regards the so-called order by Adolf Hitler, evidence (statements made by the witnesses Dr. Paul Lux and Dr. Anton Rolleder has,

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In this position he had to take part in the montly discussions and occasionally to deliver lectures on the law for prevention of progeny afflicted with hereditary diseases.

As already mentioned the defendant Dr. Illing took over the management of the Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic "Am Steinhof" on 1 July 1942 that is, according to his own letter of 21 August 1942 contained in his personnel records with the order to take over the execution of the tasks put by the Reich Committee. It is necessary to point to this letter in order to show that the defendant Dr. Illing came to Vienna from the outset with

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this clearly outlined program. Subsequently the defendant when a disease of a child seemed incurable to him or when a case of an incurable disease of a child was reported to him by his coworker, the defendant Marianna Tuerk, always reported these cases by means of a form, to which was only from time to time attached a written opinion, to the Reich Committee in Berlin. As soon as the instruction for "treatment" had arrived from Berlin, this was for the defendant Dr. Stilling the sign, according to the Euthanasia Program, to have that child killed. For this purpose the food was mixed with morphine, veronal, or luminal and the food was administered to the children concerned. If this type of poisoning remained ineffective the children were given a morphine drug (Mediskop) injection.

Both defendants have admitted to having precipitated death (Euthanasia) in an average of 7 to 10 cases per month, and in the period between 1 July 1942 and April 1945 in about 2000 cases. Both defendants personally carried out this euthanasation only in very rare instances but in most cases they gave orders to the nursing personnel to do so.

Now it can be readily seen from the confession of the defendant Dr. Illing that part of the children (although a relatively low percent) could without precipitated death have lived on for years, even decades (Bl. 21. 118 ff.).

During the preliminary proceedings the defendant Dr. Illing referred to justify himself to some "circular orders of the ministry of the Interior" of 1940 and 1941, which in the case of certain diseases or deformities made acceleration of death obligatory. Besides Dr. Illing had also to work under the orders of the Vienna Staatsrat of that time, Dr. Gundel, and of the mayor of Vienna at that time, by whom he was also ordered to accelerate death in the cases mentioned. During the trial the defendant has referred to a secret order of Adolf Hitler and has pointed out the following in this connection:

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it is true, has demonstrated that such an order by Hitler did exist, but only insofar as adult mentally ill persons was concerned.

But even if such an order by Hitler would have demanded euthanasia of children, this order would never have had the power of a law. It is true that Adolf Hitler

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on the decision of the "Greater German Reichstag" (Gross-deutschen Reichstages) on 26 April 1942 was authorized to do everything "which would serve to win the victory or to assist in winning it" (das zur Erringung des Sieges dient oder dazu beiträgt); particularly he was given the right to force, if necessary, every German to do his duty with all means which seemed appropriate to him and in case of violation of these duties to inflict the appropriate penalty without regard to any consideration that was merited especially to relieve such people of their office, rank, or position without taking the prescribed legal proceedings against them.

Aside from the fact that these powers entrusted to the chief of government in the light of its entire formulation was to refer to military matters only, the transfer of such a power to the chief of government is nothing new in the history of the last decades. So, the Viennese Gemeinderat, for instance, on 22 September 1914, empowered the Mayor to issue all ordinances and regulations necessary for the administration on his sole responsibility, since a regular functioning of the Gemeinderat in view of the state of war was unthinkable (Richard Kralik, History of the City of Vienna /Geschichte der Stadt Wien/, 2nd edition, page 524).

According to the opinion of the court such an order of Hitler - apart from military matters - could never have the power of a law. The problem of euthanasia is as old as medical science itself. Just in the last decades all civilized states have been concerned with this problem, and physicians and legal men have agreed that the solution of this problem must be left to legislation alone.

Besides the first defendant seems to have been aware of the illegality of his actions, otherwise he would not have sworn his collaborators, including the nursing personnel, to secrecy. The same must be true for the Reich Committee in Berlin, otherwise the directive would not have been issued in January 1945 to destroy the entire correspondence which had been carried on between Vienna and the Reich Committee in Berlin. If, however, the defendant Dr. Illing refers to the fact that these "circulating orders" (Runderlasse) of the Ministry of the Interior were

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at that time published in the legal gazette (Verordnungsblatt), this argumentation does not seem to be correct either, as none of the numerous physicians who have been heard as witnesses have ever seen such a decree.

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As regards the legal side of this so-called order under which Dr. I l l i n g maintains to have been, the following is to be said: there is no such a thing as an order for the commitment of a punishable act. This, on the one hand, results from the general code of ethics which is part of the law and, on the other hand, from the application of other laws. So for instance paragraph 47 of the German Military Penal Code decrees as follows "if by the execution of an order in matters of duty a penal law is being violated, the superior issuing the order is solely responsible. The obeying subordinate will however be sentenced for participating in the case of his knowing that the order of a superior involved an action which intended a general or military crime or offence". Similar stipulations are contained in paragraphs 535 and 560 of the special regulations for active members of the army (law of 15 July 1920. Penal Code Gazette No. 323).

The defendant I l l i n g is therefore not in a position to use the subterfuge that he was under an order "having the power of law", because this order had not the power of law, quite apart from the fact that an order issued does not exculpate, (paragraphs 1 and 5 of the War Criminals Act).

If, however, the two defendants offer as a reason for their actions the fact that they ordered Euthanasia only when ill children were to be delivered from their suffering; the defendants having ascribed this motive also to the Reich Committee the following is to be stated:

According to the previous activities of the first defendant, especially with a view to his scientific research of hereditary diseases, the court has come to the conclusion that Euthanasia of children is to be considered as on the same level as the killing of adult mentally ill persons and the extermination of the Jews. Here a saying of Hitler which prefaced sterilization manuals comes to mind:

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"What is not of good race in this world, is chaff". The first defendant, Dr. I l l i n g, admitted without hesitation on the occasion of his first interrogation before the Russian captain having euthanized those children only who "were of no value at all for the German people" (Bl. Zl 15) that is, in other words, the national socialist slogan of the "purification of the German people". It is however absolutely wrong to suppose that the Reich committee was motivated in its decrees of "treatment" by feelings of compassion, on the contrary it will be sufficient to point to the fact that compassion did not exist at all in the Third Reich.

The defendant, Dr. I l l i n g, also has asserted having applied an extraordinarily severe standard to the accelerations of death. To this point the following should be noted: Whilst the law prohibiting carriers of hereditary diseases to reproduce (Gesetz zur Vorhuetung erbkranken Nachwuchses)

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of July 14 1933 enumerates approximately in paragraph 1 the cases in which sterilization was to be performed and has left the decision of the question of whether sterilization was to be performed or not up to the eugenics court (Erbgesundheitsgericht), that is a district judge and 2 physicians -- consequently to a committee of three members; in the present case the decision of life or death was left up to one single person, namely either to the defendant, Dr. I l l i n g, or to the defendant, Dr. T u e r k. As soon as one of them reported the case to Berlin, the fate of the child was decided. The committee in Berlin however came to a definite decision without having ever seen the patient.

Finally I would like to refer to the fact that especially in psychiatry there are still many things that are unexplored and that for maladies which are today still considered incurable a cure may be found in a short time, considering the rapidity of discoveries (malaria cure, Penicillin, etc.).

Summarily it is therefore to be stated that the actions of both defendants did not only offend against the general penal law but also against the general moral code and the medical ethics. The task of the physician is, of course, to cure and not to kill. And last but not least one can point to the fact that especially children, of whom it is

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a question here, are in any case particularly protected by the law (par. 21 General Civil Code).

Legally the following is to be stated: It is true indeed that at the time of the deed, paragraphs 134, 135 of the Penal Code had not yet become effective, instead par. 211 of the German Penal Code. Since, however, par. 211 of the German Penal Code does not provide a lighter punishment for assassination than death, there was no objection to the application of par. 134, 135 of the Penal Code.

As regards, however, the actual facts of inflicting great pain, it will be sufficient to refer to the description the witness Anna Woodl has given of her child. The face of the child, after dying, had an expression of extreme pain and showed signs of suffering (Bl. Zl. 397). Also the continuous administering of Luminal, Veronal, and Morphine, according to the opinion of the two experts, doubtlessly caused pain to the children as catarrh of the stomach and of the intestines and inflammation of the lungs result from this kind of treatment. Also the further existing fact that so many children were encephalographed in order to prepare an X-ray of their brains contributed to all increase of the pain. For, in this case, attention is to be paid to the fact that encephalography (spinal puncture) is not an easy operation. During the encephalography headache, nausea, and sweating frequently occur which, in turn, can lead to the danger of catching cold.

The activities of the defendants also include - in connection with the regulations of the par. 21 and 22 of the German Penal Code -

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Civil Code - a gross violation of the dignity of mankind and of the laws of humanity.

Of the existing 772 case histories 18 only have been examined by the two experts, an examination or scrutiny of all the other case histories would not have been possible from the very technical point of view, apart from being worthless, as the case histories in all cases in which euthanasia was performed have been falsified according to the statement of the defendant Dr. T u e r k herself.

In consideration of the full confession of the two defendants, Dr. I l l i n g and Dr. T u e r k, an examination of only 18 case histories was sufficient.

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18 case records were instructive enough to show with what carelessness the children entrusted to the hospital were treated. It must, above all, strike any layman that in no case where Luminal or Veronal was administered has the dose been indicated. The respective tables sometimes contain the remark "1 tablespoon of Luminal", and sometimes "1 spoon of Luminal". According to the descriptions of the witnesses, Maria Diatel, Anna Woodl, Hildegard Melzer, and Katharina Budin, the court altogether gained the impression that the children at the children's hospital "Am Spiegelgrund" were only there to be used for experiments. Even if Dr. I l l i n g or the defendant Dr. T u e r k had been of the opinion that the one or the other child was not fit to live, one has to ask oneself what right they had to refuse to give back the children to their mothers. The evidence has shown that such cases also occurred.

On the basis of all these findings the court has become convinced that in the case of both defendants the criminal deeds listed in the charge sheet (Spruch) have been demonstrated.

In the case of the defendant Dr. I l l i n g mitigating circumstances in regard to the punishment were: his good record, his confession, the care of his family, his otherwise good reputation and his good medical qualifications as a specialist.

Aggravating was the repetition of the punishable deed for a considerable period of time.

In the case of the defendant Dr. T u e r k mitigating circumstances were:

her good record, the complete confession, her excellent reputation, her otherwise good conduct in her work and a certain state of dependency on her superior Dr. Illing.

Aggravating was the repetition of the crime for a considerable period of time. 76

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As the idea of euthanasia originated from the first-named defendant and as he as chief was responsible for everything, the court considers the death sentence to be the appropriate punishment for

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the numerous cases of unnatural death for which Dr. Illing was to blame; in the case of the defendant, Dr. Tuerk, however, in view of the numerous mitigating circumstances enumerated above, a sentence of only 10 years' imprisonment has been found to be appropriate.

To II.

The acquittal of the defendant, Dr. Margarethe Huebsch, is based on the following considerations: though the accused who, on 1 January 1941 became Oberarzt at the children's hospital "Am Spiegelgrund" and has worked under Dr. Erwin Jekelius who had started euthanasia on children, the evidence has not brought forward the slightest proof that the defendant, Dr. Huebsch, took any part in it or that she knew anything about it. The assertions, made during the proceedings by one or the other of the witnesses to the effect that the accused Dr. Huebsch as temporary deputy of Dr. Jekelius and as Oberarzt must have known about all the happenings in the children's hospital, are logical inferences but no definite proof against the defendant. The court has on the contrary fully believed the defence of the defendant to the effect that the children's hospital under Dr. Jekelius was only in the process of being established, so that the defendant could in no way have been informed of all happenings within the hospital. The whole background of the defendant which has been well described by all witnesses makes it appear impossible that the defendant, who was said to have been an adversary of the euthanasia program, should have been guilty of the crimes of which she is being accused. At any rate the proceedings have not shown any positive results; nor was the defendant in any way accused by any single witness. When the defendant Dr. Illing on 1 September 1942 took over the management of the children's hospital as she had already been conscripted in April 1942 to the Main Health Office and since that time had only had half-weekly duty at the children's hospital, the defendant Dr. Huebsch was only employed there for a few more days at this hospital.

On the basis of all these considerations the defendant Dr. Huebsch had to be acquitted.

The President:
(signed) Dr. Markus, e.h.

Recorder:
(signed) Trunler, e.h.

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True to the original.
Volksgericht (People's Court) Vienna

VIII. Landesgerichtstr. 11
Section Vg 1a, 19 August 1942.

Stamp: (signature) Tlaut (?)
People's Court
at Landesgericht Criminal Court.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-317

I, George H. Grant, U.S. Civilian, AGO A-442694,
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with
the English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of Document No.
NO-317.

/s _____ George H. Grant
GEORGE H. GRANT
AGO A-442694.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

C o p y

The chief prosecutor Berlin NW 40 5 February 1946
(Generalstaatsanwalt) Turmstrasse 90
of the District Court Berlin

11 Js 37/45 Nr. .
11 Es 8/46

Warrant for arrest

To the

Criminal Court (grosse Straf-
kammer)
of the District Court

h e r e .

I n d i c t m e n t

- Bl. 29 1) The Oberärztin of the Institution, Dr.
Hilde WEINICKE of Wernigerode, arrested
in this matter on 10 August 1945; since
Bl. 30, 27 November 1945 held for investigation
47, 48R in the women's prison in Berlin NO 18,
Barnimstrasse 10; born 11 November 1899
in Sleswick; single; Evangelical,
- Bl. 20 2) the nurse of the institution Helene
WIECZOREK of Wernigerode, arrested
in this matter on 10 August 1945; since
27 November 1945 held for investigation
in the women's prison in Berlin No. 18,
Barnimstrasse 10; born 14 September 1904
in Hindenburg O./S.; single; Catholic,

a r e a c c u s e d

of having during the years 1943 and
1944, through several independent
actions, treacherously and from base
motives, together with other physicians
and nurses of the Mental Institution
Obrawalde, put to death several hundred
people, in the case of the first accused,
and at least one hundred, in the case of
the second accused.

- Crimes according to paragraphs 211,
47, 74 of the Penal Code -

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original, cont'd)

Essential result of preliminary investigation.

- Bl. 29 The defendant WERNICKE passed the state medical examination in 1924, in spring 1925 she received the title of doctor,

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and on 15 August 1925 her medical appointment after having served half of her medical internship at the Polyclinic in Harburg and the other half at the Mental Institution in Regensburg. She worked in this last mentioned institute until the end of 1926. Then she worked with the physician Dr. LOOCK in Osterwick and became Assistenzärztin at the Mental Institution Mossritze-Obrawalde on 1 October 1927. In 1929 she was appointed Oberärztin at this Institution and thereby permanently employed as official physician. She remained in this position until 29 January 1945, the day on which the evacuation of this institution was ordered.

- Bl. 30 In A 33 she joined the NSDAP.

- Bl. 53 The defendant WIEZORECK attended public school in Hindenburg O./S. until she was 14 years old, and after that kept house for her widowed father. On 1 August 1925 she entered the Mental Institution in Obrawalde, was there trained and then employed as a nurse. She too remained in Obrawalde until the evacuation was ordered.

After the evacuation of Obrawalde, at the end of January 1945, the accused, who became friends in the course of their activity, went to Wernigerode where the father and brothers and sisters of the defendant Wernicke live. On 12 August 1945 they were provisionally arrested and then transferred to Berlin, as they were suspected of having participated in the killings of mentally ill patients in the Institute Obrawalde. Both defendants admit this latter.

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CONTINUED

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Pl. 31a ff
51

The defendant WERNICKE stated the following:
When she started her work in Obrawalde in 1927, the institute had besides the wings for the insane, numerous relief institutions for mentally healthy people, such as a T.B. Sanatorium a maternity ward a baby nursery, a home for the aged. All that changed,

(page 3 of original)

Bl. 51R

after the Posen-East Prussian boundary was dissolved in 1933 and the institution was assigned to the province of Pomerania. From then on only mental cases were confined there; in 1939 about 900 persons, in the following years the number of patients mounted up to about 2000. She had mainly to treat in the women's section. The inmates of the institution had changed often. Often large groups of patients were brought there from areas destroyed by air raids thus from the Berlin institutions Hittenu, Wuhlgarten and Buch, and other patients were transferred further on to the east. Many patients supposedly died because of the overcrowding in the institution in Obrawalde and because of the shortage of medicines and water, among these a particularly large number of patients who had been transferred from other institutions as they were very much exhausted from the trip.

Bl. 51R,
52

In spring 1943, the Director (Leiter) of the institution, GRABOWSKI, who wasn't a physician but in the beginning only the administrative director (wirtschaftlicher Leiter) is alleged to have demanded that she take part in the killing of incurable mental patients. At first she claims to have refused. GRABOWSKI allegedly made her understand that he knew of a remark she had once made to an administrative official of the institution named HARTH. This remark had indicated that she was dissatisfied with HITLER and the SS, for she had said: "They are all crazy, all of them should be committed to an institution." On account of this remark he had threatened her with the death penalty. She was thereby intimidated to such an extent that she supposed it would cost her head if she were reported

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(page 3 of original, cont'd)

Under this duress she had followed GRABOWSKI's directions.

Bl. 52

The mentally ill were handled as follows: Accompanying the patients transferred to Obrowalde from other institutions was a list indicating which persons were to be killed. It had been her duty to examine these patients in order to determine whether they were really incurable. In those cases where she refuted this the persons were to remain as working patients in the institution;

(page 4 of original)

Bl. 52

the others after a while were given the lethal injections. For this purpose morphine or morphine-scopolamine was used. These drugs had had a narcotic effect and depending on the strength of heart activity of the particular patient induced sooner or later the death of the persons so treated. She had never given an injection herself but this had been done in the ward under her direction by the head nurse RATAJCZAK; from the beginning she had resisted against performing the killing herself, because she as a doctor needed the confidence of the patients. In the years 1943 and 1944 according to her calculation 1200 inmates of the institution Obrowalde met their death, but about 40 % of these had died a natural death. This had especially been the case with most of the children had been brought to Obrowalde with the instructions that they were to be killed; these had mostly been so undernourished and exhausted by the trip that they had died soon after arrival. Until the institution was dissolved patients could be found in it whose names were on the death list.

Bl. 31 bR

She could not have supposed that she was acting contrary to the law by participating in actions that served to kill incurable, mentally ill persons. She had been ordered to do so by her superiors. She had known at the beginning of her activities that for three years already incurable, mentally ill persons had been killed, and she was told that the law ordering the killing was in existence but would not be published during the war, so that the people would not

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original, cont'd)

be worried. She could not imagine that a Reich Office would commit illegal actions for three years. It had not been possible for her to make other investigations, since Director GRABOWSKI had prohibited her under threat of imprisonment or death from speaking about her conversation with him.

Bl. 31c,53 The defendant WIECZOREK stated:

In the ward of the institution of Obrawalde in which she

(page 5 of original)

worked there were only people who were mentally ill. They changed frequently. Lists accompanied the newly arrived patients. These were handed to the head nurse GESCHKE. She then divided up the patients among the several wards. The defendant WERNICKE and the physician Dr. LOOTZ then selected the patients who were still able to work and designated them as not to be put to death. The other patients were gradually killed off with morphium-scopolamine injections. At first only the head nurses RATAJCZAK and BRDMANN gave the injections. But then Director GRABOWSKI had called her and other nurses to him and had told them that a law had been passed according to which the sufferings of the mentally ill were to be reduced, and that they had to assist the head nurses who could no longer manage the injections themselves. When she refused, GRABOWSKI told her that it was of no use, that being a civil servant she had to do her duty especially during war-time. If she did not do what he asked he would have to denounce her to the Gestapo. After that she helped in giving injections. She was unable to state how many persons she had given injections.

She was not conscious of having incurred any guilt as she had only executed the orders of her superior.

According to these statements both defendants took part in putting to death mentally ill.

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CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

The defendant WERNICKE can not protest that she did not herself give injections and that she selected only those patients who were not to be put to death. For by this selection she delivered those persons not designated by her as fit for work to death; whereas without her activity they never would have fallen victim to the injections.

Neither defendant is freed from the responsibility for her actions by the fact that she acted upon the orders of her superiors.

(page 6 of original)

For these deeds violate all moral laws and offend against humanity and can not, even upon the order of a superior, become lawful. The defendants were aware of this. For they at first refused to comply with the instructions of Director GRABOWSKI. But then, against their better judgement, they took part in the destruction of numerous human lives in order to save their own, thus acting from base motives. They adopted the ideas of the National Socialists, whom the defendant WERNICKE joined readily in 1933 and presumed to decide whether a human being was worthy of continuing his life. They considered unworthy all those who needed food and care, who could not help them in striving for their abominable war aims, and who represented in their eyes only a burden for the people in their pursuit of these aims. Their liquidation was, therefore, helping the war effort.

In addition the actions of the defendants was treacherous, for, by making the injections which brought about their death, they abused the confidence the patients had in their doctors and nurses that they would cure them or at least alleviate their suffering.

Evidence:

- I. Confessions and statements of the defendants,
- II. Witness:
Counsellor (Landgerichtsrat) HUTH,
District Court (Criminal Court)
here.

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CONTINUED

(page 6 of original, cont'd)

It is requested:

that the main trial be opened before the court of assizes (Schwurgericht) and that the continuation of the pre-trial imprisonment be ordered.

(signed) LOERBROK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 December 1946

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, Civ., X 046 178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-577.

Gertrude LEVINGER
Civ., X 046 178

(handwritten) Certified copy !

(1) 11 Ks. 8/45 (51/45)

In the Name of the people !

Proceedings against

1) the head physician of the institute Dr. Hilde W e r n i c k e of Wernigerode, held for questioning in the women's prison in Berlin NO 18 Barnimstrasse 10, since 27 November 1945, born on 11 November 1899 in Schleswig, single, Protestant;

2) nurse Helene W i e c z o r e k of Werni. g e r o d e, held for questioning in the women's prison in Berlin NO18, Barnimstrasse 10, born on 14 September 1904 in Hindenburg (Upper Silesia,) single, Catholic;
for murder.

The court of assizes in Berlin, at the session on 25 March 1946, in which the following took part:

Counsellor of the provincial court (Landgericht's rat Dr. Kluger,

as president

Counsellor of the provincial court Lemme,

Counsellor of the provincial court Schultze,

as assistant judges,

Plumber Willy Koch,

Employee Richard Schmal,

District counsellor (Bezirksrat) Johannes Tilke

Electrician Bruno Kuchle,

Turner Paul Hube,

Tool maker Otto Ostrowski,

as jurors,

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District Attorney Arndte,
as official of the prosecution,
Secretary of Justice Lix,
Registrar of the office,

has found:

both defendants guilty of murder and sentences them to
death. Civil rights are denied to both defendants for life.

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The cost of the procedure will be carried by the defendants.

R e a s o n s

From 1 October 1927 until 29 January 1945, the defendant Wernicke was active as physician, and the defendant Wieczorek was from 1 August 1925 also until 2. January 1945 active as a nurse in the Meseritz-Obrawalde sanatorium. In 1924 the defendant Wernicke, 25 years old at that time, passed the medical civil service examination; in the spring of 1925 she obtained her doctor's degree; and on 15 August 1929 she received the medical approbation (Ärztliche Approbation). Her internship she served partly at the medical polyclinic at Marburg, and partly at the sanatorium in Regensburg. On 1 October 1927 she began her service as assistant physician at the Meseritz-Obrawalde sanatorium. There she was promoted to head physician in 1929 and thus given the position of medical functionary for life at that institution. On 1 May 1933 she became a member of the National Socialist German Labor Party, in 1937 she became a member of the N.S. Women's League (N.S. Frauenschaft), the management of which she took over in 1940.

page 2 of original cont'd

The defendant Wisczorek attended the public school at Hindenburg in Upper Silesia until she was 14 years old. She kept house for her father after the death of her mother; then she entered the Obrawalde institution on 1 August 1925, at the age of 21. There she was trained and then given a position as a nurse. She was not a member of the NSDAP; upon request, however, she became a member of the N.S. Woman's League in 1934 or 1935, but held no office in it.

The Obrawalde institution belonged to the border province (Grenzmark) Posen / West-Prussia until 1937. Until that time it had, in addition to the department for the mentally ill, also numerous welfare installations for mentally sound persons, so among others a sanatorium for pulmonary patients, a maternity home, a youth home and a home for the aged.

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After in 1938 the Grenzmark Posen/West-Prussia was dissolved and the Obrawalde institution was taken into the province of Pomerania and became subordinated to the Governor of that province, the institution then cared only for mentally ill persons. In 1939 the number of mentally ill persons cared for there was about 900; in the following years the number of sick persons cared for there rose to about 2000. Whereas in 1939, four medical persons in all - including the defendant Wernicke - were in attendance for about 900 patients, at the time when the number of patients rose to about 2000 only three physicians were left, namely medical councillor (Medizinrat) Dr. Meetz, Medizinrat Dr. Vollheim and the defendant Wernicke.

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Medizinalrat Dr. Mootz had been medical chief of the institution since 1942. Administrative director Grabowski was named economic chief of the institution at the end of 1942. Already at the end of 1939 or at the beginning of 1940 the defendants and the other persons active in the institution noticed the large number of transports of incurable mental patients from the institution to other establishments in the Eastern territories. Scruples which the physicians expressed regarding these transports were heeded only when the patients destined for the transports were entirely unfit to be transported or when they were, if only in the slightest, capable of working. What became of these patients was not made known to the institute personnel. However, the frequent requests made by the relatives and friends of the moved patients about the whereabouts of those patients, and the frequent answer that those patients had "died very quickly" in other institutions, excited attention. In May or June 1943 the administration chief Grabowski came to the defendants Wernicke and Wiecek and declared to them that "a new law has been issued according to which all incurable mentally ill persons are to be killed in order to shorten their sufferings." He stressed the fact: "Laws must be adhered to: you will have to do your duty."

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At the same time he asked the two defendants - each one separately, in the absence of the other defendant - to sign a certificate stating that they engaged themselves not to reveal anything about the contents of this legal directive and the oral request, as they would have to expect imprisonment or death penalty otherwise. Defendant Wiczorek immediately told Grabowski that she was willing to comply with the directive that had been given to her orally, and she immediately signed the certificate submitted to her for signature. As for defendant Wernicke, when Grabowski said that "the Puchner had ordered" the killing ^{of} all incurably insane persons, she first replied that "she needed three days to decide she wanted to participate". After those three days of deliberation, she told Grabowski that she was ready to cooperate and signed with her name the certificate concerning the secrecy order.

With every shipment of insane persons which arrived at Obrawalde from other asylums during 1943 and 1944, there came also lists of the people who were to be killed. Because of the certificate she had signed, it was the defendant Wernicke's duty to check these lists and to decide which of the listed insane persons were really incurable. The individuals whom she found to be incurably insane, were pointed out by defendant Wernicke to chief nurse Ratajczak, who was defendant Wiczorek's superior, with the oral statement "that there was no objection to the killing of the insane persons chosen by her". The checking and choice were carried out in such a way that the defendant Wernicke read ^a daily average of four to six case histories, and "looked at" the patients whom

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the case histories were about. According to her statement she "examined" only those individuals who had physical illnesses beside their mental disease, such as TB, cancer, etc.. The persons who, in Wernicke's opinion, not only "looked" incurably insane, it were found from the physical examination to have some serious physical diseases, appeared to her as "being

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particularly fit for extermination", whereas those insane persons whom she thought somewhat able to work were not listed by her among the individuals who were to be killed. Out of the daily average of four to six insane persons whom she examined in this way, she orally designated after the checking (case histories were "looking over", and in some cases a medical examination) to chief nurse Ratjczak a daily average of two to four persons and during one entire year and a half from 1943 to 1944 about 600 persons as to the killing of whom there was no objection. The killing, in which defendant Wernicke participated personally, consisted of a morphine scopolamine injection in the thigh. The injections were given in Wernicke's ward in a special room by chief nurse Ratjczak and later on also by chief nurse Erdmann. When injections were given by Ratjczak - chiefly from May 1943 until September 1944 - defendant Wisniewski was always present, i.e., in at least one hundred cases; and helped out chief nurse Ratjczak, handing her the necessary instruments. When Ratjczak became ill in the summer, defendant

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Wieczorak gave the injections personally until September 1944. Generally, 10 or 20 cc. were injected. Some patients died after three or four hours, others only after five or six, being slowly put to sleep and suffering no agony. Among the people chosen by defendant Wernicke to be killed there also were a few children; there were allegedly no foreigners among the individuals chosen. The Obrawalde asylum had to be evacuated within a few minutes on 29 January 1945 at 9 p.m., because of the arrival of the Red Army. The staff fled. Despite the statement of the administrative director Grabewski that "the sick people would be taken care of," the inmates of the asylum were left on their own.

These facts were established during the main proceedings in the court of assizes, according to the statements of the two defendants, credible in so far as they were made by the defendants themselves. The defendants have therefore been charged with the malicious killing of people during 1943 and 1944 in Obrawalde - i.e. defendant

page 6 original

Wernicke in several hundred cases, defendant Wieczorak in at least one hundred cases - together with other doctors and personnel of the Obrawalde asylum - crimes stated in Par. 211, 47 and 74 of the criminal Code.

On the question whether, according to the evidence, the defendants are guilty of murder the court of assizes adopted as its legal point of view the opinion which was carefully laid down by the criminal chamber (Strafsenat) of the court of

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appeals (Kammergericht) in the Killinger murder case, in the sentence of 29 December 1945, This sentence states convincingly that there is no objection to the application of Par. 211 of the Criminal Code in the version of the law of 4 September 1941, since this law has neither been explicitly abolished by the legislation of the occupation powers, nor does it show typical Nazi spirit nor violate any other moral principles; this law rather contributes to the development of German law, in the realization that the proving of "premeditation" in the commission of a crime - i.e. the establishment of what is really a mental process - has often presented difficulties in the execution of justice in individual cases. Keeping these convincing legal arguments of the court of appeals (Kammergericht) in mind, the court of appeals had to examine the question whether the provisions of Par. 211 of the Criminal Code in the version of the law of 4 September 1941 pertain in this case. This question had to be answered in the affirmative according to the evidence concerning the two defendants. Both defendants have killed insane inmates of the asylum, i.e. defendant Wisniewski in at least one hundred cases and defendant Wernicke in 600 cases. Defendant Wernicke, it is true, never personally gave the lethal injections, she merely designated those insane persons who were not to be killed, or orally told chief nurse Ratajczak that the

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-445
CONTINUED

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was no objection to the killing of the insane persons chosen by her, Wernicke. But thus defendant Wernicke brought about a condition which cannot possibly be ignored and the effect of which had a consequence important from the point of view of penal law, namely the death of the insane person who was selected.

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Each one of the parties concerned, Wernicke as well as Ratajczak who was subordinated to her, and also the defendant Wieczorek, knew and was aware of the fact that the decision what female patients should be given the lethal injections rested exclusively with Wernicke, whose decision had to be obeyed without question. The act of selecting and picking out patients, undertaken by the defendant Wernicke, was therefore the basic prerequisite for the death of approximately 600 female prisoners. The defendant Wieczorek not only took part as a direct agent in the killings, where she personally gave the injections, but also in those cases where she merely aided the headnurse Ratajczak with the injections. For also in those cases she acted in conscious and wilful collaboration with the nurse Ratajczak; she not only wanted to help, but desired, to assist in the killing as an action co-agent with the nurse Ratajczak; she wanted the killing done as her own act. As a professional nurse, although subordinated to the headnurse Ratajczak, she was not merely capable of and assigned to the task of assisting Ratajczak in the injections; rather, she was already able to make such injections in the proper manner, before she gave them independently as a substitute for the headnurse Ratajczak, who was sick.

Furthermore, the court of assizes came to the conclusion that these two defendants were actuated by low and malicious motives to perpetrate these killings. Also at the examination of the question whether the defendants had acted from low motives, in the meaning of Par. 211 of the criminal code (StGB), the Court of Assizes had no misgivings about accepting the obiter dictum of the above-mentioned verdict of the Court of Appeal (Kammergericht). According to this "the evaluation of a motive can only be considered in the light of the always valid, ethical standards which must be applied to a human being. It can only be determined if a low motive had been involved by considering to what degree these always valid ethical standards had been violated. No order and no party

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page 7 of original 'con-

principle can exonerate a defendant, if such a low motive was involved. It is each individual's own responsibility, if he considers a human life as of no value." It has been established in this case, for one thing, that the defendants cannot successfully appeal to the fact that

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they acted only on orders of their superiors.

The same legal concept is contained in law No. 10 of the Control Council of 20 December 1945, reading: "The fact that someone acted on orders of his superiors does not relieve him of his responsibility for a crime." Actually, however, the defendants did not act at all "on orders" of their superior departmental chief Grabowski. They were entirely at liberty to state that they were not prepared to assist in any way with the injections. Instead of declining such demand, Wieczorek declared herself at once ready to cooperate, and the defendant Wernicke agreed to it after thinking it over for 3 days. That she was aware of not having to comply absolutely with Grabowski's "order" is made obvious by the fact that she asked for 3 days time for reflection. Of course, in the case of a final refusal, she could certainly expect financial losses. Perhaps they would have transferred her to a position paying less, or perhaps they might even have discharged her. In case of discharge without notice, however, she would not have found herself at all in financial distress; rather, she would have been able to get at once or within a short time an appropriate position elsewhere, or would have found other possibilities of working in the medical profession, especially in view of the conditions at that time and her special medical knowledge and training. The same is true of the defendant Wieczorek, who did not even make the attempt to reject, at first, Grabowski's demands. Neither the

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defendant Wiczorek nor the defendant Wernicke deemed it necessary to resist Grabowski's demands in any way whatever. Moreover, according to their own statements at the main trial, they sanctioned in their own hearts the demands and the measures taken by Grabowski and thereby accepted his attitude. However, there is the possibility of considering in favor of the defendant that in the course of the interrogation she had stated that she "felt herself particularly threatened" at the time of Grabowski's demands, because during a conversation with an official of the institution by the name of Karth,

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she had made no secret of her aversion to Himmler and the SS, and particularly because she once had stated, "they were all crazy, and should be locked up in an institution." Grabowski, when requesting her cooperation in the killing of the inmates of the asylum, had told her that he already had some knowledge of those statements. She had thus "felt particularly threatened" in those days. She was convinced "that it would cost ^{her} her life" if her remarks concerning Himmler and the SS were later on fully reported to Grabowski. By this assertion in the preliminary inquiry, the defendant Wernicke wanted obviously to emphasize that she had been under mental pressure at the time she finally consented and at the signing of the secrecy form, and that she had even been under coercion - somewhat in a state of distress (Notstand) in the meaning of Article 5 of the Criminal Code. However, in contrast to that, the fact is decisive that the defendant Wernicke, in the course of her exhaustive examination by the judge in the trial before the Court of Assizes, has in her defense not repeated her statement made in the preliminary inquiry. In particular, she has not repeated the statement according to which she had felt threatened at the time of Grabowski's request because he already knew in part of her remarks concerning Himmler and the SS. On the contrary, Wernicke, in the course of the trial before the Court of Assizes stated only that she "recalled" an imprudent remark she made about Himmler and the SS, and that she had only thought of the possibility that Grabowski might perhaps some day hear about these remarks, or that he perhaps might already have heard something about them. At the same time, Wernicke stated positively in the trial that after the expiration of the requested three days' time to think it over, she had no more scruples against complying with the measures demanded of her; she had not felt any burden upon her conscience; she had also mentally approved of the order given her, to select the patients who were to be killed and those

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whose killing was to be deferred for the present, consequently she had not objected anymore to this order. During the trial, the defendant Wernicke mentioned as a second reason for declaring her willingness, at after having thought it over, that she had considered that she herself could make the selection in a way that was best for the individual patients.

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She had been convinced that it was "right", to kill incurably insane persons, to whom "no life could be offered," in order to spare them further sufferings. Considerations of policy, race or religion had been of no importance in her decision. With such arguments the defendant Wernicke wants to assert that she had cooperated only out of human compassion, out of pity, out of motives of euthanasia. Her defense, however, could not have any success on this count either. The right of administering euthanasia has not been recognized so far by the law. But even if euthanasia should not be excluded on principle for humanitarian reasons, such medical "help" could be allowed only in very exceptional cases, for instance, if the problem were whether an intolerably painful and in all likelihood protracted illness were to be ended by a painless death. The case at hand however, did not require a further discussion of this much discussed problem. The defendant Wernicke, according to her own statement, did not make her selection from humanitarian motives at all. Rather, the persons indicated by name on the list submitted to her for her decision were considered from the beginning as insane persons, who should be killed as a matter of principle. The defendant Wernicke had merely been given the right and the duty to select from the list, on the basis of her medical knowledge and experience, those persons who, according to Wernicke's opinion, were still able to work. She knew the significance of those lists.

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She did not have any scruples about limiting herself to reading the medical case histories and then "looking" at the individual patients (as she put it), that is, examining them only superficially. After that she made her decision, which was authoritative for the personnel of the institute. Only in exceptional cases did she feel the need for a more detailed examination of sick persons. If compassion or pity had been the actuating motive of her actions, she would have designated for killing only those insane persons who also suffered from unbearable and painful physical illnesses. Apart from this her assertion that she was only motivated by a feeling of compassion, is incredible also for the reason that she defended herself in the trial by saying she had never chosen foreign insane persons

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as proper for killing, for the very reason that she "pitied the foreigners." Thus whereas she says she decided out of compassion that foreign insane women were not suitable for killing, she asserts on the other hand that she considered German insane women eligible for killing out of compassion too. From all this the Court of Assizes held it to have been proved that the defendant Wernicke as well as the defendant Wiczorek, who had declared herself ready to collaborate at once and without objecting, and moreover took part personally in the killing of numerous inmates of the asylum, acted on low motives. Both defendants took part in a very large-scale action. In addition, Wernicke's and Wiczorek's behaviour is to be qualified as malicious according to Par. 211 of the Criminal Code. A homicide is malicious when it is characterized by duplicity and cunning. The murderer acts in a malicious manner when he betrays someone's justified confidence in him, that is, when he has succeeded in gaining someone's confidence.

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The institution at Oberawalde carried the objective denomination of Sanatorium. People who sent mentally sick persons to the institution assumed as a matter of course that the patients would either be cured or experience at least an improvement of their illness or, in case neither cure nor improvement were possible, at least that measures would be taken to assure them appropriate medical care. The defendants, in their capacities as chief physician and nurse, betrayed that confidence in a way that offends in the most despicable manner every human feeling; through their actions they have brought immense sufferings upon many hundreds of people. After all this only the death penalty can suffice as condign punishment. There is no basis for the ruling of an "exceptional case" according to the last Art. of Par. 211; life imprisonment at hard labor, the sentence designed to cover such "exceptional cases" would be not sufficient expiation.

Though the crimes of the defendant Wernicke were directed against about six hundred persons and those of the defendant Wiczorek against at least one hundred persons,

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the sentence could be no more than the death penalty. The multiple pronouncement of the death penalty (Par. 74 of the Criminal Code) could be indicated in the reasons for the sentence. (Cf.: Schönke Criminal Code, note IV, 2 to Par. 74; Decisions of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) in Criminal Cases, Vol. 70 page 245).

As the Court of Assizes was convinced that the offenses of both defendants had their origin in a baseness of character, a permanent loss of civil rights has been pronounced against both defendants, according to Par. 32 of the Criminal Code (Cf.: Verdicts of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) in Criminal Cases, Vol. 9 page 175).

The decision concerning the costs of the proceedings is based on Par. 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure signed Dr. Kluger Lemme, Schultze .

Seal of the District Court in Berlin
certified by Kelnev (?)

Justice employee, acting as official Registrar of the office.

I, Thomas K. Brown AGO A 445899 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-445

2 November 1946

Thomas K. Brown
AGO A 445899

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Circuit
Court of Appeals (Kammergericht) Berlin C.2
Berlin Neue Friedrichstrasse 16/17
file number:
1 Ss. 1.45 (1.45 NZ)-

In the name of the people!

Criminal proceedings against the former chief postal inspector (Oberpostinspektor) Karl Kieling, born in Halle (Saale) on 19 March 1909, residing at Berlin-Friedenau, Ringstrasse 44, in custody in Berlin since 12 June 1945.

Findings of the criminal chamber (Strafsenat) of the Kammergericht in Berlin in the session of 29 December 1945, in which the following participated:

Councillor of the Kammergericht, (Kammergerichtsrat)
Dr. Swarzenski
as presiding judge,

Councillor of the Kammergericht Dr. Heegner,
Councillor of the Kammergericht Mueller
as advisory judge,

Chief prosecuting attorney (Generalstaatsanwalt) Dr. Kynast
state
as official of the/prosecution,

Court clerk (Registrator) Mistau
in charge of documents:

Upon appeal of the prosecution the decision together with the findings based on it, of the assizes (Schwurgericht) of the district court II (Landgericht II) in Berlin II of 12 October 1945 is hereby annulled.

For further procedure and decision the case reverts to the court of assizes of the district court (Landgericht) in Berlin.

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Reasons.

The shipping agent Werner in Berlin-Friedenau, who, upon denunciation of the NSDAP official Finke had been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for a remark directed against the Hitler regime, was on unfriendly terms with Finke. On 24 April 1945 Werner met Finke who wore a party uniform, on the street in Berlin-Friedenau and jeered at him.

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As Finke was leaving, Werner shot at him and wounded him in the hand. A ^{hand to hand/} fight ensued, which was straightened out by bystanders.

The accused, whose wife had witnessed the controversy from her apartment window, upon being informed of it hastened onto the street and shot Werner down. Werner suffered lacerations of the liver and died a few days after an operation. The assizes court sentenced the accused to 8 years imprisonment in a penitentiary and 8 years loss of civil rights for manslaughter. The appeal of the prosecution led to a reversal of the decision.

The rules of the criminal code (Strafgesetzbuch) which deal with premeditated homicide have been changed by the law of 4 September 1941. According to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code (St.G.B.) intentional and premeditated murder was punishable by death. According to the old version of Par. 212 of the criminal code, homicide is punishable by not less than 5 years imprisonment in a penitentiary if the homicide was carried out intentionally, but without premeditation. The new rules according to the law of 4 Sept. 1941 provide in Par. 211 of the criminal code that the murderer be punished by death or in exceptional cases where the death sentence is out of place with life imprisonment.

Murderer, according to the new version of Par. 211 of the criminal code, is such a person who maliciously or cruelly or by means dangerous

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to the community kills another person because of desire for murder, for the satisfaction of sexual impulses, because of avarice or because of other low instincts, or in order to make possible or conceal another crime. According to the new version of Par. 212 of the criminal code, a person who kills intentionally though not a murderer in the above sense, is guilty of homicide and is to be punished with imprisonment for life or with not less than five years of imprisonment in a penitentiary.

The deliberation of the ^{court of/} assizes according to which the crime of the accused was to be judged according to both the old and the new version, are not devoid of mistakes in the interpretation of ^{the/} law. There were no obstacles to the application of the law of 4 September 1941. It has been neither repealed by legislation of the occupying powers nor does it bear the stamp of the typical Nazi spirit and thus violate moral principles.

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Rather, it serves the further development of German law by recognizing that it was often difficult to establish premeditation - an actual spiritual motive - in the perpetration of a crime. The court of assizes, recognizing this, erred however in its interpretation that according to Par. 4 No. 8 of the law No. 1 of the Military Government the death sentence was only justifiable if the crime bore the characteristics of a crime according to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code. Law No. 1 of the Military Government provides for the death sentence only for such crimes as are punishable by death by a law valid prior to 30 January 1933 or by a law promulgated or authorized by the Military Government. Prior to 30 January 1933, murder was punishable by death; the death sentence for murder is thus still justifiable even if the characteristics

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if a crime are interpreted differently by the law of 4 September 1941. An examination of the ascertained facts of the case according to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code is thus not required; examination is to be undertaken only according to the new version, and any of the sentences provided for there, including the death sentence, is admissible. Furthermore, the opinion of the ^{court of/} assizes as to what constitutes a low motive on the part of the perpetrator is also erroneous. The ^{court of/} assizes credits the defendant's defense of party prestige and his obstinate and obsessional allegiance to the party, and does not construe this as a low motive. The ^{court of/} assizes fails to recognize that the evaluation of ^a motive can be undertaken only according to the valid moral obligations which must be placed upon a person; therefore, whether a motive is low can only be determined by the degree to which these obligations have been violated. If the findings establish a low motive on the part of the perpetrator, no order and no party principles can diminish the defendant's ^{guilt.} It is everyone's own responsibility if he does not respect human life, as can be deduced from the words of the defendant: "The dog must be liquidated (erledigt); he shot at a political leader." This is an indication by which the ethical degree of the defendants' motives can be recognized.

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The appealed verdict and the findings on which it was based were therefore repealed. For further procedure and decisions the case reverted to the ^{court of/} assizes of the district court (Landgericht) in Berlin.

(signed) : Dr. Swarzenski, Dr. Heegner, Mueller

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It is notarized herewith that the foregoing is a true copy.

Berlin 10 October 1946

(Signature) Schramm Inspector of Justice .

rubberstamp
of Kammergericht
Berlin.

Documentary official of the office
of the criminal chamber (Straf-
senat) of the Kammergericht.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Thomas K. Brown AGO A 445899 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-446.

4 November 1946

Thomas K. Brown
AGO A 445899

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-447
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

certified copy.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Kammergericht)
File number:
1 Ss. 48.46 (45.46)
11 Ks. 8.46

I n t h e N a m e o f t h e
P e o p l e .

In the criminal proceedings against

- 1.) the institutional physician Dr. Hilde W e h r-
n i c k e from Wernigerode, born 11 November
1899 in Schleswig, in provisional custody in
the women's prison in Berlin NO 18, Barnim-
strasse 10,
- 2.) the institutional nurse Helene W i e c z o-
r e k from Wernigerode, born 14 September
1904 in Hindenburg, Upper Silesia, in provisio-
nal custody in the women's prison in Berlin
NO 18, Barnimstrasse 10,
for m u r d e r,
the criminal chamber of the Circuit Court of Appeals
(Kammergericht) in Berlin, in the session of
24 August 1946, in which have participated
Chamber president (Senatspraesident) Dr. Wiechmann
as presiding judge,
Kammergerichtsrat Dr. Waschow,
Kammergerichtsrat Dr. Swarenski
as assistant judge
Attorney general (Oberstaatsanwalt) Dr. Rombrecht
as official of the prosecuting authority,

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Kanzleiassistent Gravenhorst

as official registrar of the concerned
office, has found:

The appeals of the defendants against the sentence of the court of assizes in Berlin of 25 March 1946 are rejected, and the costs are to be borne by them.

R e a s o n s .

The court of assizes has sentenced the defendants to death for murder, according to art. 211, new version, of the penal code. The defendant Wernicke was employed for many years as physician, the defendant Wieczorek as nurse, at the sanatorium Obrawalde near Meseritz. Since 1938, insane persons exclusively were housed in this institution. In the spring of 1943, the administrative director of the institution, Grabowski, told the defendants that

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a law - subsequently also called by him a Fuehrerbe-
fehl - had been issued, according to which incurable
insane had to be killed in order to shorten their
sufferings, and emphasized in this connection:

"Laws must be obeyed. You must do your duty."

Further, he asked each defendant singly to
sign a form, according to which each pledged to
keep silent as to the contents of this decree and
this demand, whereas, in case of non-compliance,
they would have to expect penitentiary or death sen-
tences. The defendant Wieczorek immediately signed the

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form. The defendant Wernicke declared at first that she wanted to think it over for three days, whether she wanted to cooperate. After termination of this time of reflexion, she declared her willingness and also signed the form. In the years 1943/44, there arrived constantly transports of insane persons from other institutions in Obrawalde. Simultaneously, lists of the persons which were to be killed, arrived. On the base of such lists, the defendant Wernicke designated those, against whose killing no objections existed. The extent of her examination was to determine, whether actually incurable insane were concerned and whether they were still able to do some work. On the basis of her decision, about 600 individuals were killed by injections of morphine-scopolamine in the thigh. The defendant Wernicke did not herself participate in these injections. According to the findings of the court of assizes, the defendant Wiczorek, in at least 100 cases, either assisted with the injections, or carried them out herself.

The appeals of the defendants did not succeed. As to the criticized violation of legal principles applicable to the proceedings, it consisted mainly in objections against the actual findings which do not apply to the court of appeals, or against the application of the material legal articles. The objection that art. 261 of the code of criminal procedure

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had been violated, because the court of assizes had allegedly come to its conviction, in part, not on the base of the proceedings, but on the base of the documents, was refuted by the constatations of the sentence. The considerations of the sentence show that the defendant Wernicke had been confronted with her answers from the preliminary investigation, and that this accordingly has been subject of the proceedings. Neither can the objection be upheld,

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that the court of assizes did not have the necessary expert knowledge for passing judgement on the nature of euthanasia and the psychiatric diagnosis, and should, therefore, have called in an expert. During the proceedings in court, the defense no longer asserted that it had made any application - neither is such shown by the record - for the consultation of an expert. Neither does anything support the opinion that the court of assizes has made an incorrect use of its discretionary powers as are necessary for the calling in of such an expert.

The objection against the application of the material law culminates in the assertion, that the defendants had acted without being conscious of any illegality. This objection also met with no success.

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No law existed which proscribed the killing of incurably insane persons no longer capable of work. This is also established by information obtained as a precautionary measure from the American prosecutor in the Nuernberg trial, Dr. Kempner, who conducted the case against Frick, - a case which was also based on the killing of insane persons. The law mentioned to the defendants, by the administrative director Grabowski, was no law at all, if only because it was not only ^{not} published, but the strictest secrecy was enjoined on everyone who knew of it, under threat of imprisonment or death. Nor did the defendants act at all according to this alleged law. For according to Grabowski's information this law proscribed the killing of mental patients in order to shorten their sufferings. The assize court, however, has established that the decisive consideration in the killings effected by the defendants was by no means the shortening of the sufferings patient's, but, apart from their incurability, the incapacity of the patients to perform labor. These facts also refute the objection brought in the appeal that the assize court had not admitted the defendant's plea of justification on the grounds of euthanasia.

In this connection, the appellars use the term "euthanasia" in a wider sense which includes the destruction of life unfit to live. In the real meaning of the word, euthanasia

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has the sense of helping someone to die. The soothing hand of the doctor helps the doomed, suffering patient to cross the threshold of death. So far, as the assize court has correctly pointed out, euthanasia has not been accepted even in this more restricted sense as legal justification for killing, let alone in the wider sense of the destruction of life unworthy to live. To destroy the lives of the incurably insane because they are no longer capable of work violates the universally-acknowledged moral law. The attempts made by appellars to justify this destruction as the result of serious research in this direction which has been carried on for a comparatively long time - and therefore as not originating entirely in national-socialist concepts - are futile. The thesis by Binding and Hoche in 1920 - the authors being a jurist and a psychiatrist of international reputation - which the appellars also regard as the standard work on this subject and which deals with the right to destroy life unworthy to live, by no means asks for the right to kill all incurable mental patients no longer capable of working, but only suggests the killing of incurable imbeciles in accordance with some formal legal procedure implemented with every possible guarantee; because these imbeciles have the will neither to live nor to die, and are unable to give any real consent to their being put to death, while on the other hand, putting them to death does not involve

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breaking down their will to live. On the contrary, the authors say that the will to live of even those who are most seriously ill, suffer most gravely and are of least use, should be fully respected. It is a matter of common knowledge that e.g. the large group of schizophrenic lunatics includes many patients whose incurable condition is not always recognizable as such by the layman and who most certainly are not lacking in the will to live. But this suggestion, even when restricted to incurable idiots as urged by Binding and Hoch has by no means been universally approved. The former Attorney-General (Oberreichsanwalt)-Ebermayer, whom the appellants also quote, raises serious objections in the essay which he published in 1920 "The Physician and the Law" ("Der Arzt im Recht") and concludes with a remark characteristic of the attitude existing towards this problem a few years before the so-called seizure of power viz. that the problem was not of any immediate importance and

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could hardly become so in the near future.

As to destroy the life of the incurably insane from the point of view of their permanent complete unfitness for work is to violate a universally acknowledged moral law, the defendant's guilt is not excluded by the possibility that they were unconscious of any illegality and considered their

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acts as lawful. According to the jurisprudence of the former Reich Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), this would constitute a legal error pertaining to the sphere of criminal law and therefore of little importance. It can be left undecided whether this jurisprudence which has existed for decades, and which has for a long time been severely attacked, especially by the science of penal law, still can be accepted as correct or whether one should follow the opinion represented by the appellant, namely that also in the penal law in force the consciousness of doing wrong belongs to the concept of premeditation, and that a person only acts with premeditation when he is conscious of violating a law or of doing wrong in some other way. Even the supporters of such a principle acknowledge that it could not - in this unrestricted form at least - claim to be valid. For instance, Kohlrausch (Kohlrausch-Lange, Penal Code, 38th ed., 1944, note II 8 to art. 59), who opposes the point of view of the former Reich Supreme Court, restricts the other interpretation as follows: "...that the culprit who knew what he was doing, must and could have known that he was not allowed to do it (guilt equal to premeditation of act plus legal negligence), because a certain basic knowledge of legal concepts must and can be expected from everybody". The Court believes that

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nobody can invoke an opinion contrary to the universally acknowledged moral law in order to justify the lack of any consciousness of illegality. For this reason, premeditation on the part of the defendants could not be denied even if the jurisprudence of the former Reich Supreme Court was not followed.

Therefore, the defendants cannot invoke any order or regulation concerning their duties. It has not been clearly established which authority has issued them and what were their contents. An order, however, must inform the individual whose duty it is to carry it out by which competent authority it has been issued,

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and must define the contents. The assize court only deals with an "order" from the administrative director Grabowski. It has not been established, whether Grabowski was entitled to issue orders in medical matters, and, if so, on the basis of which regulations. According to the assize court's own findings, however, Grabowski has not issued any order at all, but has transmitted such an order issued by some higher authority. The assize court rightly doubts whether it was an order at all, as the defendant Wernicke was granted three days for reflection before obeying it, and the defendant Wieczorek the same, as the assize court obviously assumes. But neither has the defendant Wernicke carried out any order to kill these definite patients. Indeed, according to the constataions of the assize court, she had to decide whether the patients listed really were incurably insane or whether they could still be put to work. She thus was the final authority, and could make wide use

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of her powers of discretion as a doctor. The assize court establishes that Wernicke's decision as to which female patients should be given the fatal shots, was to be obeyed unconditionally, and was not subject to any re-check, and that the defendant Wieczorek knew and was conscious of this, but does not investigate whether any legal conclusions are to be drawn from this in favor of Wieczorek. This omission, however, is harmless.

The defendant Wernicke was an official; the defendant Wieczorek was apparently only an employee. Her duty to obey was therefore not even as cogent as an official's duty. Officials are certainly bound to obey but not to obey blindly. The German Civil Service Law of 26 January 1937 also says in its art. 7, par. 2, sentence 2: "The official must not obey an order, when he knows that its execution would violate penal laws". Officials or employees need not obey a criminal order or a criminal regulation. They are not only entitled, but they are also in duty bound to examine whether order or regulations

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violate penal laws. According to the findings of the assize court, the defendants have indeed proceeded to make an examination and have taken to heart the orders transmitted to them by Grabowski. They have "approved, in their minds, the measures and the requirements of Grabowski". Thus they have considered as right and lawful the killing of incurably insane persons who were no longer fit to work. Even if this was the contents of an order the fact does not excuse them. The principle already

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mentioned in connection with the discussion of the concept of premeditation, applies here too. No subordinate can justify himself by the plea that he considered as lawful an order implying the killing of human beings, and violating a universally acknowledged moral law.

Thus, the defendants have killed with premeditation. Accordingly, the assize court has established, without judicial error, that both have acted as authors. It may be doubtful whether this applies to Wieczorek, as much as she has only assisted. The result, however, is not affected by this, as in a large number of cases she administered the shots herself.

The assize court has denied, without judicial error, that the defendants might have acted from necessity, which could not otherwise have been avoided, in order to escape actual danger to life and limb within the meaning of art. 54 of the penal code. The court has further denied that Wernicke might erroneously have assumed the existence of such a state of necessity. The question of danger to life and limb in this sense would only arise, if Grabowski or some other superior had resorted to serious threats or means of pressure in the face of an attempt on the side of the defendants to refuse obedience.

The court of assizes quite rightly has judged the crime of the defendants according to art. 211 seq. of the Penal Code, new version. This court has repeatedly decided that art. 211 of the Penal Code, which so far has not been rescinded, is applicable in the form given to it by the national-socialist government, as its contents bear no recognizable national-socialist stamp, and its application

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would not lead to results incompatible with a democratic interpretation of law.

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The judge is concerned with this question only, and not with the question of whether the old or the new version is the more practical. This Court finds even less cause to deviate from its interpretation as in the meantime the death sentence pronounced in the well-known Kieling trial, according to art. 211 new version, has been confirmed by the occupation authorities.

In application of art. 211 new version, the court of assizes has sentenced the defendants, without judicial error, for murder, because they have killed from unworthy motives and maliciously. As the court of assizes has established, the defendants have not submitted to an order contrary to their inner conviction. Neither have they been moved by pity for the patients but by the conviction, that the latter should be destroyed as useless members of the community owing to their unfitness for work. Moreover, an act which has been committed against so many people - and indeed continuously - and which violates universally acknowledged moral principles so deeply cannot but be considered as having been committed out of base motives.

The declarations of the court of assizes concerning the malicious acts of the defendants overlook the fact, that those who were killed had been transferred to Obrawalde from other institutions. Therefore, a betrayal of the confidence of those who "committed insane persons to the institution" cannot be established with certainty.

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if only because it is not clear whether the people concerned had been committed to an institution by private persons or through state action. The cheating of justified confidence, which the court of assizes quite rightly includes in the concept of malicious activity, arises out of the peculiar position of physician and nurse toward the patient as such. It is an abuse of the power of life and death over unconscious patients or such who cannot be expected, owing to lunacy, to be able to discuss their illness pertinently if this power is used in killing such patients by means of a shot harmless to the person administering it, and out of unworthy motives, as has been established.

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There is no objection in calling such behavior malicious.

As a rule, art. 211 threatens the death sentence. It cannot be mistaken that the defendants Wernicke and Wiczorek are only the last links of a long chain, and that they are preceded by persons whose guilt is still greater. The court of assizes has not stressed this fact, but has examined the question of whether a particularly exceptional case is present, in the meaning of art. 211 new version, and answered it in the negative, without recognizable judicial error.

The appeal was refused in consequence.

(signed) Dr. Wicchmann .Waschow Dr. Swarzenski

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(page 9 of original cont'd)

I herewith certify the correctness of the
preceding copy.

Stamp Berlin, 10 October 1946 .

(signature) Sei am

Judicial Inspector
as Registrar of the Criminal Court
of the Circuit Court of Appeals

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, E.M.REDELSTEIN, X046 289, hereby certify, that
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages; and that the above is a true and correct
translation of Document No. NO-447.

Nuernberg, 5 November 1946

E.M.REDELSTEIN
X 046 289

121

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO.-705
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Par. 211 a. F.

Whoever kills a person wilfully will be punished by death for murder if the killing was premeditated.

Par. 211 n. F.

The murderer will be punished by death.

A murderer is one who kills a person out of sheer desire to murder, for the satisfaction of the sexual instincts, for covetousness or other vile motives; one who kills another maliciously or cruelly or by publicly dangerous means or to create the preconditions for another punishable action or to conceal such an action.

Certain exceptional cases where capital punishment is not appropriate will be punished by life sentence.

To paragraphs 211 - 217 - Intentional killing (T)
of a person - notes 1 - 5.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, E.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-705.

E.J. JACOBS
Civ. 1876

122

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 706
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The forthcoming German
Criminal Law
--- Special Part ---

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CRIMINAL
COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL LAW

Published by
Dr. Franz Guertner
Reich Minister of Justice

with the collaboration of

State Secretary Dr. FREISLER; Professor Dr. NAGLER (Breslau);
Ministerial Director, Vice-President (Ministerialdirektor, Vize-
präsident) Dr. DUERR; Professor Dr. MEZGER (Munich); District
Court Director (Landgerichtsdirektor) Dr. LORENZ (Leipzig);
Professor Dr. Count GLEISPACH (Berlin); Ministerial Director
E. SCHAEFER; Public Prosecutor Dr. SCHNEIDMANN (Dresden);
Professor Dr. DAHM (Kiel); District Court Director WIMMER
(Munich); Minister of State Vice-President Dr. THIESACK
(Dresden); Ministerial Director (Ministerialdirigent)* (Gen.
Regierungsrat) Dr. I. SCHAEFER; Vice-President GRAU; Ministerial
Director RIETZSCH; Chief Governmental Counsellor (Oberregierungsrat)
Dr. von DOHMANN; Professor Dr. KOHLERUSCH (Berlin);
Counsellor of Court of Appeals (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) Dr. E.
SCHAEFER.

1935

Franz Vahlen Publishing House, Berlin 89

* Secret Governmental Counsellor

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-703
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(Same as page 1.)

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(page 258 of original)

von GLEISPACH

.... may adoration, love and thankfulness for the one parent overcome inhibitions and lay hands on the other one. Thus increasing severity of punishment could therefore compel to pass unjust decisions.

The especially mild prosecution of killing upon request (paragraph 211, Reich Penal Code (StGB.)) is based on an individualistic attitude. In principle every member of the community has the duty to serve it; suicide is blamable as cowardice and as neglect of duty and thus the request to be killed is no mitigating circumstance in itself for the person thereby moved to action. The harsh punishment for killing is not based on the fact that the will to live of the individual is disregarded, but on the fact that the extermination of any one of its members constitutes an attack on the community. Therefore a regulation such as the law in force (article 213) is not justified and killing upon request could even be punished with a penitentiary term; (zuchthauswuerdig). It is not said thereby that there are no cases which also deal with killing upon request and which deserve to be treated mildly. One might think of a case, for instance, that a tortured, incurably ill person begs his wife to kill him and she follows his request because of mercy. But the proposals already discussed are simply presenting the opportunity to do justice to such exceptional cases.

Granting permission to liquidate unworthy life is entirely out of the question. In general, this applies to serious mental cases and complete idiots. The National Socialist State tries to prevent such degenerations in the nation by far reaching measures so that they must decline more and more. But the power of the ethic standard of "thou shalt not kill" must not be weakened by permitting exceptions for reasons of mere convenience for victims of serious diseases or accidents, even if these unhappy creatures might be linked to the nation only by their past or their outward appearance.

The same and similar thoughts also brought about that no special regulations on the killing of moribund persons was established. It has been pointed out already previously that in such cases, under very special circumstances according to the general proposal an extensive mitigation (see the beginning) is possible. On the other hand already under the existing law, which also does not have any special provisions of that kind, the correct opinion has been formed that in cases of true Euthanasia the term killing does not apply;

(page 459 of original)

killing

i.e. not in such case when the physician omits to artificially lengthen an already doomed painful life or if he transforms the death struggle into a peaceful sleep. Beyond this narrow limit the prohibition of killing must remain in full force. The law has to take good care that the confidence of the sick in the medical profession does not waver.

Finally the new law shall no longer include the accessory fact of infant killing (article 317, Penal Code). In the existing law it serves the purpose to lower the minimum penalty which even for manslaughter still amounts to five years forced labor and to make it possible, in case of mitigating circumstances, to go down as much as to two years. Nothing of this kind is any longer needed in the new regulation of intentional homicide. But there is one more reason for the cancellation of the fact of infant's killing.

Its specially mild treatment in the existing law has not been left without contradiction. Anyhow their defendants were in the large majority, but they were in no way of a uniform opinion as to their reasons which were to advocate far-reaching clemency; the same is true abroad which leaves much room for thought. Until the age of enlightenment the killing of the newborn was considered to be a more severe case of murder. In fact the high value of the child for the community, its absolute helplessness and the complete disavowal of the mother's duties by an infant murderer constitute such important reasons for a strong protection of the newborn child and an impressive condemnation of the culprit that the penal code of the new Reich cannot emphasize this case as one to be treated with clemency. It is not possible that the appearance be created that the life of the newborn were of less value or that the type of the child murderer be seen in the light of Gounod's glorification of Margerathe. This basic viewpoint does in no way exclude the possibility of considering the degree of punishment in individual cases, if the influence of the birth altered the psychic make-up of the culprit temporarily so as to effect a state of reduced soundness of mind, or in case of the culprit being left by the father of the child and therefore being threatened by great hardship or shame. The already mentioned general outline of punishment contains sufficient possibilities to reduce the sentence in such cases. The attacked high value of the law must, however, be secured in these cases. The refusal of a special

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-705
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30 December 1946

We, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. X-045318, and George H. GRANT, Civ. A-442694, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-705.

Virginia von SCHON
Civ. X-045318

George H. GRANT
Civ. A-442694

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-707
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Paragraph 211. Whoever kills a person intentionally will be punished by death for murder if the killing was premeditated.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, H.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-707.

H.J. JACOBS
Civ. 1876

Reichs - Penal Code

with special consideration of the verdicts
of the Reichsgericht

commented on

by

Dr. Ludwig REIBL
Reich Chief of Counsel, retired,
Professor of the University, Leipzig

Dr. Adolf LOBE
Court President of the
Reichsgericht, retired

Dr. Werner ROSE
Reichsrichteramt, retired

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(page 671 original)

Crimes and Offenses against Life. Par. 211

get relief by legal means, as is said in par. 254, that the interruption of pregnancy if done by the physician in a scientific manner, and if used as the only means of preventing serious danger to the life or health of the mother, is not abortion, and perforation performed under the same circumstances is not killing. Even in cases where the physician is acting against the will of the mother, he is not to be punished for abortion or killing, but according to par. 284, draft 27, for arbitrary treatment only.

Euthanasia (mercy killing) is punishable either according to par. 211, 212, or according to par. 215, even when it is performed on a person whose death is inevitable. The assertion of Binding in the treatise published by him and Hoche: "Accepting of the liquidation of unworthy lives as permissible", that it would be permissible to shoot a person sentenced to death on the way to the execution place without violating the law by this, is not true.

The consent of the killed person does not exclude illegality or punishability. See par. 215.

6. The intent is the same in murder and in manslaughter: the conscious, intended killing of a human being. For manslaughter murder to become murder, it must be determined that the killing is executed with premeditation. It is acting with premeditation according to decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 42 262, he who acts after sufficiently clear deliberation with the result of the killing desired for his purposes, of the motives contributing to or detaining from acting, as well as of the activity necessary for attaining the desired result. Also essential is Frank I 2: Premeditation is that mental condition in which the perpetrator is conscious of the motives detaining him from action, and is weighing them in his mind against the motives urging him into action; he considers the reflection on the "how" of the killing as belonging to the plan. For a collection of further definitions of acting with premeditation see Schwartz 5. Youth and suddenness of the decision may exclude premeditation, also when acting according to a plan, German Supreme Court II 527/24 5 June 1924. See, however, German Supreme Court III 73/26 25 February 1926: The immediate realization of a resolution just formed does not exclude premeditation. According to German Supreme Court I 17/26, 29 January 1926, this exists if a perpetrator deals blows to his victim without premeditation at first, and then continues the beating with premeditation. Data of the periods before and after the action may be informative as regards the premeditation, German Supreme Court II 816/26, 4 October 1926. Intent and premeditation are not identical; the latter is also possible in cases of negligence, German Supreme Court II 1127/23, 3 January 1924.

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(page 671 of original, cont'd.)

7. During the execution, the perpetrator must act with premeditation. It is of no importance whether the killing has been decided on with or without premeditation; the killing decided on with premeditation, and executed without premeditation, especially in passion, is manslaughter, not murder; on the contrary, the killing executed with premeditation is murder, even though it may be decided on impulse decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 8 276, 32 253, 36 26, 42 260 (contrary to jurisdiction 10 256; it must also be decided on with premeditation), RMG. 17 129. The perpetrator is acting on impulse (without premeditation) if his acting is governed by a degree of excitement beyond the natural excitement of a person who is on the verge of killing another, and thus excluding a logical weighing of the circumstances pro and con. Decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 42 262, RMG 5 270, where is pointed out the fact that a certain degree of excitement will exist without excluding acting with premeditation. The interval between resolve and execution, as Frank II 2 remarks on the point, has only the importance of a reason for judgment whether premeditation is existing a short interval between resolve and execution does not exclude premeditation in the execution. Summing up a sentence of the 2nd criminal senate, German Supreme Court II 424/28 10 May 1928, Decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 62 196, says about the execution with premeditation: it is neither sufficient nor necessary that the perpetrator has prepared and reflected upon the action with consideration, deliberation or even according to a plan how it is to be executed. That can only be an argument for the execution with premeditation. That means whether the perpetrator, in making up his mind for killing, went on with premeditation during its execution. Quiet premeditation is not presumed there. A violent mental agony which has caused the resolve and continued existing during the action, does not exclude the premeditation. (The perpetrator intended to poison himself and his wife by gas.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30 December 1946

I, Leonora FUEBER, Civ., No. D-145 347, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 10-708.

Leonora FUEBER
Civ., No. D-145 347

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TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT No:
NO-709
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

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3. Issue

J. von OLSHAUSEN's Commentary
on the
Penal Code

12th entirely revised edition

by

Dr. H. FRIESLEBEN
President of the senate, ret.

Dr. C. KIRCHNER
Attorney-at-Law

Dr. M. HOFMEIER
Attorney General

Dr. E. NIETHAMMER
Reichsgerichtsrat, ret.

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with initials
PV

Franz Vahlen Publisher / Berlin

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The third issue contains paragraphs 14 through 19 of the second part of the Reich Penal Code. Articles 184b and 201 through 233 were prepared by the President of the Senate of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), ret., Dr. FREIESLEBEN; articles 185 through 200 were prepared by the Attorney General Dr. HOERCHNER, and articles 234 through 248a by Dr. KIRCHNER, Attorney-at-Law.

Leipzig, March 1944

FREIESLEBEN HOERCHNER KIRCHNER NIETHAMMER

(page 977 of original)

Article 211

Crimes and Offenses against Life.

or health cannot be delayed (the proceeding, ordered by the main law, before the Eugenics Court, as well as the employment of an office of experts, under Articles 5 to 7 of the 14th AV., are out of the question because of the pressing situation): Compare Eb. SCHMIDT in v. LISZT-SCHMIDT, 26th edition, pages 207 f. and following page, and physician and Criminal Law, pages 132 ff. With this regulation the justification (or excuse) of the child's mother and her relatives concerning such an operation, based on Article 54, as well as the justification (or excuse) of a third party (non-physician) under the viewpoint of an emergency beyond the law (a.M. Kohlrausch Note 3 to Art. 218, SCHÖNKE 218 V 5), is now eliminated, while on the other hand the right of the physician - under the conditions indicated - is clarified as professional right; but thereby the statements in Note 4, Par. 2 of the 11th edition and the decisions cited there, decision of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases (RGSt. Book 268, 60 88, 61 242, as well as RGSt. 62 137 in reference to the question under discussion, are cancelled; determining is, rather, the decision RGSt. 7260 f. - referring, however, primarily to interruption of pregnancy - according to which the erroneous assumption of such a reason for justification by a non-physician is of no importance as an error of penal law, compare also RGSt. 73 162. See also Art. 218, Note 7.

No right to mercy killing (Euthanasia) replacing the certain cause of death, which is painful, possibly of long duration, resulting from illness of a wound, by another, less painful one, nor even freedom from penalty of such an action is according to the law at present in force, granted either to the physician or to any other person; this applies also to the last period, when death is imminent, and even if the dying person himself longs for release; Art. 216 can, however, be applied to reduce the penalty for the latter action. On the other hand, a physician is not punishable for failure to administer special "stimulants" such as camphor injections in such cases, since a legal duty of the physician to lengthen life even under such circumstances if possible at all can no longer be assumed. Other ways of annihilation of life unworthy to be lived, such as the killing of the incurably feeble-minded could the more so become free from penalty only if legislation is changed. For freedom from penalty of euthanasia to a certain extent under existing law see: BINDIG, Release, etc. 16 ff v. LISZT-SCHMIDT 203, MEYER A. 143, KOEHLER 400, H.E. MEYER 290, LOBE L.R. 15, E. v. LISZT AO 182 ff, also 157, SAUER, fundamentals 338, GLEISER in GUERTNER II 376, SCHÖNKE III; to the contrary, RISSER, German Journal for Jurists 1915 203, EBERMAYER LZ. 1920 599, Physician and Patient in Jurisdiction 275, The Physician in the Law 118 f., NEUKIRCH Gers. 109 403, compare also RITTER ZStW 36 595, 44 130, GAUF DSZ 7 332. For the extent of punishment for "mercy killing" compare Article 216, Note 7.

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT No:
NO-709 (cont'd)
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

(Page 977 of original cont'd)

For non-exclusion of unlawfulness by the consent of the killed person, compare Article 216, Note 1, Paragraph 2.

5. In order to constitute an attempt at punishable killings according to Articles 211 ff., it is necessary, as elsewhere, that the perpetrator have started to commit an action which is an integral part of the planned crime itself or an action which in virtue of its necessary relation with the actual crime is in the common opinion considered as part of the same. Whether this is the case, constitutes an essential question; in this connection it must be taken into consideration whether the intention has already developed into a direct endangering of the legal right. Thus the RG has judged an attempt: administering a narcotic with the intention of killing by violence after the narcotic has taken effect; RGSt 59 157: aiming at a person with a loaded firearm, even if not cocked; RGSt 59 386: drawing a club from under a coat with the intention of striking and killing; JW 1925 1495: approaching a person with a lifted hatchet with the same intention; JR 1927 No. 976: drawing a

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 December 1946

I, Virginia von SCHON, X 046 318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation an excerpt of the original document No. NO-709.

Virginia von SCHON
X 046 318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

Handwritten note: Confidential.

M e m o r a n d u m

Subject: Planned Economy Removal of Inmates from Mental Institutions.

In the course of the last months it has been observed in various parts of the Reich that a great number of inmates of mental institutions have been transferred for reasons of "planned economy"; that in some cases they are moved several times, until after a few weeks the news of their death is received by their relatives. The uniformity of the measures and also the uniformity of circumstances banishes any doubt that these are measures planned on a large scale by which thousands of human beings "unfit to live" are being done away with in a certain way. Some are of the opinion that for reasons of Reich defense it is necessary to kill off these useless eaters. The opinion is also voiced that for reasons of the improvement of the German race it be essential to eliminate as quickly as possible the mentally diseased and otherwise incurable cases, as well as those human beings who are abnormal, asocial and antisocial. It is estimated that a hundred-thousand and more people may be concerned. In an article by Professor KRANZ in the April issue of the "NS-Volksdienst" the number of those whose liquidation would probably be desirable is indicated as exceeding 1 million. There now are probably thousands of Germans who, without legal justification, have been done away with or whose death is imminent. It is mandatory to abolish this procedure as quickly as possible as the morale of the people is thereby heavily undermined. The invulnerability of human life is one of the pillars of any form of Government. If killing is to be ordered, valid laws must be the basis of such measures. It is impossible that ill people are constantly done away with without careful medical examination and without any legal protection, also without hearing the opinion of their relatives and their legal representatives, simply for reasons of usefulness.

The following facts have constantly been observed:

In many mental institutions as well as

(page 2 of original)

in a number of private nursing homes who have feeble-minded, epileptics etc. appeared, first in October 1939, the circular letter from the Reich Minister of the Interior of which I attach a copy as enclosure I. Therein it is

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(page 2 of original cont'd)

stated that in view of the necessity of a planned economy census of mental institutions the attached questionnaires are to be completed. They were to be in the hands of the Minister of the Interior the latest by 1 December 1939.
Signature: Dr. CONFI.

In connection with this kind of census it was startling from the outset that it emanated directly from the Ministry of the Interior by passing the competent offices of the Regierung presidents and of the public health offices. This fact alone aroused astonishment. A direct inquiry addressed to the referent in charge at the Ministry of the Interior was answered to the effect that this was a purely statistical census. Thereupon all homes known to me who had been requested to send in the questionnaire gave, without any hesitation, the names of a great number of inmates who apparently came under the definitions of the attached leaflet. In the leaflet it was marked that those to be reported were:

all patients who

- 1) suffer from the below-mentioned sicknesses and who are not working in the various shops of the institution or who are only employed with mechanical work (picking etc.)

schizophrenia
epilepsy (if exogenous, indicate service incurred or other reasons)
senile illnesses
therapy resisting paresis and other syphilitic cases, feeble mindedness, any encephalitis.
Dementia or other neurological final stages;

or

- 2) who are institutionalized for at least 5 consecutive years;

or

- 3) who are reported as criminally insane;

or

- 4) who are not German nationals or who are not of German or German related blood, with indication of race and nationality.

In many cases the institutions were of the belief that these were merely preparatory measures for an internment law.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

Then, on 20 January 1940, the same institutions received the letter from the Reich Defense Commissioner (Reichsverteidigungskommissar) its copy attached as enclosure 2.

(page 3 of original)

According to it the removal of inmates of mental institution was close at hand: it was arranged that the patients were to be moved in large collective transports. It was not desirable that the relatives should be informed. The whole form of the information again aroused suspicion as there was no feasible reason for the removal of the patients.

These measures have, as far as is known, first of all been completed in the "Gau":

Pomerania,
Brandenburg-Berlin,
Saxony,
Wuerttemberg and
Hamburg,

but have also been started in most of the other parts of the Reich since June.

In the latter half of April the institutions received more or less the same letters of which I enclose one, enclosure 3. In these letters definite dates were set for the removal of the patients. An attached transport list contained the names of these patients, who were to be moved. This information however, was, as it became apparent, taken from the lists which had been asked for in October and November 1939 for so-called purely statistical purposes.

Then news came from Wuerttemberg, first in March 1940, that of a transport of 13 epileptics, which were removed from the institution Pfingsweide to the institution Grafeneck, 4 patients had died after approximately 3 weeks. The relatives were informed of the deaths, in most cases 8-14 days after the deaths had occurred, by letters with always identical wording. The patients were said to have died suddenly of flu, of pneumonia, of a brain hemorrhage, etc. For reasons of epidemic control measures, the bodies had been cremated, together with the clothing without delay. The urns were at the disposal. From this institution Grafeneck which is now being called "Landespfleganstalt Grafeneck" (State Mental Institution..) the same news appeared in various parts of Germany: otherwise healthy patients who only suffered from a mental disorder died there within a short time. The following case may demonstrate that it concerned also persons who earlier in life had done successful work. Mr. H., formerly head of the power station in the Kreuznach institution, acquired typhoid fever several years ago, and remained a bacillus carrier.

(page 4 of original)

In connection with the physical disease psychic depressions appeared. He was therefore hospitalized in the mental institution Badburg-Hau in the Rheinland. Shortly before Christmas 1939 his son visited him. The father was mentally absolutely normal, suffering only from depressions. On 7 March he was transferred in a collective transport to Grafeneck; the family, however, was not informed although they paid for him. Only upon inquiries as to his condition information was given about the transfer to Grafeneck. An inquiry to Grafeneck remained without answer. About four weeks later word came through that the patient had died of circulatory failure and that the body had to be cremated immediately. The urn would be at disposal. The urn and the correspondence bore already the number A 498. Mr. H. has died on 10 April in Grafeneck.

From Berlin-Buch, too, many patients were brought to Grafeneck after some had been transferred previously to the former penitentiary Waldheim in Saxony for a brief period. There were among others the opera-singer Charlotte BOEBE, whose urn was at disposal 16 May 1940, then Miss BERGWITZ from Berlin-Pankow, whose urn was reported at the end of June 1940, Miss Helene MUELLER, whose urn was interred in Berlin on 28 June 1940 and some other persons from Berlin-Harnsdorf and Kopenick.

In order to determine the approximate number of persons having died in Grafeneck, I call the attention to the fact, that the urn of the Mr. BREISOW who died on 10 April 1940 bears the number A. 498, while the urn of another man who died on 12 May 1940, also in Grafeneck, Max BREISOW, bears already the number A. 1092. As the whole institution has in normal times not more than 100 beds, this can only be the number of the death cases. According to that 595 people died in 33 days. This would mean 18 deaths per day in an institution with approximately 100 beds. This final conclusion does not seem to be impossible, in the light of the fact that in the course of 1 to 2 months 300 patients were transferred from Badburg-Hau to Grafeneck, from Buch also some hundreds, from Kackenmühle about 150 and from Wachtterbergian institutions an additional great number not known to me.

A second region where these observations were made to a greater extent, is the country of Saxony. There the State Mental Institutions were concerned by these measures at first. These are the institution Hohenweitzschen near Westerwitz,

(page 5 of original)

Grosschweidnitz near Loebau, Arnsdorf and Hubertusburg and Zedrasch. In the first mentioned institution the number of death cases amounted

in 1938 to about 80
in 1939 to about 102
until 15 May 1940 to about 124.

In the institution Grosschweidnitz the number of death cases amounted to:

1938 50
1939 141
until 25 May 1940 226.

While it is true that in normal times about 12 patients died in a quarter of a year, in 1940 125 patients have already died in the same period of time. The increased death number of the year 1939 is exclusively from the last quarter. General weakness is mostly stated as death cause. There is a similar situation in the institution Arnsdorf, where the number of deaths amounted

in 1938 to 101
1939 to 200
until 25 May 1940 to 101.

This means an increase of about three times over the normal death rate.

It has been established beyond doubt in the Saxon institutions, by visits, that the death rate is increased by depriving the patients of food. The food is diminished, as it is reported by reliable persons, to a daily value of 8 to 24 Reichpfennig. As it is impossible for the patients to live on that they are given a medicine (Paralith) by force, whereby they are falling into an apathic condition. By verbal and written reports it is pointed out in a dramatic way, how the patients cry again and again their "hunger, hunger!" Employees and nurses who cannot bear that any longer have stilled some hunger with their private means but the result is absolutely clear. Hundreds have died a quick death in consequence of these measures.

But this does not only concern patients, who are mentally absolutely dull, but in the contrary patients, which are realizing rather exactly these procedures and noting the number of funerals per day. One report describes the deathly fear of a patient who was fully aware of the fate in store for him and his fellow-sufferers.

In Saxony the former penitentiary Waldheim has been renamed in consequence of these measures to "mental institution".

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From this so-called mental institution, too, came suddenly death notices, always in identical form, to the relatives, who did not know anything about a transfer, saying that the patient has died of influenza, heart weakness or some other disease. His body had to be cremated immediately because of danger of spreading diseases, the clothes had to be burnt likewise or were handed over to the National Socialist Peoples Welfare.

A visitor reports that the patients in Waldheim are receiving but one slice of bread in the morning, a plateful for lunch and in the evening a dish of soup. From Zschodras similar things are reported. This food was only provided for working patients. Those who are not able to work are said to receive only half a slice of bread, a quarter plate of food and half a cup of soup. If somebody is confined to bed he will get even less and if in the cell nothing at all. If one of the working patients shares his small ration, his next meal is being cut, as punishment, and the explanation offered is that he got apparently too much anyhow. All patients are said to look shockingly pale, starved and miserable. The lodging of the patients is a catastrophe. They lie on thin mattresses on the floor, 51 in one room. They don't get institution uniforms any longer but they have to wear their own clothes, while the persons which have to pay for them are billed with 3.50 Marks for the patient.

The described conditions are shocking and simply not worthy of a "mental institution". Since due to frequent transfers no physician or nurse knows the patients, it is said that the patients have their names inscribed on a strip of adhesive tape on the shoulder, so that at least the body can be identified in case of death.

The same observations are also made in the province of Brandenburg and in Berlin. Especially the town of Brandenburg seems to be the place where the so-called mercy killing is practiced. The former penitentiary in Brandenburg now is called "State Mental Institution Brandenburg", Neuendorfer Street 90c. The penitentiary is no longer under the jurisdiction of the legal administration, but it has been sold to the town of Brandenburg. Relatives received from this institution several letters; 3 copies of such letters I am enclosing. The happenings in the so-called mental institution Brandenburg are kept totally secret. A relative reported that the attempt to visit a patient was refused brusquely. This was a bride who wanted to visit her bridegroom, a dentist. Very soon after this

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his death report arrived. The building of the former penitentiary in which this mysterious State Mental Institution is located has about 120 single cells and several dormitories. The story goes that often cries are heard at night from this house. At any rate, it is not evident why this mental institution is so absolutely cut off from the outer world if it were not that things happen in there which must not become public.

The persons who died, as per enclosed letter, probably were not insane at all but were merely inmates of above mentioned penitentiary Waldheim in Saxony; in one case it is said that initial steps had already been taken for release from the institution. At any rate the relatives do not know that their deceased kin was incurably sick. The "letters of condolence" seem to be made according to a general pattern which perhaps is fitting for feeble-minded and epileptics. But it hurts when the letter always repeats the phrase: "In spite of all medical efforts..... we did not succeed in saving your husband's life". Since the city of Brandenburg has its own crematory a cremation of the dead is quite possible particularly since the Neuenburger street has a special exit.

All patients which have been transferred from Brandenburg homes of the free welfare, for instance from the Samaritan Institutions in Ketschendorf near Fuerstenwalde on the Spree from the Haesi-Wilcke Foundation in Guben apparently were first brought to the State Mental Institution Brandenburg-Goerden. In no case were relatives, tutors etc. asked for their permission. They simply found out some day that their children, brothers and sisters, wards etc. had been transferred. In the case of the transport from the Samaritan Institutions already 5 weeks later the first death report arrived (Emmi HEASLEIN). In another case the parents tried everything to locate their child and finally discovered it in Brandenburg-Goerden. Already at their second visit they found the child totally dirty and miserable. Upon their request to transfer the child back again to the Samaritan institutions, they were told that this was absolutely out of question. Nor was it permissible any longer to bring any playthings or toys for the child this would be impossible at the time being.

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Apparently the death candidates were slowly transferred to the former penitentiary in Brandenburg where their fate eventually caught up with them in the so-called "nursing institution".

Anyhow, the repeated observations are that patients transferred in collective transports from institutions, after a few days in the great mental institutions were already mixed up in such a manner that none of them knew what had become of the other. Thus nobody knew about the fate of the other. They did not become acquainted with the rest. Lonely they pine away and die in complete desolation.

There is a report from the institution Berlin-Buch that the lawyer Günther ROTHMANN, born 12 June 1906, son of the Oberregierungsrat ROTHMANN, party member since 1927, at Buch since 1939 because of overwork and nervous breakdown, had been transferred to the Hartheim Regional Institution near Linz, unknown to his parents who visited regularly. After many an effort the parents learned through acquaintances, whose relative also had been transferred, that their son as well had been removed to the Hartheim Regional Institution near Linz. Upon their inquiry by telephone on 27 June 1940 they were informed that their son had died there of otitis media on 23 June 1940. The letter which informed them of the death, contains the same statements as all similar letters, cremating of the body because of danger of an epidemic etc. Various other Berlin families received similar death notices of their relatives from Hartheim.

Furthermore it is reported from Buch that aside from the above mentioned transfers the death rate of the institution has also increased considerably. At least 600 patients have been transferred in collective transports. It is strange that visits to Berlin-Buch were prohibited on 12 April 1940 by putting a sign on the building with "No admittance because of dysentery". On 14 April, however, a great transport went out, probably the first one, although it is a general rule that in case of contagious diseases, like dysentery, every transfer of patients is prohibited. The above mentioned Max DRISOW was transferred among others on 14 April from Buch to Grafeneck; on 12 May he died unexpectedly: brain hemorrhage. It has already been mentioned above that patients of Buch were transferred to Waldheim, Grafeneck

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823
CONTINUED

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and Hartheim near Linz. The relatives received the death notices shortly thereafter.

In a short time already I found out, quite by chance, about 10 death notices; I wonder how many more must have died actually because I have no means to establish the real number of death through an official examination.

From Pomerania the same shocking incidents have become known. The provincial Mental Institutions of Lauenburg and Stralsund with about 1000 beds each had been evacuated first, allegedly to Obrawalde near Meseritz, a mental institution with a 1000 bed capacity. At the end of May of this year the well-known Kueckenmuehle institutions near Stettin, with altogether about 1500 insanes, epileptics, psychopaths and feeble-minded persons, were seized by the Gauleiter of the province Pomerania. The administration was relieved and immediately thereafter the forced transfer of patients began. Within a fortnight about 750 patients were removed in great buses; till now about 1300 have already been transferred. Part of them had to wait at a remote railway-station near Stettin between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They were said to have been transported to the East, to the Warthegan, to Meseritz, but also to Grafenack. Relatives were not consulted at all. The competent welfare agencies were not heard at all. By no means it can be estimated how many patients of Kueckenmuehle have died in the meantime. Very soon it was reported that 42 deaths were already known. It will be rather hard to ascertain the actual number of deaths, like everywhere else, because many of the inmates are without relatives or were only rarely visited by them. Only weeks or months later will it accidentally become known that such and such has died somewhere. Only an official count can give here the actual number of deaths. Patients are transferred allegedly again from Obrawalde to an institution near Posen, surely to Kosten.

It shows, as corroborated by some enclosed letters, that in the above mentioned Reich provinces the happenings are continuously and uniformly repeating itself: forced transfer in mass transports, housing the patients pell-mell, so that nobody

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knows the other, deprivation of food, beginning weakened conditions, forced administering of medicine - people are also talking of injections and mean by this lethal injection then in most cases cremation of the corpses and burning of the clothes, so that every possibility of investigation is eliminated and belated information of the relatives by letters which almost always have the identical wording.

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This therefore is a planned, systematic elimination of all those who are mentally defect or otherwise unable to live in the community. They are, however, by no means completely insane beings, who do not recognize nor understand any longer their surroundings and are unfit for any occupation, but, as many observations of individuals have shown, often have followed stable profession for many years of their lives, and have shown signs of mental disorder only later on.

If one considers that in the official instructions for the completion of the report forms senility diseases are also included, it is evident that every human being that has grown old and is suffering from some incurable mental disease or maybe even just from some physical ill, may expect the same fate. These facts of course spread little by little among the people, because the relatives of patients in mental institutions come to know each other on their visiting trips and exchange their observations. By this the confidence in these institutions is severely shaken, especially the confidence in the physicians and authorities. But with the loss of confidence in the medical profession, the great danger arises that all measures of health welfare are met with utter mistrust, thus making illusory the blessed activity of all institutions and of many valuable medical measures. The very act of concentrating the sick members of society in institutions has brought about their segregation from the healthy ones, thus taking an enormous burden from the families and from the public. Furthermore was their propagation prevented by keeping them in the institutions. On the other hand it has always meant a great relief for the health members of the family to know the sick ones, the mother, the brother or the child well kept in a good institution. How advantageously did Germany differ particularly in this from the other countries, where misery was living in the streets.

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Apart from this, medical science has achieved an enormous progress in these institutions for the benefit of the healthy. Almost every physician has gone through this kind of training. How much unselfish readiness to help has been developed in these homes on the part of the nursing personnel and has become a matter of course. How gladly and devotedly have they performed their duties, where there was no more hope from a human point of view. Must these so constructive forces within a nation slowly die? Must the highest form of training for unselfish help be discontinued? How many thousands or millions of sick human beings have been made healthy again by such faithful and skillful service.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823
CONTINUED

(page 11 of original cont'd)

But once mistrust against such institutions has been spread among the people, it is the medical welfare that suffers the most severe reverse. The physician can only heal if people trust him, and the authorities can only help if they are trusted.

And another serious question arises. How far does one intend to go in the destruction of the so-called lives unworthy of living? The hitherto employed mass procedure has shown that many persons still of extremely lucid and sound mind have been hit by this action. In one case, of which I am especially well informed, 6 girls were to be transferred, whose release from the institution was imminent and who were to be placed as house-maids. Does one want to select only the completely hopeless cases, for instance the idiots and mentally weak ones?

In the instructions the diseases due to old age are also mentioned, as I have already said before. The latest ordinance issued by the same authority requests the inclusion of children affected with severe hereditary diseases or deformities of any kind and their concentration in special institutions. How many serious suspicions are bound to arise in this connection. Will they spare those suffering from tuberculosis? Among the prisoners in protective custody the euthanasia measures have apparently already been started. Will other abnormal and anti-social elements also be included? Where is the limit? Who is abnormal, anti-social, who is hopelessly sick? Who is unfit to live in the community? What will become of those soldiers who contract incurable diseases in the struggle of the fatherland? Such questions have already arisen in their circles.

Most serious problems and troubles arise here. It is a dangerous thing to abolish the immunity of the individual without any legal right. Every violator of the law is granted legal protection; are the helpless ones to be left without protection? Won't the ethics of an entire nation be endangered,

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when human life is worth so little? How will the power of resistance against distress be slackened, if a nation can not longer care for its sick? It is part of a true community and union in the best sense of the word, that the healthy ones take care of the sick and weak, that even families are shouldering gladly and willingly the burden that has been enjoined on them. How much joy is conveyed to many by the service they render to unworthy life.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823
CONTINUED

(page 12 of original cont'd)

In these very days some prominent parents have removed their hopelessly ill son from our institution, so that he might replace another son who had been killed in action as an officer.

If they are giving as a reason for this measure that the food situation of our nation requires the elimination of useless eaters, I have to reply that even in the case of killing one hundred thousand of persons, among 1000 healthy only one sick would be killed, which is of no importance at all for the food situation. Nor can they offer as a reason that the occupation of the existing buildings and rooms is considered a waste from the point of view of national economy. After all these buildings had first of all been erected for the sick, and at the outbreak of the war the various institutions have put at disposal ten thousands of hospital beds without restricting the care of the sick beyond a supportable measure. It is true that the sick, too, shall participate in the burdens of the war, but this is still far away from a systematic destruction.

We are therefore confronted with an emergency state that affects deeply all who are familiar with the problem, that destroys the tranquility within many families and threatens to develop into a danger whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

The competent authorities are requested to see that these disastrous measures be abolished and that the whole complex of questions be first examined from the legal, medical, ethical and state-political point of view, before they decide upon the fate of thousands and ten thousands of beings. Videtur consules, ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat.

Hoffnungsthal Institutions
P. BRAUNE, Pastor
Lobetal via Bernau near Berlin
Telephone Bernau 451.

Lobetal, 9 July 1940

(signed) BRAUNE, Pastor

Director of the Hoffnungsthal
Institutions Vice-President
of the Central Committee for
the Home-Mission of the German
Evangelical Church

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11 January 1947

I, George A. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-823

George A. GRANT
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-895
OFFICE U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

Copy

Hoffnungstal Institutions
(Bodelschwing's Institutions)
in Lobetal via Baruth near Berlin
The Chief of the Institution:
P. Braune, Pastor

Lobetal, 12 September 1946

To the Chief Public Prosecutor
at the District Court
Frankfurt on the Main

With respect to your inquiry of 28 August 1946 (4a Js 3/46), I am able to give you fairly detailed information about the events concerning Euthanasia and the counter measures taken by the clergy, as I may be at this time one of the few people who are still really well informed about these happenings.

About January 1940, questionnaires were distributed to our institutions, on which we were supposed to enter the exact personal data of our patients and information about their illness. We noticed that these questionnaires did not reach us through the usual channels by way of the Government and the District Public Health Office (Kreisarzt), but directly from an office of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, namely from Ministerialrat Linden. He was responsible in all these matters, and was directly subordinated to the Reichserzstufuehrer Conti. The questionnaires made it clear that measures to transfer patients without consideration of other interests were planned. In March 1940 I received the first news from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg, which proved without the possibility of doubt that patients brought there died fairly quickly. About March 1940, I was requested to transfer 35 girls from the girls' home Gottesschutz near Erkner. I protested directly at the Reich Ministry of the Interior and in the course of the negotiations I could gradually ascertain that the extermination of these patients was the ultimate aim. Naturally, this fact was not admitted, on the contrary, I was almost threatened with the death penalty if such an opinion would be propagated. But thereafter, similar reports were received from the Inner Mission in the Federal State of Saxony. Thus, I became finally the center of this collection of information, as I carried the direct responsibility for all the institutions of the inner mission in my capacity as Vice President of the Central Committee of the Inner Mission of the German Protestant Church. I succeeded after several weeks in collecting enough material to be able to claim with certainty: in certain houses, sick people, feeble-minded, epileptics, and even disabled war veterans, were killed. In an inconspicuous way, all kinds of letters were received by me, especially from clergymen, which contained information about certain cases, particularly certain death notices. Consequently, I visited Ministerialdirektor Krittlinger, at the Reich Chancellery. They did not have the slightest knowledge there. I have to assume on the basis of my personal acquaintances that as a matter of fact nothing about the happenings was known there. I also visited the Counter Intelligence Agency at the High Command of the Wehrmacht, and went particularly to see Mr. von Donani, the former adjutant of the Minister of Justice Guertner. He received the information about the happenings with great interest, and helped me in the collecting of the evidence material. He was shot still before the collapse in April 1945 by the Gestapo.

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During the conversations, the Reich Chancellery as well as the Minister of Justice repeatedly expressed the wish to have me gather my observations in a memorandum, because they could not know or find out anything about these things otherwise.

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Therefore, I have worked out the memorandum around May/June 1940 and proved by thoroughly detailed evidence that the killing of patients was indeed carried out intentionally.

Today one has to realize that such measures were thought absolutely impossible then, while today these things are known all over the world. I have also made Pastor Dr. von Fockelshwingh, with whom I have collaborated in close friendship, familiar with the whole material, although such plans had not been initiated yet in Westphalia. Together with him I went then to see the Church Minister Kerri, who did not have the slightest knowledge about this and who was deeply alarmed the same as Secretary of State Kritzing in the Reich Chancellery, who at our second visit was also still without real knowledge of the facts. Finally we agreed to call on Reich Minister of Justice Guertner. Professor Gumbrecht joined us in this visit. I gave Mr. Guertner a detailed report about the whole material. As Minister of Justice he was sincerely shocked that it could be proved to him by authentic sources that what was currently being carried out on a large scale in his Reich. He promised to correct the situation to the best of his abilities. In this conference Mr. Guertner told us confidentially that at some social meeting months ago he had been asked in a superficial manner by Conti and by the Chief of the Party Chancellery, Bouhler, whether he had legal scruples if medical liquidations of seriously ill persons would be ordered on the basis of medical diagnosis. He added: "Now that I have your material, I believe I am able to say that Conti and the circles around Bouhler are the main instigators of these measures." He was quite sincerely indignant about these killings and he classified them as a moral and religious crime in every respect. The only witness of this discussion who is still alive besides me is Prof. Seegenbach Berlin.

Guertner also asked again to work out the memorandum since he had, of course, to have documents in order to be able to intervene. I have, then, unofficially forwarded the attached memorandum with its enclosures directly to Lammers through Mr. Kritzing in the Reich Chancellery, toward the beginning of July, with the request to protest direct at Headquarters against these measures. Upon repeated inquiries I was told two weeks later by Mr. Kritzing that Lammers had discussed my memorandum directly with the Fuehrer. I was told that the measures could not be cancelled but that they would be carried out "decently". What "decently carried out" meant was not explained further. At any rate it was to be understood that the patients were not to be tortured unnecessarily.

In order to strengthen further the effect of the memorandum I arranged that besides submitting it privately it would also be forwarded by the President of the Central Committee for Inner Mission

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to the Administration of the Church so that the Church Administration on its part could also put in a protest at the Reich Chancellery. The introduction, signed by Pastor Frick has also been drawn up by me. The Church Administration has indeed forwarded the memorandum under the signature of Dr. Werner to the Reich Chancellery or to the Reich Ministry of the Interior, but they never received an answer, of course.

I knew that I was endangering my life in this whole affair. But out of conscience and because of the call which I felt had arisen for me from this affair, I have not hesitated to draw up the

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memorandum and to sign it alone. I expected to feel the consequences. On 12 August 1940, I was arrested by the Reich Security Main Office after my home had been subjected to a long search. During the search of my home I realized that the four officials did not know for what reason they were to search for me and they had just been told to search any kind of material against me. They hardly understood the circumstances, since the kind of evidence was also unknown to them. So I was taken along to the prison, Altona Street, of the Prison of the Reich Security Main Office. During the interrogation, after I had been imprisoned for 12 days, every connection with the memorandum was denied. They were not allowed to know anything at all about a memorandum. A week later I was again interrogated on the matter and absolutely "relieved" of the matter but also on that occasion every connection with my memorandum against individuals was denied. The authorities were not allowed to admit in any way that a liquidation of persons was in the air at all. As I have learned later on the spreading of such rumors was punished by death. Through various information from the outside, however, I found out that this was right and that the liquidation was the real reason for my so-called protective custody.

During my imprisonment I was treated severely and properly and finally was released after 5 months. I have a note in writing, however, that I would never again take steps against measures of the State or the party. In the order for protective custody, which was signed by Heydrich, it was said that I had sabotaged measures of the State and the party.

It is a fact that the whole action had been initiated by the SS by the Reich Security Main Office, which was then at the same time Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior. The main instigator was the administrative official. Subordinated to him was also the official General Transport Company, Berlin (Gesellschaft Transport-Gesellschaft Berlin), 24 - an Street 1, which transported the prisoners from one institution to another. There were also two other assistants of Mr. Lunden, administrative assistants, whose names I cannot remember any more, with whom I had violent arguments because of my protest. On that occasion, I also realized that the official Reich authorities, Reich Chancellery, Reich Ministry of the Interior, Reich Ministry of Justice still had no idea then about the procedure. In the Reich Ministry of the Interior I knew personally another section

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chief who was indignant about these mass murders carried out by the health department.

The directors of the mental institutions were informed in the course of confidential conferences that the extermination of the patients was intended. This had to be camouflaged, however, by mass transfers of the patients from one place to another so that the relations to the relatives were cut off finally, and most important of all, the individual doctors lost their contact with the patients. Known to me are the mass-transports from the City Institutions in Buch near Berlin which were transferred to Hartheim near Linz in Austria, and also to Waldheim in Saxony, and in the end, also to Bernburg in Anhalt. The patients from Saxony again were transported to Brandenburg on the Havel, the inmates of the Kueckenmueshler Institutions near Stettin were taken away by night transports during which all access to the station was blocked, to Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg or also to Obrawalde in the Warthe country, and even to Kosten near Posen. Thus, in my opinion, about 200,000 patients were transferred back and forth and murdered at the final points of destination in the course of three years. The first experiments, as mentioned in the memorandum, have been carried out without any doubt in Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg, but later on also in a series of the other institutions.

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Finally almost every province had its place of extermination. The death notices were forwarded to the relatives by means of forms. It looks like derision to expressly point out in these letters that the patient could not be saved in spite of all medical efforts. A copy of such death notices is enclosed.

It is true that the official physicians (Amtsarzte) as well as the physicians of the Mental Institutions frequently protested against such measures, but their protests were in vain. The population was induced to approve these measures by the propaganda film "Ich klage an" (I accuse). In general the public had no exact idea of the extent of the killings. In many conversations which I had to carry on about this subject, many people finally just shrugged their shoulders and thereby expressed their approval without uttering a word. The public protest was started simultaneously with my negotiations by the Country Bishop Wurm, and one year later, in 1941, by the speeches delivered by Bishop Gahlen in Muenster. During my detention from August until October 1940, Pastor Bodelschwingh of Bethel continued the battle by himself. He conducted negotiations with the Party Chancery, von Bouhler, as well as with the newly appointed Reichsarztchef (Reich Leader of the Physicians), Prof. Brandt. Brandt showed some understanding for the contrary opinion of the ecclesiastical circles and probably finally contributed to the failure of the measures which had been taken against the institution of Bethel in the years 1940 and 1941. One day large commissions of physicians, representatives of the SS, were assigned to Bethel, in order to check all papers concerning the patients. Pastor D. Bodelschwingh protested thoroughly and energetically against all measures taken within his institution. The physicians of Bethel also stood firmly by him, so that finally the measures planned for Bethel were

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stopped short in the middle of the extensive investigations and negotiations because of the indefatigable resistance. As far as I know no patient has been transferred from Bethel to be liquidated.

My arrest had even an effect on the public because of frequent announcements from the pulpits of my arrest and of the more or less clearly offered reasons for it by the circles of the Confessing Church. Actually at that time the intervention of the Reich Minister of Justice has also contributed toward the postponing of the action for a few months. The responsibility for this lies, therefore, first of all with the Health Department of the Reich Ministry of the Interior as well as with the Official Physicians and Heads of the Mental Institutions under its supervision. The personnel of these institutions has only seldom objected energetically. The effect of the transfer usually was that they, too, did not receive direct information on the fate of their patients any longer.

The killing was mostly performed, as far as I know, by means of injections, and only occasionally in gas chambers. The patients themselves, however, suspected their fates in most instances, and heartbreaking scenes occurred frequently at the departure. As to the killings by starvation, I only heard a few details from the Saxonian institutions, which I have mentioned in the memorandum.

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I do not have any special documents concerning the Hessian institutions. I am therefore not able to name any particularly guilty personalities from that region. I want to point out that in the Wehrmacht circles I only met unanimous protest against these mass murders. The later Major General von Rauff asked me for material, in order to submit a protest via Keitel to the Fuehrer. I told him already in advance that his protest would in no case get beyond the division. This is how it happened also because it was well-known that Keitel would not do anything in this matter against the decisions of the Fuehrer. Furthermore, I want to mention that I had forwarded my memorandum to Reichsmarschal Goering via Prof. Dr. med. Goering, in order to induce him to protest from there. The brother of Mrs. Emmi Goering was a patient himself at Bethel, so that she herself showed complete comprehension for our attitude. The former Reichsmarschal Goering, however, did not concern himself with the matter very much.

I am, if necessary, ready for clarification of further details to the extent of my ability.

The institutions of Hoffmungstet which are under my direction belong to the Podelschwingh Institutions. As far as I am concerned, Professor Bolligkeit in Frankfurt/Main, who is certainly very well known there, will be able to furnish information, also Pastor Schuhmacher, head of the Inner Mission in Frankfurt/Main, should it be necessary.

Signed Braune, Pastor
Head of the Hoffmungstet Institutions
and President of the Central Committee East
for the Inner Mission

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ., AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-895.

George H. Grant
Civ., AGO A-442 694

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 623-PS

Protestant Wuerttemberg State-Church

- - - - -

The State Bishop

Stuttgart, City of Germans Abroad

6 September 1940

Address: Stuttgart, Post Office
Box 92

To the

Reich Minister of Justice

Dr. Guertner
Berlin W
Wilhelmstrasse 65

Dear Reich Minister!

Permit me to inform you of a second letter I have sent to the Reich Minister of the Interior concerning planned extermination of insane, feeble, and infirm compatriots. This thing is growing into a great danger and scandal. I would appreciate it very much if you, Reich Minister, permitted me to present you next Wednesday, September 11, further details about the matter with corroborating documents. Notification if and when I may be received is requested care of Dean Keppler, Berlin NW 87, Holsteiner Ufer 16, Phone 392950.

Heil Hitler!

Your

(Signature) D. Wurm

(handwritten) III a 12/41 Top Secret -/ 1 Inclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, AGO A-442694, U.S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 623-PS.

GEORGE H. GRANT
AGO A-442694

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TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. MC-846
CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Archbishop
of Munich and Freising

Munich 2, 6 November 1940
signature illegible

(handwritten notation) Immediate:

1. seen(?)
2. (illegible)
7 November (illegible)

seen: (illegible)

To

The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner

B e r l i n

In spite of all precautions and threats, it has today become an open secret that questionnaires are requested on the inmates of mental institutions, their age, their regular visits, the duration of their illness, that the designated persons are taken in groups, during the night, by train or in busses to other institutions, to Grafenack in Thuringia, to Hartheim near Linz on the Danube, to Sonnenstein in Thuringia, and that after about a week their next of kin are informed from there that they have died suddenly. The relatives are at the same time informed that "due to police regulations" or for reasons of public health" the body has been cremated. The relatives in their grief and their bitterness approach the church authorities and submitting the written announcement ask for a church funeral. The German bishops, without changing their fundamental standpoint with regard to cremation, agree in such cases to a church funeral, because the cremation took place without the consent of the guardian or the relatives and against their religious conviction. But loud and louder is the cry from the circles of the German people for a statement from the German bishops on with this fact, the official extermination of sick compatriots.

The formula of the oath of allegiance agreed upon in Article 16 of the Reich Concordate obligates the bishops "in the dutiful care for the well-being and interests of the German state to prevent any damage which might threaten it"

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The Archbishop of Munich, therefore, feels that he has the obligation by virtue of the Reich Concordate, not only by God's commandments, the unshakable basis of any public order (Page 2 of original) and not only by the cries of the distressed people to raise before you, the Reich Minister of Justice, the complaint and the accusation that for months inmates of mental institutions have been being done away with en masse, behind the walls of the institutions by means of euthanasia.

The German bishops pronounced the Christian view point on this question in a letter addressed to the Reich Ministry of Justice in 1934, when the draft for the new German Penal Law was under consideration, in which "euthanasia and the extermination of life unfit to live" was mentioned. The German bishops at that time stated that euthanasia is incompatible with the Christian moral law, adding: "The same is true of the killing of the incurably insane." An opinion drawn up by the German bishops on this question, explained this viewpoint in detail in a memorandum addressed to the official penal code commission in the same year 1934. In 1936 there appeared the second edition of the book "The Coming German Penal Code" ("Das kommende Deutsche Strafrecht") (Franz Vahlen Publishing House, ^{Berlin} edited by you/^{the} Reich Minister of Justice; this book contains on page 375 in the paragraph compiled by Count von Gleispach, the statement which is quoted in the new petition of the German bishops of 11 August 1940:

"Consent to the extermination of so-called life unfit to live is out of the question. In the main severely insane persons and complete idiots are concerned. The National Socialist state is trying to prevent the arising of such cases of degeneration in the body of the nation by extensive measures, so that they will have to become more and more rare. But the strength of the moral standard of the prohibition against killing must not be weakened by the fact that exceptions are made for reasons of pure expediency in the case of victims of serious illnesses or accidents, even if these unfortunate ones

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(Page 2 cont.)

are united to the body of the nation only by their past or by their external appearance."

According to this statement, the Episcopate had to assume that the endeavors to exterminate life unfit to live would be refused any legal or other state sponsorship. The developments of the last few months, which have brought about mass deaths of the inmates (Page 3) of mental institutions have frustrated this hope and caused the chairman of the Fulda conference, Cardinal Bertram of Breslau, once again to raise a warning voice in the name and on behalf of the German bishops in a letter addressed to the Reich Chancellery, attention Reich Minister Dr. Lammers, under date of 11 August 1940. I assume that the wording of this letter from the German bishops dated 11 August 1940, from which I take the data given above regarding its antecedents is known to the Reich Ministry of Justice.

The inalienable and unchangeable paragraph of the natural moral order: "Thou shalt not kill" has been taken over without restriction into the Christian moral code. It is left to God, the Creator of life, the master of life and death, to determine the hour of death. The wilful extermination of life, of one's own life by suicide, of the life of others by killing, is stigmatized by the law of God as criminal interference in the moral order. Natural as well as Christian moral law entitles the state authorities to call upon the men able to bear arms to defend their fatherland even at the sacrifice of their lives. The state authority furthermore carries as the "order of God", "the sword not for nothing" and has the right to inflict the death penalty for especially serious crimes committed against the moral order. In the Christian world order however, a more extensive right, for instance the right to kill life unfit to live by euthanasia, for reasons of euthanasia or even for reasons of national economy, is not recognized. Even if a state law should exempt such actions from punishment, such a law could not be granted inner justification within the Christian world order.

1605

(Page 3 cont.)

According to the Christian ideology, ill and suffering human life, not only fighting and economically valuable life, has a vocation to fulfill, within the whole of the people, which can, it is true, be recognized only in faithfully looking up to divine providence. Even the sick person has a right to be evaluated not only according to his economic value

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(Page 4 of the original)

As it is known that particularly those individuals working under greatest mental tension are in danger of mental exhaustion, it is very likely that among those who are killed through euthanasia there are also people who formerly excelled in their work for the common welfare, and those who lost their nerves and the clarity of their minds in the last World War.

The civilized nation, even if it does not consider itself as purely a nation of welfare, has in the school of Christianity, acted in a generous way for the rescue of sick lives. It has trained physicians, set up hospitals and mental institutions, and established in the German nation a welfare system for sick persons which sets an example for others. It would be a terrible contradiction to the past of our nation, if today the state should be given the right to exterminate sick persons, only because the nursing of these patients would divert valuable nursing personnel from their work on the nation as a whole or because the houses of the sick are to be emptied for repatriated compatriots, as is reasoned in the present case. We cannot believe that men of medical science, who chose the high profession of saving and maintaining sick life, could turn their medical profession to the contrary by aiding the extermination of sick lives. It is even harder to believe that the public administration of law should leave one of its highest rights - the right to condemn to death - to men of medical science.

The victims of euthanasia are not criminal but sick people. In individual cases, insanity can result from alcoholism, sexual excesses, or can otherwise be the victim's own fault. But in most cases the saying applies: Neither he nor his parents have sinned. And not only complete idiots or other absolutely unworthy life is concerned. There are those among them who can work from time to time in field and garden and in workshops, such as the epileptics. And they were not only inmates of state institutions, as the church authorities were told.

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Page 5 of the original)

It can be proved that inmates of purely charitable institutions were also earmarked for death and killed by detouring them through state-operated institutions.

Dear Reich Minister of Justice. It is not my intention to raise the old question of whether the state is the only source of law and whether a legal order worthy of humanity can be built upon the slogan: "That benefits the nation is right." But I consider it my duty to point out that it will not be of benefit to our nation, if in wide circles of the people - the inmates of the institutions are from all Gaus and from all classes of the population - faith in the world of state officials should cease. Today this faith is deeply shaken by the euthanasia program! Nobody believes that the patient really died suddenly of a disease, of a heart disease or of appendicitis.. Nobody believes that the body had to be cremated "for public health reasons" and "because of danger of contagion". These statements cannot hold up under subsequent investigation, which may be ^{expected in} a state based on law (Rechtstaat). In earlier communications the official even expressed his sympathy to the relatives. One can imagine the comments the people made about this "sympathy".

It cannot be lawful and of benefit to our nation, if through such a proceeding of the state health service the value of the individual human life and the right to live at all is so degraded and thus the morale of the nation deeply shaken. There will always be people who from mistaken pity speak of a "deliverance" of the incurably ill. But they become meek immediately if they are reminded that through an accident or a disease they themselves might be put in the same situation, even if they are still healthy today. But if someone should refer to Nietzsche, to the man who declared that pity and loving care is nonsense, then we would have to tell him that Nietzsche himself during his later mental illness had to depend on this loving care himself.

Page 6 of original)

and that Nietzsche, the man who has in his books repeatedly pronounced incredible invectives against the German people, does not represent for us an authority on moral questions. How much public morale must be undermined, if the individual human life in the family is deprived of value and rights in such a

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(Page 6 of original cont'd)

manner according to the example set up by those who practice euthanasia! Or if the individual, incited by pure materialism, should get the idea of killing a wealthy aunt, a predecessor on a hereditary farm, or some other fellow-being, in order to make a place for himself or to procure for himself some other profit!

It cannot be of benefit to our nation if the confidence in doctors and altogether in institutions is destroyed in the people by the extermination of seriously ill persons who are considered to be people's parasites (Volksschredlinge). The compatriots put their sick relatives in the state or charitable institutions in good faith, the physically ill persons in hospitals and the mentally ill or feeble-minded persons in mental institutions. The state or charitable health service has accepted these patients in good faith. Nobody who is clear-minded can deny that a great disturbance has arisen in our people today because the mass dying of mentally ill persons is discussed everywhere and unfortunately the most absurd rumors are emerging about the number of deaths, the manner of death, etc. The mysteriousness in the whole proceeding - the patients are sent for in the middle of the night, taken to their destination in cars with the windows covered, they are not allowed visitors - of course does not help to silence these rumors. The panic has already spread to old people's homes and sanatoriums for patients suffering from pulmonary disease.

I need not assure you, dear Reich Minister of Justice, that I have not made the above statements out of pleasure in opposition. In this ethical-legal, non-political question, I considered it my duty to speak, because as a Catholic bishop I cannot be silent when it is a question of the preservation of the moral basis of all public order, and because I, as a German bishop, am obligated under Article 16 of the Reich Concordate, to prevent an injury which in my opinion threatens.

(page 7 of original)

our nation and to preserve for our reputation of being a civilized nation. We understand, if in wartime extraordinary measures are taken in order to guarantee the security of the country and the nourishing of the people. We tell the people that they must be prepared in wartime to endure great sacrifices, even

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(Page 7 of original cont'd)

sacrifices of blood, in a Christian spirit of sacrifice, and to meet with respect in the streets of the town the women wearing the black veil, who have sacrificed a beloved life for the fatherland. The inalienable basis of the moral order and the fundamental rights of the individual cannot however be annulled even in wartime.

I ask you, dear Reich Minister of Justice, for a reply to the above statements unless a reply has been given in the meantime to the joint petition of the German bishops and some particular petitions.

(signature) Cardinal Faulhaber

Archbishop of Munich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, AGO No. 4442694, U.S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-846.

/s/ George H. Grant
AGO 4442694

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Translation of Letter from the Bishop of Limburg
on the Killings at the Hadamar Asylum

The Bishop of Limburg

Limburg/Lahn, Aug 13, 1941

To the Reich Minister of Justice
Berlin

:Various stamps and:
:pencilled remarks :
:appear on original:

Regarding the report submitted on July 16 (Sub IV, pp 6-7) by the Chairman of the Fulda Bishops' Conference, Cardinal Dr. Bertram, I consider it my duty to present the following as a concrete illustration of destruction of so-called "useless life."

About 8 kilometers from Limburg, in the little town of Hadamar, on a hill overlooking the town, there is an institution which had formerly served various purposes and of late had been used as a nursing home; this institution was renovated and furnished as a place in which, by consensus of opinion, the above mentioned Euthanasia has been systematically practiced for months - approximately since February 1941. The fact has become known beyond the administrative district of Wiesbaden, because death certificates from a Registry Hadamar-Moenchberg are sent to the home communities. (Moenchberg is the name of this institution because it was a Franciscan monastery prior to its secularization in 1803.)

Several times a week buses arrive in Hadamar with a considerable number of such victims. School children of the vicinity know this vehicle and say: "There comes the murder-box again." After the arrival of the vehicle, the citizens of Hadamar watch the smoke rise out of the chimney and are tortured with the ever-present thought of the miserable victims, especially when repulsive odors annoy them, depending on the direction of the wind.

The effect of the principles at work here are: Children call each other names and say, "You're crazy; you'll be sent to the baking oven in Hadamar." Those who do not want to marry, or find no opportunity, say, "Marry, never! Bring children into the world so they can be put into the bottling machine!" You hear old folks say, "Don't send me to a state hospital! After the feeble-minded have been finished off, the next useless eaters whose turn will come are the old people."

All God-fearing men consider this destruction of helpless beings as crass injustice. And if anybody says that Germany cannot win the war, if there is yet a just God, these expressions are not the result of a lack of love of fatherland but of a deep concern for our people. The population cannot grasp that systematic actions are carried out which in accordance with Par. 211 of the German criminal code are punishable with death! High authority as a moral concept has suffered a severe shock as a result of these happenings. The official notice that N.N. had died of a contagious disease and that for that reason his body had to be burned, no longer finds credence, and such official notices which are no longer believed have further undermined the ethical value of the concept of authority.

Officials of the Secret State Police, it is said, are trying to suppress discussion of the Hadamar occurrences by means of severe

threats. In the interest of public peace, this may be well intended. But the knowledge and the conviction and the indignation of the population cannot be changed by it; the conviction will be increased with the bitter realization that discussion is prohibited with threats but that the actions themselves are not prosecuted under penal law.

Facta loquuntur.

I beg you most humbly, Herr Reich Minister, in the sense of the report of the Episcopate of July 16 of this year, to prevent further transgressions of the Fifth Commandment of God.

(Signed) Dr. Hilfrich

I am submitting copies of this letter to the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister for Church Affairs.

(initialled by the above)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 615-PS

9 January 1946

I, R.H.W. KEMPNER, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 615-PS.

R.H.W. KEMPNER
Civilian

Cologne, 28 August 1941

To the

Reich Ministry of Justice

Berlin

Reich Ministry of Justice

-4 Sept. 1941

rec'd 29/9

signed: Eck

The catholic bishops of the dioceses belonging to the church provinces of Cologne and Paderborn, as such and as representatives of the about 10 million German Catholics under their guidance, beg to report on the following matter:

For a few months now we have been receiving reports that on order of the government inmates, who had been ill for a long time, were forcibly taken out of insane asylums by a "public transport company" escorted by police forces. A short time thereafter the relatives as a rule are informed that the patient died, that the body was cremated by order of the police and that the ashes could be delivered. The widely spread conviction is that these numerous and unexpected deaths of inmates do not have natural causes, but are brought about intentionally. Although it is provided in Paragraph 211 of the Reich Criminal Code that the intentional and premeditated killing of a person has to be prosecuted, no criminal proceedings have as yet been instituted or executed against the persons who carried out the removal and killing of the inmates.

(handwritten) Transmitted for information to the chancellery of the Fuehrer 25/9 (rest of marginal notes and initials illegible)

IIIa 618/41g

see page 178

(page 2 of original)

The news of the unpunished intentional killing of the insane has given rise to great alarm among the population, not only on the part of the relatives of the insane but of all those who realize that the impunity of the intentional killing of "unproductive fellow-countrymen" and the permission to do so destroys the principle according to which the intenti-

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killing of innocent people is absolutely forbidden and punishable the recognized exceptions to this principle are the killing of the armed enemy in a just war and of the killing of the unjust aggressor in case of self-defence; this is a principle, which is obviously the moral norm to any unspoiled conscience, and has been adhered to since time immemorial by all civilized nations, and also by the German people, in so far as we know their conceptions of justice. This principle is a commandment impressed upon the conscience by God, the creator, and moreover communicated by Him in supernatural revelation; it shall and will be adhered to by the Catholic Church and every Christian as of old now and for ever. Therefore the bishops of the German dioceses assembled in Fulda in June of this year declared and proclaimed in their common pastoral letter of 26.6.1941: "Never under ^{no} condition with the exception of war and of just self-defence, is a man allowed to kill an innocent person." In the above mentioned intentional killing of the innocent "unproductive" insane, we therefore have to consider a defection from the principle of human morality and a radical departure from the basic requirements of Christianity, and as

(page 3 of original)

chosen representatives and proclaimers of the Christian ethic we categorically raise a protest against it. And we feel obliged to protest in public against it for the enlightenment and instruction of the Catholics, so that our people may know the principles of true morals.

The Bishops of the church provinces
of Cologne and Paderborn.

by order

signed: Dr. Berning

Bishop of Osnabrueck.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 616-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy to JF as usual

2/10

III a 810/41 g

To the Chancellery of the Fuehrer
c/o Oberdienstleiter Breck

or deputy

I send you herewith as other evidence the copy of a petition
made in Cologne on 28.8.1941 by the bishops of the church
provinces of Cologne and Paderborn.

Heil Hitler

by order

to the Chancellery

-3. Okt. 1941

Gef.: signature illegible 3/10

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 616-PS

I, Hannah R. SCHILLER, A 445535, herewith certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages;
and that the above is a true and correct translation of the
document no. 616-PS.

HANNAH R. SCHILLER
A 445535

1470

903/40

19 Dec 1940

SECRET REICH-MATTER

SS-Standartenfuehrer Victor Brack,
Staff-Leader at Reich-leader B o u h l e r ,
B e r l i n W 8

Dear Brack,

I hear there is great excitement on the Alb because of the institution Grafensch.

The population recognizes the grey automobile of the SS and think they know what is going on at the constantly smoking crematory. What happens there is a secret and yet is no longer one. Thus the worst feeling has arisen there and in my opinion there remains only one thing, to discontinue the use of the institution in this place and in any event disseminate information in a clever and sensible manner by showing motion pictures on the subject of inherited and mental diseases in just that locality.

May I ask for a report as to how the difficult problem was solved.

Heil Hitler!

initialled by

Heinrich Himmler

Certificate of Translation

I, Dr. Karl Neumann, Military Entry Permit No. 92860, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NO-018.

Dr. Karl Neumann
Military Entry Permit No. 92860

21 September 1946.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-842
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

VIKTOR BRACK
Oberdienstleiter

Berlin, 18 April 1941

(Stamp:)
Reich Ministry of Justice
26 April 1941
Dept.: (illegible)
handwritten: Gg.

21 (pencilled)

Strictly Confidential

My dear party comrade Dr. Schlegelberger!

(handwritten:) Top Secret.

According to agreement I send you herewith a folder with various forms wanted for the ascertainment and partial medical preparation. Another folder with forms for further clerical elaboration resulting from the death of the patient. The records are secret, however, and I would appreciate, if you would keep them under lock and key. Some more things, are of course necessary, for proper recording and administrative routine, but I do not believe that they are of any interest to you. There to belong, for instance the death-notifications to the relatives of the patient. These are to be kept somehow different according to the district and kind of relatives; they must frequently be altered to avoid stereotyped texts and therefore sample letter would only irritate. I would like to call your attention especially to the card files No. 13 and 14: on their reverse sides you will find a list of authorities who are to be informed.

When reviewing the files again which you put at my disposal I found some details which ought to be clarified and settled; I would be thankful to you for doing so. Therefore I shall forward them to you individually Monday or Tuesday next week.

Heil Hitler!
Respectfully yours

(signature) BRACK

(handwritten):
III a 38/41 Top Secret/2 copy books (11lb, 11lb)

handwritten:
illegible
Please if
there is
something
to be....
DW
28 April

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-842 Cont'd
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

I, George H. Grant, AGO A-442694, US Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-842

GEORGE H. GRANT
AGO A-442694

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/609

Viktor Brack
Oberdienstleiter

Insured letter: value RM 1,250,--

Berlin, 4 Aug. 1941
Vosstrasse 4

Your reference mark:
letter from 26 July 1941

To State Secretary Dr. Freisler
Reich Ministry of Justice.

B e r l i n W8
Wilhelmstrasse - 65

Dear party comrade Freisler,

Illegible
marginals

Reichsleiter Bouhler, who at present is absent from Berlin, commissioned me to express his gratitude for sending us the camp reports. The report of the President of the Appellate Court (Oberlandesgerichtspräsident) in Frankfurt shows that he considers the form of the information letters as very awkward. I would be grateful to you if you would let me have the copies of the letters in question in order to establish their dates, because just in that very institution a change of management took place recently. I will admit that the last manager (Leiter) has been partly wrong tactically. With my best thanks for your efforts in advance.

Heil Hitler

Your Brack

Marginals: Taken care of by IIIa 48/44 gRs - W 143a
IIIa 40/41 gRs.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-843.

Siegfried HAMBURGER,
A.-20 062

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/610

Herrn

Ministerialdirektor Dr. C r o h n e ,

The State Secretary requests to fulfill the wish of the Oberdienstleiter Brack.

9 August 1941

(Illegible marginal notes)

01/612

1. Illegible remarks (Vermerk)
2. After one week.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843.

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-843.

Siegfried HAMBURGER,
A.-20 062.

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A F F I D A V I T

I, Gerhard August Heinrich Rose, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am the same Gerhard August Heinrich Rose who has heretofore sworn to an affidavit on 13 November 1946 concerning my personal history and my official position. I have been duly warned that the following statement may be used against me in court.

2. During my career which I described in the aforesaid affidavit of 13 November 1946 I came in official contact twice with Dr. Karl Brandt during his tenure of office. I am, therefore, able to make the following statement on my contact with Dr. Karl Brandt.

3. I did research work in malarial strains, malarial injections for therapeutic malaria on insanes in various hospitals, and malarial treatment for other forms of nervous diseases. In order to keep up these malarial strains, I had to work permanently with a certain insane asylum. In 1943: my patients in this asylum had to be evacuated as the institution was taken over and made into a Reich Hospital or a municipal hospital of Berlin since many municipal hospitals there were destroyed or damaged by air raids. I, therefore, approached Dr. Karl Brandt and asked him to put an insane asylum at my disposal and to protect my patients insofar that no local authorities should be allowed to take over this place and to use it as a general hospital. He then put an insane asylum in Thuringia at my disposal and promised me that my patients could remain in that institution. He also made arrangements that this institution would not be converted into a general hospital in spite of the fact that with the advancing destruction of hospitals in Germany, many attempts were made to convert this asylum into a general hospital.

4. The second time I had to approach Dr. Karl Brandt was in 1944. As most patients of insane asylums were considered hopeless cases - just inmates whose condition could hardly be improved - they received only

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- 2 -

standard food rations of the normal consumer (Normalverbraucher) population and not the food for patients in general hospitals which were considerably higher. With the continuous lowering of the food rations in Germany, rations in insane asylums became so low that I could not bear the responsibility of using malarial therapy on insane people and submitted, therefore, to the Ministry of Food a request that insane patients under malarial treatment should receive the usual food rations of patients of general hospitals. The Ministry of Food made some difficulties and I approached Benoit again and asked him to support my request. As a result of his intervention, higher food rations were issued to insane patients who were under malarial treatment.

I have read the above affidavit, consisting of two pages in the English language, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ Gerhard August Heinrich Rose
GERHARD AUGUST HEINRICH ROSE

Before me, Ivan DeVries, a US Civilian, appeared Gerhard August Heinrich Rose, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing affidavit written in the English language and consisting of two (2) pages and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. On the 3rd day of December 1946

/s/ Ivan DeVries
IVAN DE VRIES
AGO No. 442938

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Page 1

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY.

GAULEITER WESTFALEN - SOUTH
Clerical Dept. Ru/Z
Circular letter No. 83/37.

Rubber stamp of Kreisleiter
(Country Leader) for Siegerland
District acknowledging
receipt 23 Jan 1937)

Reference:

Hereditary Health Law.

Bochum, 21 Jan. 37

Following instructions of the Deputy Gauleiter, I herewith inform you, by copy, of a circular letter of the Deputy of the Fuehrer, dated 14 Jan. 1937, No. 10/37.

In the decree of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, dated 22 Aug 36, regarding the application of the law for the prevention of descendants with hereditary diseases, Civil Service doctors are instructed to consult with Hereditary Health Law being instituted against a Party member. They will do so before making an application for sterilization on the grounds of congenital imbecility.

The question whether the person is an imbecile cannot be ascertained solely by carrying out an intelligence test, but requires detailed evaluation of the whole personality of the human being. This review shall not only take into consideration the knowledge and intellectual abilities of the presumed imbecile, but also his ethical moral and political attitude. A number of Civil Service doctors have, up to date, attached little importance to the reviewing of the personality as a whole. They have, up to now, hardly ever called for or used information regarding the political conduct of the supposed patient with hereditary disease.

Now that the Party, by virtue of the decree of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, is consulted in the proceedings on matters of hereditary diseases against Party members, it is the task of all Gauleiters to ascertain that the law regarding hereditary health will, in fact, be used in the sense in which it was designed. School masterly examination is not to be alone decisive in judging whether a person concerned is an imbecile. It is, in fact, to be ascertained as well, how the person concerned behaves in daily life, whether he can meet the demands which life makes on an average person, and whether he can be regarded as a full member of the community. If the Gauleiter, on the basis of this examination of the personality as a whole of the Party member, comes to the conclusion that the Law For The Prevention of Descendants with Hereditary Diseases is applicable, he must then investigate whether the person about to be sterilized has achieved very outstanding merits for the National Socialist Movement. If the Gauleiter reaches this conviction and feels that he must use his influence to prevent the sterilization, he will report to this department, giving a detailed explanation of the reasons which speak against sterilization.

The Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior has ordered that Civil Service doctors will report to him any cases where the opinion of the Gauleiter differs from that of the medical officer.

So as not to delay proceedings under the Hereditary Health Law unnecessarily, I also request information and explanation on each one of these cases, stating the reasons which have led to the difference of opinion.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D - 181
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

The Department for National Health (Amt fuer Volksgesundheit) is to carry out preparations for the decision of any case concerning Hereditary Health which has to be put before the Gauleiter. All matters of hereditary health will be treated as urgent and secret.

Particular attention will be drawn in each case to the obligation of maintaining secrecy.

I request that reports be made to me from time to time regarding experience gained in dealing with matters of hereditary health.

I request you treat above exposition as strictly confidential, and only for your own personal information,

Heil Hitler!

(signed) (Ruschenburg(?))

Distribution:

Gauamtsleiter, (Regional Bureau Chiefs)

Gauinspektoren, (Regional Inspectors)

Kreisleiter, (Country Leaders)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT D - 181

28. November 1945

I, PAUL W. FREEDMANN, S/Sgt., 33 799 122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document D - 181.

PAUL W. FREEDMANN
S/Sgt.
33 799 122.

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A F F I D A V I T

I, Ferdinand Roemhild, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born April 11, 1904 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany. I studied in the schools at Frankfurt/Main and majored in national economics at the University. On completion of my education, I was employed in a business firm in Frankfurt/Main. Prior to the year 1934 I had never actively engaged in any political circles. In 1934 I became associated with the German Communist Party (KPD) and actively engaged in the program of writing leaflets regarding the mistreatment of political prisoners.

2. On March 22, 1935, I was placed under arrest. In November 1935 I was sentenced to three years hard labor on a charge of high treason. I was placed in the prison Kassel-Wehlheiden and on 2 April 1938, I was transferred to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. From this date on I was classified as a political prisoner and remained an inmate of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp until the liberation of the camp by the Americans in April 1945.

3. For the first year in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, I performed manual labor. In the summer of 1939, I was assigned to the prisoners' hospital as a clerk. In the spring of 1940, I was assigned as clerk for the first camp physician, Dr. Blies. Due to holding this position I was fully acquainted with all the activities of the camp hospital. In 1941, Dr. Waldemar Hoven became the first camp physician and from that time on, my knowledge of the activities in this sector of the camp and in the hospital was very complete. Dr. Hoven had taken me into his confidence and in the summer of 1943 he appointed me as his private secretary. At the end of August 1943 when Dr. Konrad Morgen, an SS Judge, came to Buchenwald for an investigation, Dr. Hoven was removed as first camp physician and was succeeded by Dr. Schiedlausky. Dr. Schiedlausky also retained me as his private secretary and I was able to read all correspondence and reports despite their classification, that is, top secret or otherwise. Due to the above positions as an inmate of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp for a period of seven years and as a clerk and private secretary to the first camp physician, I am

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able to give the following information.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS AT THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

4. At the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, medical experimentation on spotted fever and virus took place in Block 46. I received my information on the happenings in Block 46 from various people who worked originally in my office and were later transferred to Block 46. As near as I can remember, the names of some of these people are as follows: Alfred Leiman, Stuttgart, Karl Brauer, Halle, the Capo of Block 46, Arthur Dietzsch. Also, in my capacity as a secretary and clerk in the camp hospital, I was in charge of money belonging to patients located in Block 46. Due to holding these personal belongings of the inmates, I had the opportunity to visit Block 46 on several occasions.

5. Block 46 was established as an experimental station for research on spotted fever and virus in December 1941. The chief medical officer in charge of Block 46 was Dr. Ding, alias Schiller. Block 46 was referred to as the experimental station for spotted fever and virus research and was an institution under the supervision of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS. The actual experiments in Block 46 started about the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942. In 1942, Block 50 in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was re-modeled from living quarters to a research station. Block 50 then became a part of this department for spotted fever and virus research and was used for the purpose of manufacturing spotted fever vaccine.

6. I have further knowledge of the medical experimentation program in Buchenwald in this connection due to the fact that the necessary victims had to be put at the disposal of Dr. Ding by Dr. Hoven and his successor, Dr. Schiedlausky. As a matter of fact, after the experiments had been completed, the number of human guinea pigs killed in the course of these experiments was reported to us for the records.

7. The manner of selection of these inmates put at the disposal of Dr. Ding did not follow any certain pattern. There was no difference made between Germans and other nationals; criminals, homo-sexuals, and Jews of different nationalities were often used. However, in all cases the inmates transferred to Block 46 for

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experimental purposes were healthy prisoners. They were forced to undergo the experiments and were not volunteers. No prisoners, so far as I know, were ever released as a reward for having undergone experiments. From the reports received in our office, I can state that roughly 300 of the prisoners used in these experiments died.

TRANSFER OF INMATES FOR EXTERMINATION

8. On many occasions, prisoners were sent from the Buchenwald Concentration Camp to other places for the purpose of extermination. In the summer of 1941 there appeared at Buchenwald a delegation from Berlin which was looking for a certain number of inmates, especially those that had committed sexual crimes. These inmates, selected by the delegation from Berlin, were deported from the camp to an undisclosed destination and several hours later, their personal belongings were returned to the camp. Among the belongings were gold teeth and false limbs. This indicated to us that the people were killed and that it could not have been far from the camp.

9. In the autumn of 1941, an examination of all Jews in Buchenwald was made to determine their capacity for work. These examinations were made by the camp physician, Dr. Waldemar Hoven, and other camp physicians. As a result of these examinations, two groups of prisoners were formed: one fully capable of working, and the other, consisting of invalids and inmates in such a physical condition that they were unable to work. The group unable to work was, in the spring of 1942 transferred in various transports to Bernburg. I found out this fact through the correspondence of Dr. Hoven which I had read when I was his secretary. The secret files containing this information were destroyed in April 1945 by Dr. Schicklausky and his assistant. In March 1945, before the destruction of these files, I had the opportunity to make copies of the evidence and I turned it over to Cape Busse, who at present is the vice president of Turinga. The number of Jews exterminated in Bernburg was about 600. The hospital records at Buchenwald were made to show that they died of natural causes. The Jews were of various nationalities, for example:

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German, Czech, Polish, Dutch, Austrian, and French. The action had a special name which was "14f13." I was able to find out this codename by examining the correspondence in my office. I could estimate that roughly 400 of the 600 exterminated Jews were non-German nationals. From observation only about 10 to 15 of the entire number were deathly ill. Many amputees were included in this transport. Several hours after these Jews had departed from the Buchenwald Concentration Camp to Bornburg, their personal belongings were returned and among them were false teeth, etc. These operations took place between February and April 1942 and a total of three transports went to Bornburg.

EXTERMINATION OF TUBERCULAR CASES

10. In the summer of 1941, an action was executed for the extermination of inmates with tuberculosis. The responsible doctor was one of the camp physicians, Dr. Eisele. The people selected for this extermination were killed by injections of Evipan-natrium. This action was taken against any tuberculosis case regardless of nationality. A very small number of these prisoners were afflicted with tuberculosis to such an extent that death was inevitable. Of approximately 500 people killed by these injections I estimate that only 100 were incurably ill. The selections were made very superficially. The majority of the people were not examined by medical personnel but were selected through their sickly looks and inability to work. Whenever these tuberculosis prisoners reported to sick call at the hospital barracks, and looked sickly, they were transferred to a particular room of the hospital where they were killed by injections administered by Dr. Eisele. This action started in June of 1941 and continued until the latter part of August of the same year. I and the rest of the personnel in the hospital were under the impression that the Commanding Officer of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, a man named Koch, issued an order to the camp physician that a certain number of prisoners had to be killed and when the figure of 500 had been reached, the action was stopped.

DR. WALDOMAR HOVEN

11. Dr. Waldemar Hoven came to Buchenwald as second camp physician in the spring of 1940. At that time I

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was already clerk for the first camp physician, Dr. Blies. In the spring of 1941, Dr. Hoven became the first camp physician and later appointed me his private secretary. When Dr. Hoven was in the position of second camp physician he acted quite differently than he had after he had been raised to the position of first camp physician. During the time as second camp physician he did not have full responsibility and was not compelled to commit crimes. However, upon being elevated to the position of first camp physician, the actions of Dr. Hoven became unspeakable. He became a willing tool of Camp Commander Koch, who ordered him to kill various numbers of prisoners. If Dr. Hoven had any dislike for a prisoner he would treat him very brutally. Whenever Dr. Hoven thought that a prisoner could not be saved under the prevailing circumstances, he brought them to the operating room in the camp hospital and killed them by injections of phenol. These killings on the part of Dr. Hoven were known personally to me and the number of inmates killed by him in the operating room was so great that I am unable to even give a fair estimate.

12. I can recall the instance of a Polish prisoner in the Camp by the name of Gavrilovich, who claimed to be a specialist in the field of spotted fever but was proved to be a swindler, was mistreated by Dr. Hoven and died immediately. I was not in the office at the time of this incident, but as I returned to the office shortly after the incident, I saw this prisoner being carried out. I know in 1942 the case of two Polish nationals who were taken to Block 46 where Dr. Ding and Dr. Hoven administered phenol injections from which they died immediately. One of these Polish nationals was a man named Nowicki. Both inmates were supposed to have been leaders of the Polish inmates in the camp.

The above affidavit in the English Language, consisting of five (5) pages, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ FERDINAND ROOMHILD

Before me, Fred Rodell, -432506, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Ferdinand Roomhild, a man known, who in my presence signed the foregoing affidavit written in the English language consisting of five (5) pages and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief., On the 14th day of October 1946.,

/s/ FRED RODELL

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File No. 407

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-115
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR W. R. CRIMES

Copy

Stuttgart, 19 July 1940

Church of Wuerttemberg

The Bishop of Wuerttemberg.

TO

Dr. Frick, Reichminister of the Interior.

Berlin NW
Koenigsplatz 6

Esteemed Minister.

For some months now, upon instruction of the Cabinet Council for National Defense, insane, feeble-minded or epileptic patients of State or private asylums are being transferred to another institution. Relatives are informed of transfers only subsequently, even if they themselves bore the expenses of institutional care. Usually, a few months later, they are notified that the patient concerned had succumbed to an illness and that on the grounds of preventing epidemics, cremation had been necessary. According to superficial estimates, there must be several hundreds (3110) of these patients already from Wuerttemberg alone, among them disabled veterans of the world war, who, in this manner, have lost their lives.

Induced by many inquiries from country and city and by diverse circles, I consider it my duty to call the Government's attention to the fact that this affair has created a great stir in our little country. First of all, because one of the institutions concerned, the Castle Grafeneck, into which patients had been transferred and where a crematory and a registrar's office had been established, is located in Wuerttemberg. Grafeneck is institutional property of the "Innere Mission", a foundation of samaritans, which in many places and for many years accepts and takes care of the physically and mentally ill. Upon instructions of the Ministry of the Interior of Wuerttemberg, this institution was, at the outbreak of the war, transferred to the monastery Reute in Upper-Swabia. Grafeneck was set aside for receiving patients gathered from all other institutions. The castle is located on an eminence of the Swabian Alb in a sparsely populated wooded territory, but the people from this vicinity are just the more interested in what takes place there. The sick-transporters that are unloaded on the small railway-station at Harbach a.L., the busses with their opaque windows which bring the patients from distant railway-stations or directly from other institutions; the smoke emanating from the crematory which is

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visible even from greater distances -- all this is disturbing the people so much the more, because no one has access to the castle.

The other reason why such things are taken especially serious in Wuertemberg is the fact that symptoms of degeneration are not infrequent in our little country even in families of high mental and moral standing. This is to some extent a consequence of intermarriage among relatives, as a result of the long seclusion of the country. Thus, through these extermination measures against institutional patients a great many families even of the intelligentsia are affected. The very manner of the procedure is sharply criticized in these circles and special comment is made on the falsity of the statements given in this connection. Everyone is convinced of the fact that the officially stated causes of death are arbitrarily chosen. When finally, in the official death notice, regrets are expressed that in spite of all efforts it was impossible to save the patient's life, this is considered as mockery. Above all, however, the mysteriousness leads one to believe that something conflicting with justice and morals is going on and thus cannot be openly backed and supported by the Government like other necessary and strict war-measures of the State. In the numerous verbal and written assertions received by us, this point is emphasized over and over again, even by the common people. It appears also that very little discrimination was used in the selection of patients for extermination at least in the beginning. Selection was not limited to imbeciles but rather, especially among epileptics, those able to work were also chosen.

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But most important it seems to me that the Government of the Reich should appraise the fundamental objections, raised by our people against these tactics out of humane and religious considerations and not interpret the existing discontent as disrespect for national and political necessities.

I therefore beg to be permitted to take up in detail the problem of destroying life. I myself officiated - on the side - formerly as a minister in a state hospital and asylum and am therefore not unfamiliar with the conditions and problems involved. Naturally to everybody surrounded by such pitiable people the thought will always occur: Would it not be better to put an end to such an existence? It is useless in itself and is a heavy burden for the relatives. When the results of the blockade in the world war took effect and many patients died of tuberculosis and other diseases encouraged by deficient nutrition - the number of burials to be conducted by me was about twenty but rose in 1917 to 50 - it was accepted by everybody as a natural consequence of the war and as act of Providence. In many cases one could be thankful that the end had come. But it is something entirely different to take measures bringing about the end through human interference. Many patients are much more aware of their existence and their condition than a normal person would assume. Often when one would think they had not understood or heard certain words, addressed to them, it subsequently becomes apparent, that they nevertheless had heard and understood, but simply had been unable to react as a sane person would have reacted. Many sense very keenly whether they are treated roughly or kindly by the doctor or the nurse. Just imagine the thoughts and feelings of a sick person, who from various indications has reached the conclusion that something is going to happen to him a person against whom even force is used, to have him included in the transport and it will bring the conviction that such a thing cannot be done because it means interference with God's will and is violating human dignity.

The decision as to when the life of a suffering human being should be ended, is up to the Almighty God according to whose unfathomable ways one time a completely healthy and valuable person is stricken prematurely while at another time one unfit for life is pining away for decades. I can well understand that many persons in view of these and other facts, not explainable by reasoning, repudiate their faith in God and in its stead accept a blind fate; but I cannot understand how those who expressly reject atheism, those who have chosen and introduced the designation of "Believers in God" (Gottgläubige) for those, standing outside of Christianity, can approve of and show such disregard for the divine sovereign prerogatives as has been

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CONTINUED

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expressed in the action against the patients in the asylums. Only just now the Fuehrer has asked us to pray for the fighting troops and to give humble thanks for the glorious victory over France. May we not also commit to this God the life of our suffering fellow nationals? And is it not His will that we take care of them while He permits them to live? That brings me to the second point of these discussed measures I spoke of, giving offense to our people. The pre-Christian ancients already established the principle: Res sacra miser, a holy thing is the miserable. In view of the One of Whom it is said: He bore our sickness and took upon Himself our afflictions, Christianity at all times has considered it a duty to befriend the sick and the afflicted. In contrast to the brutality of primitive paganism man was treated as man and not as an animal. In Christian institutions of charity those mentally ill were also given the advantages of the progress in therapeutics. Essential progress has particularly been made by specialists in institutions of the "Innere Mission" as well as by those in state hospitals. I often have admired the conscientiousness and patience of the psychiatrists in institutions, who consider every patient as something precious entrusted to them in spite of the fact that in comparison with other physicians they have a much lower percentage of cures. How hard it must be for these people - quite contrary to the tradition of their profession - to acquiesce to and to defend measures, leading to just the reverse of the humanitarian attitude, that besides the scientific

(Translator's note: End of sentence missing)

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But perhaps one might reply: one hundred thousand physically and mentally incapacitated persons are too big an economic and financial burden for the German people who at present are engaged in such enormous tasks. Their families must bring this sacrifice for them, just as the families of those killed in action have sacrificed still much more. To this is to be said that when a nation is engaged in a fight for its existence and no one is thought too good to risk his life, then we must accept it as God's will and command. But to kill the weak and the defenseless, not because they constitute a danger for us but simply because we are tired of feeding and caring for them - that is a violation of God's command. Do we not praise our soldiers if - after having done their duty in resisting the armed forces - they, first of all, mercifully take care of the women, the children, the wounded and the sick for, not thinking of the burden they impose upon themselves and upon their people? Might they not just as well give heed to this thought: we have no reason to treat with indulgence an enemy nation that has inflicted so much harm on us as have the French? But these thoughts would have been worthy of a Clemenceau and not of a German.

To be sure it causes great anguish to parents if one of their children is mentally afflicted; but as long as this child is kept by the grace of God, they will devote all their love to it. A contrary behavior on their part, which naturally is also found at times, is condemned public sentiment. Why? Because our people are guided in all these questions by Christian thinking. And since the party expressly is based on positive Christianity and positive Christianity is interpreted by it explicitly and above all to mean the ethical attitude of the Christian and especially the love for their fellow men, therefore by rights it could not sanction these measures to destroy life. We therefore understand quite well that certain factions of the party, whose voice is heard mainly in the "Schwarze Korps" (SS), intend to suppress not only the Christianity of the church but every type of Christianity as well, because they see in it an obstacle to the carrying out of such measures. They again confirm hereby the old experience made already many times: Renunciation of the substance of the Christian faith also brings about the renunciation of Christian ethics. But, let that be as it may - the Fuehrer and the party have hitherto stood firm on the tenets of positive Christianity, considering mercy for suffering fellow-citizen and a human treatment of them a foregone conclusion. If however such a weighty question as the welfare of a hundred thousand suffering fellow-citizens needing care, is to be considered only from the viewpoint of a momentary advantage and a decision will be made favoring the brutal extermination of these fellow nationals, then this means the end of a fateful development and the dismissal once and for all of Christianity as a vital force determining the individual and collective life of the German people.

But thereby Paragraph 24 of the party program also loses its meaning. The assertion that only confessional Christianity, but not Christianity in-itself will be opposed, is of no avail here, for all creeds agree that the individual as well as the nation must carry the burden imposed upon them by the presence of human beings needing care and that they may not themselves of this obligation by killing them. I can only shudder when I contemplate that, as this thing was begun, so it will continue. Any advantages derived from these measures will in the long run be offset by the damage they will cause.

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If youth notices that human life is no longer held sacred by the state, what will be the consequences drawn by them for private life? Could not any brutal crime be excused on the grounds that the killing of another person was of advantage to the perpetrator? There is no stopping on this downgrade path. God cannot be trifled with. He may let it come to pass that things which may have seemed a gain to us will be turned into a curse. Either the National-Socialist state acknowledges the limits set for it by providence or it encourages a moral decay which should lead also to the decline of the state.

That this protest will arouse a feeling of embarrassment I can well imagine, Herr Minister. I dare not express the hope that my voice will be heard. If in spite of this, I have made these presentations I have done so first of all, because relatives of the fellow-citizens concerned expect such a step from the leader of a church. However I was also moved by the thought that this step may lead to a serious re-consideration of all problems involved and that it may bring about the mending of our ways.

Dixi et salvavi animam meam.

Heil Hitler

(signed) Krum

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, E.M. Redelstein, X 046 289, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-115.

14 January 1947

E.M. Redelstein
X 046 289

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 5

Book 16

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO I
CASE NO I

Prosecution Document Book No 16
English

EUTHANASIA



EUTHANASIA

DOC, NO 16

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A F F I D A V I T

I, Waldemar Nowak, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Freiburg in Breisgau on the 10th of February 1903. I attended high school but did not complete my education until many years later. Between the years 1919 and 1933 I visited Denmark, Sweden, United States, and France. In 1933 I returned to Freiburg and completed my high school course and then attended the Universities of Freiburg and Munich. In 1939 I concluded my medical studies and joined the Waffen SS as a physician. The last rank I held in the Waffen SS was Hauptsturmfuehrer (Captain). In 1944 I had joined the Allgemeine SS.

2. In October 1939 I was assigned as an assistant medical officer in the SS hospital in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp and held that position until 1941 when I was appointed the medical officer in charge of the SS troops stationed in the Camp. At the end of 1941 I was transferred to the Camp Hospital and became the Assistant Medical Officer therein. This Hospital was for the inmates of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In July 1942 I was elevated to the position of Chief Physician and thereby had the full responsibility for the inmate patients in the hospital. I held this position until September 1943 when I was arrested by the SS Police Court of Kassel and remained under arrest until 15th of March 1945.

3. Due to my various positions in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp during this period of nearly four years I became acquainted with all phases of the medical activities therein and am hereby able to make the following statement:

SPOTTED FEVER AND VIRUS EXPERIMENTS

4. In the latter part of 1941 an experimental station was established in the Buchenwald concentration camp in order to determine the effectiveness of various spotted fever vaccines. This department was called the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station" (Fleckfieber Versuchsstation-Abt. fuer Fleckfieber und Virus Forschung) and was under the direct supervision of Dr. Ding, alias Schuler. This experimental station was set up in block 40 of the camp. The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, under the command of Dr. Joachim Murgowsky, received all the reports of these activities and Dr. Ding took orders from Murgowsky. In the early days, that is, between 1941 and the summer of 1943, Dr. Ding had many meetings in Berlin with Dr. Karl Gensken concerning his work at Buchenwald in connection with the spotted fever experiments. Dr. Ding told me that Dr. Gensken had a special interest in these matters and that he sent him reports at various times. Dr. Ding also said that Dr. Karl Gensken was one of his superiors. From my association with Dr. Ding I understood that the chain of command in the supervision of the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station" was as follows: Reichsarzt SS Grawitz, Gensken, Murgowsky, and Ding.

5. I can recollect that Dr. Gensken gave orders to Dr. Ding in January 1943 to enlarge the experimental station. At this time block 50 was cleaned out and made into a station for the production of the various vaccines to be used in the experiments at block 40. From this time on the experimental station was known as "Department for Spotted Fever and Virus Research of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS" (Hygiene Institut der Waffen SS-Abteilung fuer Fleckfieber und Virus Forschung). Then in the summer of 1943 Dr. Gensken

turned all his duties over to Dr. Mrugowsky and from that time on Gonsken no longer actively participated in these matters. I can recall meeting Dr. Mrugowsky, in the home of Dr. Ding, on one of his visits to Buchenwald.

6. In as much as I was constantly associated with Dr. Ding at Buchenwald we became very friendly. I frequently discussed matters with Ding and visited his experimental station from time to time. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ding had to go to Berlin for discussions with Dr. Mrugowsky and others, nearly 3 days out of every two weeks, and on such occasions I was in charge of the Spotted Fever Institute. However, when Ding went to Berlin the experiments were discontinued until he returned.

7. The experiments at Block 46 in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp were conducted as follows: One group of victims were first vaccinated with the spotted fever vaccine and then infected with the spotted fever virus. In order to contrast the effectiveness of the vaccine another group of inmates were merely infected with the spotted fever virus without any previous vaccination. Between the Autumn of 1942 and the Summer of 1943 about 500 inmates of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp were used in these experiments. During my time about 10% of the total number of the inmates used died as a result. I heard that a larger number of the victims died after my time, that is about 20%.

8. The selection of inmates to be used for the purposes of medical experiments in Block 46 by the "Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research" was as follows: Whenever Dr. DING needed human beings for his work a request was made to the office of the Camp Commandant and referred

to me for action. Usually a man named SCHÖBER, an SS Hauptsturmführer, notified me to select the necessary number of prisoners for these purposes. In accordance with this request I selected various inmates, at random, from the roster of the camp. They were placed on a list over my signature and returned to SCHÖBER, who often removed certain names from the list for political reasons. In the event that particular prisoners were removed from the list I was requested to select substitutes in order to provide Dr. Ding with the desired number of victims. After I returned the completed list to Schöber it was given to Dr. Ding for approval. He made a final check to ascertain, from a medical point of view, the physical condition of the selected inmates and to determine whether or not they met with his requirements.

TRANSFER OF INMATES TO THE BERGSGRADE

EUTHANASIE STATION FOR EXTERMINATION

9. I became aware in 1941 that the so-called "Euthanasie" program for the extermination of the mentally and physically deficient was being carried out in Germany. At that time the Camp Commander, Koch, called all the important SS officials of the camp together and informed them that he had received a secret order from Himmler to the effect that all mentally and physically deficient inmates of the camp should be killed. The Camp Commander stated that Higher Authorities from Berlin ordered that all the Jewish inmates of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp should be included in this extermination program. In accordance with these orders 300 to 400 Jewish prisoners of different nationalities were sent to the "Euthanasie Station" at Sonnenburg for extermination. A few days later I

received a list of the names of those Jews who were exterminated at Bernburg from the Camp Commander and was ordered to issue falsified statements of death. I obeyed this order. This particular action was executed under the code name "14 f 13" I visited Bernburg on one occasion to arrange for the cremation of two inmates who died in the Wernigerode Branch (Aussenkommando Wernigerode) of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

THE KILLING OF INMATES BY PHENOL AND OTHER MEANS

10. In the Camp we had a great many prisoners who were jealous of the positions held by a certain few of the inmates, that is, some of the political prisoners held key-positions and were able to get better living conditions than the average. Hence, many of the prisoners envied these positions and made every effort to discredit the men who held the key-positions. Such traitors actions became known thru the "grapevine" to the men in the key-positions and then such traitors were immediately killed. In each case I was later notified in order to make out the death statements of the prisoners killed. These statements did not indicate the actual cause of death, but were made out to indicate that the prisoner died of natural causes.

11. In some instances I supervised the killing of these unworthy inmates by injections of phenol at the request of the inmates. These killings took place in the camp hospital and I was assisted by several inmates. On one occasion Dr. Ding came to the hospital to witness such killings with phenol and said that I was not doing it correctly, therefore he performed some of the injections himself. At that time

Three inmates were killed with phenol injections and they died within a minute.

12. The total number of traitors killed was about 150, of whom 60 were killed by phenol injections, either by myself or under my supervision in the camp hospital, and the rest were killed by v-arious means, such as beatings, by the inmates.

The above affidavit written in the English language, consisting of five (5) pages, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

Dr. WALDEMAR HOVEN.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

Before me, IWAN DEVRIES, A 442538, U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Waldemar HOVEN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing affidavit written in the English language consisting of five (5) pages and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. On the 24th day of October, 1946.

IWAN DEVRIES.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-158
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

Concentration Camp
Gross Rosen
-Kommandantur-
Office

Date 18.3.42

Deptm. I

Street

to the Asylum
c/o Mr. Gedanschweig

Bernburg

return immediately open to the sender

RECEIPT

Journal No.	from	pieces
Secret letter	18.3.42	2

mailed 18.3.42

157

received 19.3.42

-stamp:
Asylum
Bernburg

Hirche
(signature of the
person which received
the VS mail)

possible further remarks
on the reverse side

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-158
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

Sanatorium (Heil-u.Pflege-
anstalt.)
B e r n b u r g

Bernburg, 19 March 1942
Box 266
Consultation only by
appointment

File sign: B.e.vH.
..(always to be referred to)

To
Camp Commandant
Concentration Camp
Gr.- Rosen

(stamp)
Concentration Camp Gross-
Rosen
Administration
Received: 23 March 1942
Initials illegible

Registered

Subject: Transport of 19 March 1942

Enclosed you will find a list of the camp inmates who
arrived here on 19 March 1942 from your concentration camp.

Heil Hitler!
Signed: Kirche

1 Enclosure

153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-158
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

List of the camp inmates transferred on
 19 March 1942 from the Gross-Rosen
 concentration camp to Bernburg.

139/KI. 19-3-1942

Bernburg(Gr.-Rosen)

sign: Steinhardt
 sign: Poetzing
 Dr. Steinmeyer
 sign: Poetzing
 sign: Hirche

26746	10423	BIER, Rudolf	Köln	1942
			2.11.1901	div. 19.3.
26747	10424	BECKERS, Herm.	Hamburg	
			18.9.1923	single 19.3.
26748	10444	BAJGELMANN,	Czenstochau	
		Isak	4.8.1909	single 19.3.
26749	10412	COHEN, Arthur	Dellwig/Westf.	
		Isr.	15.8.1908	single 19.3.
26750	10468	ECKHAUS, Herm.	Berlin C 2,	
			1.12.1922	single 19.3.
26751	10395	EDEL, Gerh. Isr.	Hakel,	
			30.5.1914	single 19.3.
26752	10440	EISNER, Otto	Bochtitz	
			26.4.1910	div. 19.3.
26753	10439	FLEISCHNER, Rich.	Kolin/Elbe	
			20.12.1902	mar. 19.3.
26754	10438	FRIED, Hans, Isr.	Budweis	
			8.3.1919	single 19.3.
26755	10450	HAASE, Siegfried,	Schoenlanke	
			3.8.1920	single 19.3.
26756	10436	HAUSER, Max	Kastel	
			15.12.1908	single 19.3.
26757	10394	HECHT, Jacob, Isr.	Hamburg -	
			Altona	
			18.10.1896	single 19.3.
26758	10410	LUBNICKI, Jacob	Wuppertal/Elberf.	
			28.6.1918	single 19.3.
26759	10409	MARKUSO, Esriel	Warschau	
			14.3.1897	wid. 19.3.
26760	10470	HACHMANN, Erich	Ulm/D.	
			6.10.1907	mar. 19.3.
26761	10406	POLLAK, Heinr.	Lemberg	
			30.9.1904	mar. 19.3.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-154
CONTINUED

	139/Kl.		19.3.42.	Bernburg (Gr. Rosen)
26762	10517	PUFE, Otto	Osternburg 16.3.1917	1942 single 19.3.
26763	10421	ROSENBAUM, Otto	Muehlheim/Ruhr 2.6.1894	mar. 19.3.
26764	10486	ROBALEWSKI, Leo	Kl. Turbau 15.12.1915	single 19.3.
26765	10595	ROSE, Reinhold	Cochelna 4.5.1907	single 19.3.
26766	10579	REKEL, Josef	Tarnow 10.1.1909	single 19.3.
26767	10405	RAUBICEK, Karl	Horovice/Boehmen 16.6.1906	single 19.3.
26768	10577	RWASKI, Wladislaus	Kszywostock 19.6.1919	single 19.3.
26769	10509	ROST, Hans Willi	Apolda/Weimar 15.7.1920	single 19.3.
26770	10606	SCHÜSSMAN, Wilh.	Wittenberge 23.8.1892	wid. 19.3.
26771	10576	SKRATAK, Viktor	Stanow 5.3.1909	mar. 19.3.
26772	10575	SMIGIELSKI, Stanislaus	Colonog 25.10.1918	single 19.3.
26773	10425	SOMMER, Arthur Isr.	Frankfurt/M. 4.12.1900	single 19.3.
26774	10578	SIKORSKI, Stanis- law	Lublin 27.1.1923	single 19.3.
26775	10488	SOMMER, Wenzel	Litzmannstadt 7.8.1907	mar. 19.3.
26776	10404	SEITMANN, Simon	Warschau 17.12.1896	wid. 19.3.
26777	10594	SARBACH, Heinz	Erfurt 28.4.1921	single 19.3.
26778	10483	SCHROFF, Karl	Reilingen/Baden 11.6.1910	single 19.3.
26779	10484	SCHILLING, Aug.	Rake/Wohlau 9.3.1896	single 19.3.
26780	10516	SCHÜLER, Manfred Richard	Sonneberg/Thuer. 17.9.21	single 19.3.
26781	10487	SCHMIDT, Johann	Nuernberg 8.4.1900	div. 19.3.
26782	10426	SCHINDLER, Ernst Isr.	Sandhofen/Mannh. 7.6.1906	single 19.3.
26783	10427	SPIRA, Alfred	Wien, 20.11.1908	single 19.3.

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			139/K1.	19.3.42	Bernburg (Gr.Rosen)
26784	10454	STERN, Ludik	Rozniatow	1942	
			28.9.1906	mar. 19.3.	
26785	10485	STUKA, Wladimir	Machr.Sternberg		
			8.2.1907	mar. 19.3.	
26786	10453	WEINBERGER, Erich	Wien		
		Ier.	16.6.1916	single 19.3.	
26787	10452	WEISZ, Ignaz	Munkatsch/Ungarn		
			30.5.1914	single 19.3.	
26788	10503	WALDEK, Theophil	Hohenelms		
			19.4.1907	single 19.3.	
26789	10512	WILSER, Karl	Pilgram/Prot.		
			10.11.1918	single 19.3.	
26790	10505	WALCZYK, Josef	Bokov		
			24.2.1908	mar. 19.3.	
26791	10441	WUTKOWSKI, Willi	Graudenz		
		Max	15.4.1902	div. 19.3.	
26792	10506	WOSICZKA, Ignac	Kadziak		
			9.7.1910	single 19.3.	
26793	10504	WASOLOSKI, Mariar	Marktredt		
			29.11.1909	single 19.3.	
26794	10507	WASOLOSKI, Josef	Warschau		
			7.1.1912	single 19.3.	
26795	10504	WOLF, Karl	Ged		
			10.5.1903	single 19.3.	
26796	10595	ZBYTNIEWSKI, Zymunt	Ciekarsowice		
			1.1.1906	single 19.3.	
26797	10592	ZBYTNIEWSKI, Zdzislaw	Ciekarsowice		
			2.3.1910	mar. 19.3.	
26798	10502	ZUCHOWSKI, Felike	Lietzendorf/W.		
			2.8.18	mar. 19.3.	
26799	10565	ZIMMERMANN, Willi	Dortmund		
			10.2.1917	single 19.3.	
26800	10521	ZDYPIK, Wladislaus	Borownica		
			25.4.1915	single 19.3.	
26801	10490	ZIELKE, Karl	Putow		
			4.2.1904	mar. 19.3.	
26802	10422	PIRMER, Markus	Kolomea		
			5.1.03	div. 19.3.	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-158
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11.1.1947

I, Jules N. Beaumont, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.-158.

Jules N. Beaumont
X - 046308

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Enclosure to Secret Diary
(Geh. Tgb.) No. 163/41.

Sample!

Questionnaire 1

To be filled out by type-
writer!

No.

Name of institution: Concentration Camp.
Tewelsburg

In . W e t e l s b u r g over Paderborn

First and last name of patient: Aribert. G n u s c h k e .

Maiden name: . . . /

Date of
Birth: 23. Dec. '96. . . Place: W u e n s d o r f . District: T e l t o w .

Last residence: Zossen. District: T e l t o w .

Single, married,
widower or divorced: Single. Relig: Evangelical .

Race ¹⁾ Aryan Nationality: German. (D.R.) . .

Address of next of kin:

Regular visits and by whom (Address):

Guardian or nurse (Name, address)

Bearer of expenditures: Since when in that institu-
tion: 14. May. 1940

Been in other institutions, where and how long

Since when ill Therefrom and when brought in

yes
Twin ---- Insane relatives:

no
Diagnosis:

1) German or related blood (of German blood), Jew, Jewish
half-breed of first or second degree. Negro (half-breed),
Gypsy (half-breed), etc.

(page 1 of original, con'd)

Principal symptoms:

.

Continued to bed? ^{yes} ----- . . . Very restless? ^{yes} -----
_{no} _{no}

In confinement? ^{yes} -----
_{no}

Incurable physical diseases: ^{yes} ----- Stomach cancer. . . .
_{no} _{xx}

War wounds: ^{yes} ----- no
_{no}

With schizophrenia: new case . . final state: .. responsive
With feeble-mindedness: born imbecile idiot . . .
With Epilepsy: psychically changed .. average number of
attacks

With senile infirmities: greatly deranged untidy . . .

Therapy (Insulin, Cardizol, Malaria, Salvarsan, etc)
^{yes}

Lasting results: -----
_{no}

Brought in on basis of Par. 51, Par. 42b of criminal Code,
etc: by

Delinquency: See back of page

Previous criminality: See back of page. . . .

Type of profession: (The most exact description of work
and efficiency, for instance: Agriculture, poor results,
Locksmith: skilled worker. - No indefinite statements,
like housework, but definite ones: Cleaning rooms,
etc. Always indicate whether steadily, frequently,
or occasionally occupied)

.

.

The release to be expected soon:

Remarks

(Page 1 of original, con'd)

Leave this space empty.

(page 13 of original)

Altogether previously punished 25 times, including
longer prison sentences and 3 years of penitentiary
(Burglaries and robbery with assault)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

Enclosure for Secret Diary
No. 153/41

Receiving Teletype
Station
(r. Rosen No. 297

From
ORANIEBURG, ON 12. 12., at 14:50
ORANIEBURG, Nr. 3007, 12. 12. 41, 1447 -"AT-
TO THE CAMP COMMANDANT OF THE
CONCENTRATION CAMP GROSS-ROSEN.

(KLEIN)
IN LETTER TOP SECRET 14 SHALL 7 13 OF 10. DEC.
41 THE SAMPLE OF *) WAS BY MISTAKE NOT ENCLOSED.
ENCLOSURE FOLLOWS TODAY.

*) Questionnaire

SIGNED: L I T B E N S C H E L
SS-OSTERSBUR BANNFUEHRER.

(page 3 of original)

Oranienburg, 10. Dec. 1941

The Reichsfuehrer SS
The Inspector of the Concentration Camps
Pol./AZ.: 14 f 13/Ot./S.
Secret Diary No 269/41

TOP SECRET.

SUBJECT: Doctors' Commission

Reference: Former correspondence of the 12th November 1941
14 f 13/Ot/U.

Enclosure: - 1 -

To the Camp Commandants of the Concentration Camps
Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Auschwitz, Flossen-
burg, Gross-Rosen, Neuengamme, Niederhagen.

As the camp commandants of the concentration camps Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Auschwitz were informed in the correspondence mentioned above, the Doctors' - Commission will visit the abovenamed concentration camps for the selection of prisoners in the near future.

The first half of January 1942 is designated for this examination for the concentration camps Flossen-
burg, Gross-Rosen, Neuengamme, Niederhagen.

Since the available doctors have a very heavy responsibility, the examinations in the concentration camps must be shortened as much as possible.

In the enclosure a sample of the questionnaire will be sent as a copy for the preparatory work. These forms are to be mimeographed and to be filled out. The answering of single questions are taken up in this sample which are underlined in red and only these questions have to be answered. Relative to these single questions, the following explanation is given:

The question "physically incurable ailment" is not only to be answered with yes or no if possible, but to be answered with a short summary of the diagnosis.

(page 4 of original)

In addition, also the question of war injuries is to be determined because this guarantees a decided alleviation in the examination work of the Doctors'-Commission. If the space under the question of "delinquency" and "previous convictions" is not sufficient, the answer is to be put on the back side of the questionnaire as is designated in the sample. Individual punishments are not to be enumerated only those regarding main convictions are to be briefly summarized, the single delinquencies are only to be briefly mentioned. Those prisoners who come into question for examination are evident from the designated questions in the questionnaire.

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(page 4 of original cont'd)

All documents and hospital reports on hand are to be placed at the disposal of the Commission upon request for examination.

The adjutants of the concentration camps Flossenbury, Gross-Rosen, and Neuengamme will be verbally ordered here in affair at a given time.

Following the completion of the examination the inspector of the concentration camp is to make a report in which the number of the prisoners who were directed for the special treatment 14 P 13 are to be mentioned. The exact time of the arrival of the Doctors'-Commission will be announced in due time.

* T (handwriting):

/s/ Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer
(Lt.Col).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

19 November 1945

I, William G. HEITZER, 2nd Lt. Pa. O-1185952, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of document 1151 - PS

William G. HEITZER
2nd Lt. PA
O-1185952

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original)

Transportation of Jews from the
concentration camp Gross-Bornsdorf

on _____ 1941

Jews in protective custody:

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
825	Boehmer	Johann	13 2. 13
826	Cohen	Arthur	15 8. 08
827	Denker	Walter	21 5. 08
830	Diener	Josef	27 8. 18
831	Eisner	Otto	26 4. 10
832	Fleischner	Richard	20 12. 02
833	Fried	Hans	8 7. 19
837	Getreuer	Ludwig	1 10. 07
838	Haas	Ernst	31 10. 21
840	Hauser	Max	16 12. 08
841	Hoffmann	Wolfgang	23 5. 12
842	Hollaender	Abraham	18 11. 05
843	Jockels	Willi Alex.	8 7. 01
844	Koerner	Fritz	22 4. 09
847	Ledermann	Froin	1 5. 19
850	Landelmann	Abram	27 2. 13
852	Ochshorn	Isaak-Jtzig	19 2. 01
853	Ranis	Ludwig	16 6. 96
854	Salz	Isaak	15 2. 07
855	Spira	Alfred	20 11. 08
856	Schindler	Krust	7 6. 06
857	Schneider	Emil	25 3. 00
859	Schuller	Kurt	6 6. 14
860	Stern	Zadik	28 9. 08
861	Strebinger	Herbert	15 6. 12
863	Weinberger	Erich	16 6. 16
864	Weiss	Jgnaz	30 8. 14
1055	Biron	Max	10 2. 23
1058	Hause	Siegfried	3 8. 20
1059	Konlhagen	Erich	7 2. 08
1060	Latsch	Josef	31 12. 12
1061	Szyl	Herse	2 1. 24
1062	Stein	Alfred	3 6. 21
1126	Busse	Adolf	3 9. 06
1127	Bild	Benjamin	3 8. 12
1128	Bajgelmann	Isaak	4 8. 09
1129	Bienenfeld	Berthold	27 1. 98

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-P8
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, con'd)

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
1130	Bienenfeld	Jgnatz	3. 3. 00
1131	Brudner	Meer	3. 9. 09
1132	Eckhaus	Hermann	1. 12.22
1135	Fleischer	Jakob	9. 12.10
1136	Fleischer	Leo	2. 12.19
1137	Friedland	Wolfgang	5. 5. 18
1138	Geistlich	Kurt	24. 6. 14
1143	Goldstein	Haver	30. 11.05
1144	Gutmann	Otto	22. 8. 19
1145	Halbreich	Siegfried	16. 12.09
1146	Hammer	Josef	16. 12.07
1147	Heidenstein	Juda	14. 3. 17
1148	Hermann	Victor	14. 10.11
1150	Hybs	Otto	6. 12.14

(page 6 of original)

Jews in protective custody

1152	Jasjon	Juklew	1. 9. 06
1153	Klarmann	Simon	10. 4. 00
1154	Klausner	Josef	8. 12.12
1155	Klein	Alfred	26. 12.06
1157	Koning	Jsak	3. 5. 05
1160	Lilienfeld	Max	25. 10.96
1161	Lubnicki	Jakob	28. 6. 18
1162	Lub-szycki	Rosa	6. 4. 13
1163	Manela	Hyllel	29. 3. 16
1164	Markuze	Ezriel	14. 3. 97
1165	Matustick	Abraham	20. 2. 15
1166	Wachmann	Erich	6. 10.07
1167	Waugsbauer	Denny	28. 11.92
1168	Nitke	Erich	24. 7. 92
1169	Polak	Aron	28. 6. 04
1170	Poliwoda	Szyja	14. 5. 14
1171	Polak	Heinrich	30. 9. 04
1173	Rabinowitsch	Bernhard	21. 11.92
1175	Rosenberg	Herwarth	25. 9. 08
1177	Rotter	Fritz	8. 11.01
1178	Rotter	Josef	11. 2. 98
1179	Roubicek	Karl	16. 6. 06
1181	Seitmann	Simon	17. 12.96
1182	Siebzehner	Gustav	8. 5. 09
1183	Silberstein	Markus	20. 9. 04
1185	Sowkowski	Hercz	8. 12.98
1187	Schlomowicz	Jgnatz	17. 12.18
1188	Taksel	Abraham	14. 9. 69

(page 6 of original, con'd)

Number:	Name:	Surname:	Date of birth:
1191	Wachtel	Samuel	13. 5. 13
1192	Wajemann	Kaufmann	21. 5. 11
1195	Weiss	Saloman	14. 3. 05
1196	Wikinski	Moschek	14. 5. 99
1197	Wolf	Alfred	25. 10. 14
1198	Zalzmann	Moszek	7. 3. 04
1199	Zamberg	Josef	12. 12. 03
1341	Brattbart	Mozek	15. 9. 07
1345	Kuenz	David	18. 8. 04
1464	Sturm	Hurry	28. 6. 14
1465	Zloczewski	Gerson	25. 12. 09

Jewish who were habitual criminals

939	Edel	Gerhard	30. 5. 14
1065	Goldberg	Alfred	11. 2. 11
1066	Soandau	Werner	28. 10. 98
1068	Zyl van der	Peter	27. 4. 05
1216	Hecht	Jakob	18. 10. 96
1217	Leppel	Erich	12. 4. 07
1218	Salomon	Heinz	21. 2. 12
1219	Sommer	Arthur	4. 12. 00

(page 7 of original)

Jewish who were shipkers

869	Lewy	Adolf	24. 1. 96
1201	Beckers	Hermann	18. 9. 23
1202	Bier	Rudolf	2. 11. 01
1203	Birnberg	Markus	3. 10. 03
1205	Jakobsohn	Manfred	6. 12. 11
1207	Loewenberg	Kurt	27. 7. 23
1208	Rosenbaum	Otto	2. 6. 94
1209	Rosenberg	Alfons	6. 6. 07
1210	Strauss	Bernhard	20. 5. 10
1212	Wilzig	Herbert	4. 11. 01

Jewish who defiled the race

866	Gross	Kurt	15. 6. 05
868	Rosenheim	Walter	2. 1. 02
944	Bloch	Wilhelm	1. 3. 05
945	Casparius	Paul	6. 8. 10
946	Oehn	Friedrich	4. 1. 15
947	Dzubas	Martin	18. 3. 00
948	Elkan	Willi	4. 8. 15
957	Loewenthal	Ernst	20. 5. 03

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 7 of original, con'd)

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
959	Peiser	Walter	15. 7. 99
967	Trawniczek	Otto	22. 12. 17
1063	Antscherl	Otto	26. 9. 06
1064	Mandel	Leopold	6. 9. 04

1151-2-PS (page 8 of original)

Ward selection in the concentration camp Gross-Rosen
=====

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
---------	-------	------------	----------------

Prisoners in protective custody.

10	Buelow	Rudi	30. 8. 20
27	Gierhen	Willi	28. 8. 09
40	Kragl	Willibald	20. 4. 20
1103	Laer van	Franz	5. 10. 19
55	Hatuschek	Theo	15. 6. 06
1355	Pilgrim	Adolf	23. 10. 03
1361	Sommer	Wenzel	7. 8. 07
1364	Schilling	August	9. 3. 96
67	Schroff	Karl	11. 6. 10
1365	Schindler	Johann	8. 4. 06
1108	Toderowicz	Milorad	7. 3. 14
1380	Tutkowski	Willi	16. 4. 02
1381	Zielke	Karl	4. 2. 04

Habitual criminals

882	Bede	Anton	4. 11. 81
1322	Enge	Willi	17. 9. 07
784	Geissler	Herbert	26. 11. 05
888	Groh	Georg	27. 5. 95
500	Happerschoss	Walter	22. 3. 09
497	Horvarth	Georg	24. 12. 05
533	Koschemiak	Georg	11. 2. 06
655	Kula	Helmut	18. 6. 16
795	Kuhlmann	Johann	6. 10. 06
1124	Niessler	Rudolf	5. 3. 98
1440	Noack	Walter	3. 10. 29
1446	Preuss	Fritz	29. 6. 08

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151- PS
CONTINUED

(page 8 of original, con'd)

Habitual criminals, con'd

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
622	Warstatt	Gerhard	9. 1. 14
1461	Willor	Georg	15. 7. 07

Poles in protective custody

133	Chrust	Michael	27. 8. 12
934	Cichon	Josef	25. 3. 10
157	Fieldorf	Johann	2. 5. 93
991	Jaskulawski	Taddaeus	1. 2. 15
176	Jankowski	Stanislaus	10. 10. 93
1275	Janik	Hygin	11. 1. 06
1277	Jonczyk	Marian	27. 11. 03
192	Kozlowski	Anton	6. 10. 08
1284	Kowalczyk	Georg	22. 11. 13
237	Lubanski	Stanislaus	20. 9. 14
1291	Malczak	Josef	25. 5. 15
1293	Macinkowski	Jan	16. 12. 16
249	Michalik	Nikodemus	20. 5. 05

(page 9 of original)

Poles in protective custody, con'd

1290	Maj	Dyonisius	8. 4. 90
264	Nowicki	Bruno	24. 11. 07
1386	Niedospial	Stanislaus	29. 1. 03
1339	Olczyk	Jan	16. 8. 03
277	Petyk	Vaclav	28. 8. 91
1393	Przybylski	Leo	14. 2. 21
730	Simcik	Johann	19. 2. 00
1399	Samela	Adam	7. 4. 17
1403	Srana	Stefan	17. 12. 95
1479	Urbanik	Stanislaw	11. 4. 03
348	Vasiak	Peter	16. 2. 21
1419	Wullert	Josef	12. 3. 09
1425	Zdybik	Wladislaus.	26. 4. 15

S. A. W.

1079	Huna	Josef	27. 5. 17
1081	Kraft	Fritz	3. 11. 14
1085	Lohmann	Alfons	17. 1. 16
1090	Pufe	Otto	16. 3. 17
1092	Schueler	Kanfred	17. 9. 21

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 9 of original, con'd)

Number: Name: Firstname: Date of birth:

Czechs

90	Koran	Karl	29. 10. 09
980	Lasota	Eugen	23. 3. 14
100	Schaffer	Leonhard	25. 9. 19
102	Vana	Wenzel	28. 9. 07
103	Welsch	Karl	10. 11. 18

Shirkers

924	Grunert	Willi	5. 7. 00
376	Gau	Erich	8. 11. 97
399	Mummert	Kurt	10. 6. 03
931	Rost	Hans	15. 7. 20
412	Schneider	Arthur	22. 3. 90
418	Stiefenmann	Otto	1. 8. 98
100;	Unger	Kurt	20. 6. 16

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 10 of original)

Block selection of the concentration camp Gross-Rosen

Number:	Name:	First name:	Date of birth:
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Prisoners in protective custody.

1227	Borngraeber	Erich	26.6.02.
12	Dappert	Werner	2.5.14.
872	Erksmeier	Walter	10.6.14.
1231	Ehl	Johann	28.9.99.
17	Endriks	Adolf	1.10.01.
974	Feller	Bruno	10.1.89.
1243	Kartaus	Francois	5.3.93.
733	Künstler	Kasimir	4.3.03.
46	Klinkenberg	Willy	23.3.09.
45	Klinger	Paul	30.3.20.
877 R	Reischmann	Xaver	21.2.05.
1366	Schlagwein	Josef	9.2.18.
1378	Windhofer	Erich	21.3.08.
881	Zimmermann	Willi	10.2.17.
1358	Przybiski	Bronislaw	22.8.04.

Habitual criminals.

1312	Arndt	Otto	26.6.04.
644	Böttcher	Georg	21.3.03.
883	Bura	Vincenz	1.12.99.
1317	Boese	Arthur	15.9.14.
781	Braunmueller	Wilhelm	7.14.16.
444	Braddasch	Cesar	15.7.93.
1319	Dietrich	Conrad	17.3.06.
1016	Dionel	Walter	5.1.09.
461	Drews	Fritz	1.4.97.
460	Dziggel	Paul	19.5.00.
464	Eichmann	Alwin	14.11.03.
892	Hückstedt	Alfred	11.10.05.
786	Hünel	Edmund	6.12.99.
1027	Jordan	Werner	2.8.06.
897	Kling	Wilhelm	15.9.02.
514	Kwoka	Stefan	5.9.06.
1122	Kretschmer	Friedrich	11.7.94.
517	Kusche	Max	7.12.00.
653	Kapuste	Alfred	18.5.96.
812	Lehmann	Walter	25.1.00.
553	Müller	Johann	10.8.03.
557	Mix	Bruno	20.4.91.
1447	Przynitza	Johann	29.11.86.
1038	Peter	Hermann	9.11.97.
909	Richter	Hermann	1.9.92.
1451	Roderburg	Wilhelm	24.7.12.
915	Schönemann	Wilhelm	22.8.92.
1455	Schmuck	Wilhelm	19.7.15.
1045	Schmidt	Emil	29.3.97.
1048	Schulz	Johann	5.12.13.
640	Wolf	Karl	10.5.00.
1340	Wellner	Max	24.5.96.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 11 of original)

Number: Name : First name: Date of birth:

Shirkers

995	Bartosch	Gerhard	11. 9.90.
1117	Breuer	Heinrich	2. 5.03.
371	Ebert	Kurt	30.12.15.
997	Flesch	Friedrich	28. 1.10.
380	Hauer	Walter	23. 4.20.
400	Mund	Erich	16. 7.02.
928	Paulig	Erich	17. 8.11.
402	Prison	Paul	29. 4.12.
1430	Ross	Reinhold	3. 4.07.
430	Sarbach	Heinz	28. 4.21.
1436	Zbytniewski	Siegmund	4.1. 05.
1437	Zbytniewski	Zdislaw	2.3.10.
378	Goralski	Antoni	1.5.98.

Poles in Protective Custody

1252	Belin	Stanislaw	4.5.06.
138	Cygan	Josef	17.3.21.
135	Ciszek	Miercyslaw	1.6.18.
1258	Chmielewski	Jan	9.10.13.
745	Dziedzic	Wladislaw	12.1.19.
270	Frankowski	Alex	21.11.02.
1269	Grzybowski	Johann	31.5.10.
179	Jakubowski	Taddäus	6.4.98.
1114	Jendrzyjewski	Peter	29.4.07.
505	Jaworski	Stanislaus	18.5.09.
1274	Janik	Czeslaus	13.5.11.
1278	Juszcak	Johann	24.4.09.
210	Kasmierak	Stanislaus	21.11.12.
1475	Kalista	Theodor	6.8.04.
227	Kulascik	Stanislaus	28.2.16.
1296	Mlostek	Frenz	17.2.07.
276	Pela	Roman	15.1.12.
295	Robalewski	Leo	15.12.15.
294	Rekal	Josef	10.1.09.
292	Rawski	Ladislaus	19.6.19.
1394	Rajczik	Stanislaus	16.8.13.
1401	Sikorski	Stanislaus	27.1.23.
310	Skretek	Victor	5.3.09.
1404	Suchanek	Josef	30.10.09.
1407	Szrankowski	Valentin	7.2.14.
1402	Sobera	Andreas	4.5.16.
311	Smigielski	Stanislaus	25.10.18.
1417	Wondolowski	Josef	7.1.12.
1418	Wozniczka	Ignaz	8.7.15.
347	Walozyk	Josef	24.2.08.
760	Wesolowski	Marian	29.11.09.
1483	Walczak	Teofil	19.4.07.
1299	Zuchowski	Felix	2.8.18.
168	Herc	Henrik	3.6.14.
247	Markowski	Zygmunt	26.12.16.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 12 of original)

Number:	Name:	First name:	Date of birth:
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S. A. W.

1069	Bartosch	Karl	24.11.16.
1078	Huhmann	Fritz	12.12.17.
1076	Hollstein	Hermann	16.12.21.

Czechs in Protective Custody

86	Frydrych	Jaroslav	20.6.93.
737	Horalik	Josef	21.8.20.
88	Hridina	Karl	29.3.21.
1349	Krasa	Karl	12.2.14.
1358	Przybicki	Bronislaw	22.8.04.
879	Stuka	Wladimir	8.2.07.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 13 of original)

Concentration camp Gross-Rosen
Camp for protective custody

Gross-Rosen, 16.12.1941

Subject: Selection of inmates.

Ref.: None

Enclosure: - 3 -

To the
Commander's Office / concentration camp Gross-Rosen.

The camp for protective custody forwards ^{the} enclosed a list of inmates eligible for transport.

From the ward	70 inmates were selected
From the blocks	104 inmates were selected
Jews	<u>119 inmates</u>

Total: 293 inmates according to the status on the
15 December 1941.

Since a transport is planned for a later date,
~~the requested number of inmates was exceeded by 43, in order to~~
make room for eventual losses.

The commander of the camp for
protective custody

(Signature) illegible

SS-Untersturmfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothy PLUMER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.1151-PS.

Dorothy PLUMER
USFET 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 14 of original)

to 12/42
(handwritten)

Message by Telephone - Teletype - Broadcast - " p signal

Issued at No.

Gross-Rosen 23

Received

from	Date	Time	By whom
Oranienburg	11.1.42	14.37	Schu.

ORANIENBURG NO.97 10.1.42 1435-BE-

TO THE CAMP COMMANDER OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP
GROSS-ROSEN SS OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER ROEDL.

YOUR ADJUTANT, SS OBERSCHARFUEHRER SUTTROP IS TO REPORT ON
THE 12.1.1942 AT THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CON-
CENTRATION CAMPS AT ORANIENBURG IN ORDER TO RECEIVE VERBAL
DIRECTIONS REGARDING A Z.: 14/HEIN) F 13
SMII

PER (SIGNED) LIEBHENSCHER

SS OBERSTURMBANNFUEHRER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea PLUMMER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of the document No.1151-PS.

Dorothea PLUMMER
USFET 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

Diary No. 12/42
(handwritten)

(page 15 of original)

Oranienburg, 10 January 1942

The Reich Leader SS
- The Inspector of concentration camps -
- Pol./Az.: 14 f 13/Ot./Scha. -
Secret Diary No. 14/42

Concentration camp
Gross-Rosen
Office of command
Received 11 Jan. 1942

Subject: Medical commission
Re: Our letter - Pol./Az.: 14 f 13/Ot./U. - of 12/11/1941
Enclosures: -/-

To the
Camp Commander of the
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
SS Obersturmbannführer ROEDL,

S E C R E T

Gross-Rosen

In pursuance of the above rule you are informed, that the SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. med. MENNECKE will undertake the selection of the inmates in the concentration camp of Gross-Rosen, beginning on the 16 or 17 January 1942. The necessary formulas of notification have already been transmitted to the camp; they are to be filled in - as was ordered in the letter - as far as possible before the arrival of Dr. med. MENNECKE. The adjutant SS Oberscharführer SUTTROP is to report on 12 January 1942 at the office of the inspector of the concentration camps at Oranienburg to receive a special verbal directive on this matter.

(Signature) LIEBEHENSCHHEL

SS Obersturmbannführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea PLUMMER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 1151-PS.

Dorothea PLUMMER
USFET 482

(page 16 of original)

to Diary No. 12/42
(handwritten)

Top secret !

Mental institution
Bornburg

Bornburg, 3 March 1942
Post office box 266
Consultation on agreement
only

Business reference: Bo/G/Dbl.
(Please mention)

Register !

Concentration camp
Gross-Rosen
Office of command
Received: 5 March 1942

To the

Concentration camp
To the commander personally

Gross - Rosen
via Striegau - Schles.

Enclosed we forward a list in duplicate of the 214 male inmates of your camp which have been put at our disposal by Berlin. They were medically examined and selected at your camp on the 19th or 20th Jan 1942 and their personal papers were sent to us by Berlin. We beg you to suggest in what manner this transfer can be best carried out by you. In view of the long distance transportation by rail is advisable in our opinion. In this case we should be grateful, if you could effect the dispatch of the 214 inmates by rail on Monday, 23rd March 1942 insuring its arrival here on 24 March 1942.

Considering the great number of inmates a corresponding number of guards will be necessary.

In our opinion the 24 March 1942 would be the most suitable day of arrival, because in the meantime transports of inmates from other concentration camps will arrive, and a period of interim is necessary for us in order to be able to carry out all this work.

If a transfer by omnibus should be impossible we suggest that this transfer should be effected in two transports of 107 inmates each, one on Tuesday, 24 March and the other on Thursday 26 March 1942.

We beg you to inform us definitely of your opinion as to our suggestions in order to enable us to take further steps.

Heil Hitler

(signature). GODENSCHWIG

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

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List
of the transport from the concentration camp
Gross - Rosen

1. Arndt, Otto	born : n: 26.6.04.
2. Bajgelmann, Isaak	4.8.09.
3. Bartosch, Karl	24.11.16.
4. Bartosch, Gerhard	11.9.99.
5. Beckers, Hermann	18.9.23.
6. Bienenfeld, Berthold	27.1.98.
7. Bienenfeld, Ignatz	3.3.00.
8. Bier, Rudolf	2.11.01.
9. Birnbaum, Markus	3.10.03.
10. Biron, Max, Israel	10.2.23.
11. Bode, Anton	4.11.81.
12. Boehmer, Johann	13.2.13.
13. Böttcher, Georg	26.5.94.
14. Borngräber, Erich	26.6.02.
15. Bradasch, Cäsar	15.7.93.
16. Braumüller, Wilhelm	7.4.16.
17. Brudner, Meer	3.9.09.
18. Bura, Vincenc	1.12.99.
19. Bülow, Rudi	30.8.20.
20. Busse, Adolf	3.9.06.
21. Chielewski, Johann	9.10.13.
22. Cichon, Josef	25.3.10.
23. Chrast, Michel	27.8.12.
24. Cohen, Arthur Israel	15.8.08.
25. Cohn, Friedrich Israel	4.1.15.
26. Czeslaus, Janik	15.1.11.
27. Dappert, Werner	2.5.14.
28. Dienel, Walter	5.1.09.
29. Diener, Josef Wolf	27.8.18.
30. Dietrich, Konrad	17.3.06.

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CONTINUED

1151-J-PS.

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31. Dziedzic, Wladislaus	12. 1.19
32. Dziggel, Paul	19. 5.00
33. Ebert, Kurt	30.12.15
34. Eckhaus, Hermann	1.12.22
35. Edel, Gerhard Israel	30. 5.15
36. Ehl, Johann	28. 9.99
37. Eisner, Otto	26. 4.10
38. Endriss, Adolf	1.10.01
39. Enge, Willi	17. 9.07
40. Erksmeier, Walter	10. 6.14
41. Feller, Bruno	10. 1.89
42. Fieldorf, Johann	2. 5.93
43. Fleischer, Jakob	9.12.10
44. Fleischer, Leo	2.12.19
45. Fleischner, Richard	20.12.02
46. Flesch, Friedrich	23. 1.10
47. Frankowski, Alexander	21.11.02
48. Franzke, Sigurd	3. 1.12
49. Fried, Hans Israel	8. 3.19
50. Friedland, Wolfgang	5. 5.18
51. Frydrych, Jaroslav	20. 6.93
52. Gau, Erich	8.11.97
53. Geissler, Herbert	26.11.05
54. Geistlich, Kurt Israel	24. 6.14
55. Goralski, Antoni	1. 5.98
56. Grunert, Willy	5. 7.00
57. Gutmann, Otto Israel	22. 8.19
58. Haas, Ernst Israel	31.10.21
59. Haas-e, Siegfried	3. 8.20
60. Hänel, Edmund	6.12.99

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61. Halbreich, Siegfried	16.12.09
62. Hammer, Josef	16.12.07
63. Happerschoss, Walter	22. 3.09
64. Hauer, Walter	23. 4.20
65. Hauser, Max	15.12.08
66. Hecht, Jakob Israel	13.10.96
67. Herc, Heinrich	3. 7.14
68. Hermann, Viktor Israel	14.10.11
69. Hoffmann, Wolfgang Israel	20. 5.12
70. Holländer, Abraham	13.11.05
71. Hollstein, Hermann	16.12.21

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-1151-23
CONTINUED

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72. Horalak, Josef	21. 8.20
73. Horvath, Georg	24.12.05
74. Hrdina, Karl	25. 3.21
75. Hückstedt, Alfred	11.10.05
76. Huhmann, Friedrich	12.12.17
77. Huna, Josef	27. 5.17
78. Hybs, Otto	6.12.14
79. Jakubowski, Tadeus	6. 4.83
80. Jankowski, Stanislaus	10.10.93
81. Janik, Hygin	11. 1.06
82. Jaworski, Stanislaus	13. 5.09
83. Jendruszewski, Piotr.	25. 4.07
84. Jesion, Juhaw	1. 9.06
85. Jockels, Alexander Willi	8. 3.21
86. Jordan, Berner	2. 3.06
87. Kapueta, Alfred	18. 5.96
88. Karthaus, Francois	5. 3.93
89. Kazimierczak, Stanislaw	21.11.12
90. Klarmann, Simon	10. 4.00
91. Klausner, Josef Israel	8.12.12
92. Klein, Alfred	26.12.06
93. Kling, Wilhelm	15. 5.02
94. Klinger, Heinrich	30. 3.20
95. Kohlhaas, Erich	7. 2.08

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96. Koschanyak, George	11. 2.06
97. Kozlowski, Anton	6.10.08
98. Kraft, Fritz	5.11.14
99. Kragl, Willibald	20. 4.20
100. Kress, Karl	12. 2.14
101. Kretschmer, Friedrich	11. 7.94
102. Künatler, Lasimir	4. 3.03
103. Kula, Helmut	13. 6.16
104. Kulawik, Stanislaus	23. 2.16
105. Kueche, Max	7.12.00
106. Kwoka, Stephen	5. 5.06
107. Labmann, Walter	25. 1.10
108. Lacota, Simon	23. 3.14
109. Latasz, Isak	21.12.12
110. Ledermann, Froim	1. 5.19

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111. Lohmann, Alfons	17. 1.16
112. Lubanski, Stanislaus	20. 9.14
113. Lubnicki, Jakob	28. 6.18
114. Malczak, Josef	25. 5.15
115. Mandel, Leonold Israel	6. 9.04
116. Mandelmann, Abraham	27. 2.13
117. Marcinkowski, Jan	16.12.16
118. Markowski, Zygmund	26.12.18
119. Markuse, Sarel	14. 3.97
120. Matuschek, Theofil	15. 6.06
121. Matysiak, Abraham Israel	20. 3.15
122. Mieczislus, Ciszok	6. 1.08
123. Miesler, Rudolf	5. 3.98
124. Mix, Bruno	20. 4.91
125. Müller, Johann	10. 8.03
126. Mund, Erich	16. 7.02
127. Nachmann, Erich	6.10.07
128. Neugebauer, Denny Israel	29.11.92
129. Niedospial, Stanislaw	29. 1.06
130. Noack, Walter	3.10.09

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS
CONTINUED

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131. Nowicki, Bruno	24.11.07
132. Ochshorn, Itzig Isaac	19. 2.01
133. Olczyk, Johann	16. 8.03
134. Paulig, Erich	17. 8.11
135. Patyk, Teclaw	28. 8.91
136. Peiser, Walter Israel	15. 7.99
137. Pals, Roman	15. 1.12
138. Peter, Hermann	9.11.97
139. Pilgrim, Adolf	23.10.03
140. Pollak, Heinrich	30. 9.04
141. Preuss, Fritz	29. 6.08
142. Prison, Paul	29. 4.12
143. Przybilski, Bronislwaw	22. 8.04
144. Przybilski, Leo	14. 2.21
145. Przynitza, Johann	29.11.86
146. Rufe, Otto	16. 3.17
147. Renis, Ludwig Israel	16. 6.96
148. Rawski, Wladislaus	19. 6.19
149. Rekal, Josef	10. 1.09
150. Robalewski, Leo	15.12.15
151. Rose, Reinhold	3. 5.07
152. Rosenbaum, Otto Israel	2. 6.94
153. Rosenberg, Alfons	6. 6.07
154. Rost, Willi, <u>Wats</u>	15. 7.20
155. Roubicak, Karl	16. 6.06
156. Salomon, Heinz Israel	21.2.12
157. Salz, Isak	15. 2.07
158. Samola, Sam	7. 4.17
159. Sartsch, Heinz	28. 4.21
160. Schaffer, Leonhard	25. 9.19
161. Schindler, Ernst Israel	6. 6.06
162. Schilling, August	9. 3.96
163. Schlomowicz, Ignatz Israel	17.12.18
164. Schmidt, Johann	8. 4.00
165. Schroff, Karl	11. 6.10

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(handwritten)

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166. Schueler, Manfred Richard	17. 9.21
167. Schuenemann, Wilhelm	22. 8.92
168. Schuller, Kurt	6. 6.16
169. Schulz, Johann	5. 12.13
170. Seitzmann, Simon	17.12.96
171. Sikorski, Stanislaw	27. 1.23
172. Skaretek, Viktor	5. 3.09
173. Smigielowski, Stanislaus	25.10.18
174. Sommer, <u>Wur</u> Israel	4.12.00

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1151-PS
CONTINUED

(page 22 of original, continued)

175. Sommer, Wenzel	7. 8.07	
176. Spira, Alfred	20.11.08	
177. Srama, Stefan	17.12.95	
178. Stern, Zudik	28. 9.08	
179. Stieffermann, Otto	1. 8.98	
180. Strauss, Bernhard	20. 5.10	
181. Stuka, Vladimir	8. 2.07	
182. Sturm, Harry Israel	28. 6.14	
183. Szyld, Hersz	1. 4.24	?
184. Todorovice, Milorad	7. 3.15	
185. Trawniczek, Otto Israel	22.12.17	
186. Urbaniak, Stanislaw	11. 4.03	
187. Vana, Wenzel	28. 9.07	
188. Wachtel, Samuel	13. 5.13	
189. Wajemann, Kaufmann	21. 5.11	
190. Walczak, Theophil	19. 4.07	
191. Walczyk, Josef	24. 2.08	
192. Warstadt, Gerhard	9. 1.14	
193. Wasiak, Peter	16. 2.21	
194. Weinberger, Erich Israel	16. 6.16	
195. Weiss, Salomon	14. 3.05	
196. Weisz, Ignatz	30. 8.14	
197. Wellner, Max	24. 5.90	
198. Welsner, Karl	10.11.18	
199. Wasolowski, Marian	29.11.09	
200. Wikinski, Koszek	14. 5.99	

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201. Wilzig, Herbert Israel	4.11.01	
202. Wolf, Karl	10. 5.03	
203. Wondolowski, Josef	7. 1.12	
204. Wozniczka, Ignac	8. 7.16	
205. Wutkowski, Willi Max	16. 4.02	
206. Zalemann, Koszek	7. 3.04	
207. Zbytniewski, Zymunt	1. 1.05	
208. Zbytniewski, Zdislaw	2. 3.10	
209. Zdybik, Wladislaus	26. 4.15	
210. Zielke, Karl	4. 2.04	
211. Zimmermann, Willi	10. 2.17	
212. Zloczewski, Garson	25.12.09	
213. Zuchowski, Feliks	2. 8.18	
214. Van der Zyl, Herbert	27. 4.05	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-FS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 24 of original)

Concentration camp Gross-Rosen
The commander's office

Gross-Rosen. 6 March 1942.

S E C R E T

Subject: Transfer of inmates
Re : Business reference: Be/G./Dbl.
Enclosures: None.

To
the Mental Institution
to Mr. G o d e n s e h w i n g personally

B e r n b u r g

In reply to your letter of 3 March 1942 we wish to inform you that only a transport by rail can be considered, no suitable vehicles being available. The fact, however, that a great number of the inmates are not in a condition to march, would necessitate their transport from the railroad station by vehicle. The transport will leave then on 23 March 1942.

I furthermore beg you to inform me whether the inmates are to go to Bernburg or elsewhere. At present there are still 125 inmates who are to be transferred.

An accurate list of names will be handed to the conductor of the transport.

Heil -- Hitler !

The camp commander of the concentration camp
Gross-Rosen.

(Signature) illegible
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-FS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 25a of original)

Telephone - Teletype - Broadcast - signal

SS Office Gross-Rosen No. 204

received

by	date	time	by
Oranienburg	25 March	2230	

ORANIENBURG NR. 917 25 March 42 1251 ==RI ==

TO THE CAMP COMMANDERS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS:
GROSS-ROSEN.

S E C R E T ==

=====

REPORT HERE THROUGH FS, HOW MANY INMATES WERE TRANS-
FERRED TO DATE FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT 14th (KLEIN) F 13th (SMALL)
THIS REPORT MUST INCLUDE TIME OF THE SELECTION
AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF INMATES TRANSFERRED.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LOCAL CIRCULAR ORDER POL. / AZ.:
14 F 13/OT./S.- OF 10 DECEMBER 41 IN THE FUTURE A NUMERI-
CAL REPORT ON EACH SELECTION IS TO BE SUBMITTED
IMMEDIATELY.

THE CHIEF OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

(SIGNED) LIEBOWITZSCH SS- OBERSTURMFUEHRER.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 26 of original)

Telephone - Teletype - Broadcast - signal

F.S. Office Gross-Rosen No.
664

transmitted

to	date	time	by	role
Oranienburg	26 March	1040		17

Received

by	date	time	by
I	26 March 42	920	

To	SS Economic-Administrative Main Office (Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-Hauptamt)
	Section D
	Sender
	<u>Oranienburg</u> Dept. 1

S e c r e t

Subject: Special treatment 14f 13

Re : Your reletype letter of 25 March 42.

In answer to the above letter the commander of the concentration camp Gross-Rosen reports the following:
On 19 and 20 Jan. 42 214 inmates were selected.
From this number 70 were transferred on 17 March 42 and 57 inmates on 18 March 42. Between 20 January and 17 March 42 36 selected inmates died. The remainder of 51 inmates consists of 42 Jews who are able to work and 10 other inmates, who have regained their strength owing to a temporary cessation of work (camp closed between 17 January and 17 February 1942) and who will therefore not be transferred.

The Camp Commander
(signed) Rüd1.
SS-Obersturmbannführer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 27 of original)

Asylum
Bernburg

Bernburg, 10 March 1942
Post office box 266
Consultation on agree-
ment only

Business reference: Be Hi./Dal.
Please mention

Register!

Top Secret!
=====

To the
Commander of the concentra-
tion camp Gross-Rosen
- or deputy in office -

Gross-Rosen via
Striegau
Silesia

Subject: Transfer of inmates
Re : Your letter of 6 March 42.

We are in possession of your above-mentioned letter and forward the signed receipt. As regards the transport of the 125 inmates we make the following suggestion:

Transport the 125 inmates by rail on 23 March 1942 to the station Guesten (Anhalt). From there we will fetch the inmates with motor trucks.

We ask you to inform us in good time when the transport is to arrive at Guesten, so that we can make the necessary preparations. At the same time we ask you to provide sufficient men to guard the inmates until we take them over. We would appreciate it, if your men would also undertake the guarding of the transport as far as the asylum Bernburg. In this case the guards would be taken care of by us and then again put on their march to Gross-Rosen. In reply to your inquiry we wish to inform you, that the destination of the rail transport is Guesten, whereas the final destination of the inmates is Bernburg (Saxe), where they will remain.

Heil Hitler!

(Signature) Hircho.

1 Enclosure

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 28 of original)

Economic and Administrative Main Office
SS-(Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-Hauptamt) Secret Diary No. 53/1942
Section D
- Concentration camps - Oranienburg, 26 March 1942
D I/1 / Az.: 14 f 13 /Ot./U.-

Concentration camp
Gross-Rosen
Commander's Office
received: 28 March 1942.

Subject: Special treatment 14 f 13
Re: none
Enclosures: none

Top Secret

To the
Camp Commanders of the
concentration camps

8th copy
16

Da., Sah., Du., Mau., Flo., Neu., Au., Gr.-Ro.,
Hie., Ra.

Through the report of a camp commander it became known, that 42 of the 51 inmates selected for special treatment 14 f 13 became "fit to work again" after some time which made their transfer for special treatment unnecessary. This shows that the selection of these inmates is not being effected in compliance with the rules laid down. Only those inmates who correspond to the conditions laid down and, this is the most important thing, who are no longer fit to work, are to be brought before the examining commission.

In order to enable the concentration camps to carry out the tasks they are set, every inmate fit to work is to be put at the disposal of the camp. The camp commanders of the concentration camps are asked to give their special attention to this matter.

The Chief of the Central Office

(signed) Liebehenschel
SS-Obersturmbannführer

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.1151-PS
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea PLUMMER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.1151-PS.

Dorothea PLUMMER
USFET 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

Extracts from the letters of the defendant Dr. Mennecke to his wife from the files 4a Js 13/46.

Bielefeld, 19 February 1941
Hotel Bielefelder Hof

..... This morning at 8.30 we first went by cars which were put at our disposal from Berlin, to the county leadership of the NSDAP. There we had a meeting of two hours, at which were present: the Party County Leader, the County President Westphalia-South and a Gau representative. Immediately after that we drove to Bethel together with these gentlemen - we were together 22 persons - where a new meeting was held with pastor Bodelschwingh, the chief-physician Dr. Schorsch and 2 officials from Bethel, very interesting!!! The few remaining hours of the morning we spent with Dr. Schorsch as our leader, by inspecting the houses which Prof. Heyde and Herr Brack had allotted to each of us individually. I am working together with Dr. Wischer, the chief-physician of Waldheim i. Sa...

I ordered the porter of the Kaiserhof to sent off the registered letter, because already at 14.30 we started with our work in Bethel (a car-ride of 20 minutes). Each group consists of 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies working with them. I, hardened together with Miss Fischer altogether 22 female patients including personal examination from 15.00 till 19.00 h. This is a very good quota, which most of the others did not attain....

signed: your faithful Fritz.

Letter No 8

Weimar, 25. Nov. 1941 20.58h
Hotel Elephant

At 7 o'clock to morrow morning we will be awakened, at about 8 o'clock we will have our coffee and then we will drive out in Schmalenbach's car, but he himself will soon departe to Dresden again. On Thursday and Friday a meeting will be held in Pirna within the frame of the action, in which problems of the future will be discussed and in which Schmalenbach will take part as the medical adjutant of Herrn Brack (Jennerwein). No experts will be present The first working-day at Buchenwald is over. At 8.30 h this morning we were out there. At first I introduced myself to the authoritative leaders. The deputy of the camp-commander is SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Florstaedt, camp-physician is SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Hofen. At first another 40 reports of a first portion of arians had to be completed by filling them out, on which the two other colleagues worked already yesterday. Out of these 40 I worked up about 15. After this whole portion had been worked up, Schmalenbach left, in order to go to Dresden and not to return until our work here is done. Following this, the "examination" of the patients was carried out, i.e. a presentation of the individuals and a comparison with the entries taken from the files. We did not finish this work until noon, because the other two colleagues worked only theoretically yesterday, so that I had to "re-examine" those, whom Schmalenbach (and I myself this morning) had prepared and Mueller his persons. At 12 o'clock we stepped for lunch

Afterwards we continued our examination until about 16 o'clock, I myself examined 105 patients, Mueller 78 patients, so that finally a total of 183 reports were ready as a first portion. As second portion a total of 1200 Jews followed, all of whom do not need to be "examined", but where it is sufficient, to take the reasons for their arrest from the files (often very voluminous!) and to transfer it to the reports. Therefore it is merely a theoretical work, which will certainly keep us busy until next Monday inclusive, perhaps even longer. From this second portion (Jews) we completed to-day: I myself 17, Mueller 15. At 17.00 sharply "we throw away the trowel" and went for supper

Exactly as the day I described above, the following

(page 2 of original)

days will pass - with exactly the same program and with the same work. After the Jews, another 300 Aryans followed as a third portion, who again will have to be "examined". Therefore we are busy here until the end of next week. Then on Saturday, the 6. Dec. we shall go home

Mueller goes home from Saturday noon until Monday noon, Koenigsutter near Braunschweig,

Fuerstenberg i.M. 12 January 1942
Hotel Weckert (Monday)

..... I hope to learn from Prof. Nitsche, what exactly our next "tour" will be. If he really does not know it, I hope to be able to catch Herr Brack in the Tiergartenstrasse in order to ask him with regard to my discussion with Dr. Hofelmann concerning Karl, your scruples are right but I will report it in a way that I will have no disadvantage from Karl's misfortune

Now I will say good-bye to Dr. Schidlowsky - then I will take a motor-car and ride to the hotel! At 10 o'clock Berlin rang me up; Fraulein Schwab told me, that the meeting was postponed, but that they are waiting for me in Berlin tomorrow, all was changed again completely, but she did not know details and said, I would hear it tomorrow. What may be matter again? It is awful with the "charade Berlin"!

Berlin, 14 January 1942
Hotel Esplanade.

My beloved mother!

That was a typical war-winter railway-journey from Fuerstenberg to this place. The passenger-train, which ought to leave Fuerstenberg at 7.47 h left only at 9.20 h over crowded and without heating. Suddenly in Oranienburg we were told: "All persons for Berlin have to get out!" We got out and the whole crowd of persons - I myself with my trunk, the bag and the parcel with the registration-reports (850 pieces) -

downstairs - upstairs - then in a train of the metropolitan railway (S-Bahn) to Berlin. Two stations later we were told: "All persons for Berlin have to get out!" We got out again, went along the train to the other side, along another train of the metropolitan railway and in again. It was a train going to Wannsee via Anhalter Bahnhof; the other trains I had used till now were only shuttle-trains. No train was passing through. In this manner finally I arrived at the Anhalter Bahnhof at 12.00^h. Fortunately I caught a porter immediately, at first he did not want to, but finally carried my trunk to the Stuttgarter Bahnhof, he got 1.80 Mk for it. In the hotel the porter said at first that it was impossible to keep up the reservation of a room, but finally I succeeded in getting room No 47, which however was vacant only after 14.00 hours. I left my trunk there and with the bag and the parcel I started for the Tiergartenstrasse. I met Prof. Nitsche in the Bismarckstr. who told me that I was expected, especially Dr. Hefelmann requested to have a talk with me. The meeting was postponed indeed, but we would have a meeting in a small circle. Prof. Schneider would come too, Nitsche was in a hurry and so I went on to Tiergartenstr. I delivered the reports to Herrn Meumann, but kept the 3 nice covers and the wrapping paper. Then I called the office, spoke to Frau Meyer and asked

(page 3 of original)

when I could come to Dr. Hefelmann. He expected me at 14.30 hours. I did not speak with anybody else yet. At Herrn Meumann I saw the copy of the letter which announces me at Gross Rosen for the 15. - 20. January. Prof. Nitsche too said - in passing so to speak - that new tasks are waiting for me, but when I asked if I could not go home first, he said: Of course, you can arrange it as you like. Now I will wait for the things to come. (end of page)

21.40 hours Cafe Excelsior. After having written a letter of 3 pages to Karl and also a copy (enclosed) I am able to continue to inform you. Murry: Now we will still go to Gr. Rosen. I am allowed to decide it myself and therefore I decide it in this manner. Listen: At 14.30^h I entered the Reich Chancellery and the discussion with Dr. Hefelmann during which certain problems had to be reviewed, started immediately. Everything is fine! As the proposed big meeting was not held, we are going to meet to-morrow in a small circle. Dr. Hefelmann, Prof. Nitsche, Prof. Schneider, Dr. Heinze, Dr. Straub and "your husband"! At 11.30^h I will go again to the Reich Chancellery. The following problem will be discussed: Promoting the psychiatry of the youth; in this branch Schneider und Hinze have to be regarded as the leading experts of the Reich, I am co-advisor as a man of the practice (with Straub). Straub is country councillor (Landesrat) and coordinator of the institution (Anstaltsdezernent) of the province Holstein in Kiel and Oberstaabsarzt of the Wehrmacht and is the bearer of the party badge in gold. He wants to resign in Kiel and to direct again an institution in south-western Germany. Eichberg! Oh, no, there will be no other man than your husband! But it is planned to establish a new regional institution for Herr Straub in our vicinity, which will be mainly devoted to the psychiatry of youth. The work in this newly established or reorganized institution will be thoroughly furthered especially by the scientific cooperation and council of

Schneider and Heinze. According to present plans, ~~Idstein~~ is taken into consideration. I have to work with my special department for children which should be still further expanded, in close co-operation with Schneider, Heinze and Straub, and the "elimination" of this new "psychiatry hospital of youth" will be completed by me. There we have already the project of the future which I have always expected from the special department for children. In addition to very agreeable flattering remarks concerning the perfect organization of my special department for children (he said that this department and that of Hinze are the best ones) Dr. Hefelmann expressed his appreciation for my work and said that this was not only his own opinion, but also that of Herrn Brack. To-day, as a preparation for the meeting to-morrow we mutually considered how to reorganize the hospital in ~~Idstein~~. Characteristically, not Bernotat but I am called to aid in settling these problems, this is important! It also finds an explanation in the way Dr. Hefelmann spoke about Berne and what he thought of my opinion. I advised against Idstein as first thing to-day and proposed Scheuern instead. For this proposal various facts seemed decisive. If I have two institutes for idiotic children in the vicinity I would prefer to give the up to now badly managed institute of Scheuern into better hands, instead of interfering with Idstein, which in Herrn Mueller has a constant reliable manager. Furthermore I consider, it as absolutely necessary to relieve Scheuern from Herrn Todt and to change the atmosphere of the institution. Because I must and shall work with the new Straub-institution in closest cooperation, it may be easier for me to reach Scheuern under certain circumstances than Idstein. Perhaps the scenery

(page 4 of original)

of Scheuern agrees to Straub in the same way than that of Idstein, because in this regard his wishes are to be taken into consideration. All these reasons were considered by Dr. H. as just. I will also express this point of view to-morrow at our meeting.

At about 17 o'clock I left Dr. H., who, at the end asked me to buy wine for him; I will of course do it. He gave me his home-address. After this I went to Tiergartenstrasse, in order to talk with Dr. Mitsche. Dr. H. had already informed me about the "complete new changes", which Fraeulein Schwab had indicated on the telephone. Since the day before yesterday a large delegation of our action headed by Herrn Brack is on the battle-fields of the East to aid in the saving of our wounded soldiers in ice and snow. They include physicians, clerks, Hadamar- and Sonnenstein-nurses and male nurses, a whole detachment of 20-30 persons! This is a top secret! Only those persons who cannot spared in the carrying out of the most important tasks of our action, were not included. Prof Mitsche told me about that too and regretted especially that the male and female assistant nurses of our institution Eichberg were taken away so quickly. This is the reason that the great meeting of the 15 January was postponed until the

the 6 Febr. because until then the relieve action in the East will be finished.

The best and sincerest greetings
my beloved, golden mummy,
signed: your faithful Fritz.

letter No 4

Heidelberg, 15 June 42

Just now I finished the thing for Berlin, in order to send it registered to night, the photocopy for the Tiergartenstrasse as well as the answer to Herrn Jennerwein. In the latter I wrote to inform me in time about Dr. Hefelmann's visit, so that I personally could be present at the conference on the Eichberg. I enclose the copy, please file it into the Berlin letter case. I keep the original. I want to show it to Prof. Schneider with whom I discussed it this morning and who was very interested in this "recommencement", he himself has nothing to do with the National Committee (Reichsausschuss). Besides that I started to work right away this morning at 8.30 I was already working. I finished a voluminous exploration until 11 o'clock and dictated it immediately. Then I talked with Prof. Schneider about very interesting things of our future cooperation etc. till 12.15 h.

After this I performed two accipital punctures which went off splendidly, it happened that Prof. Schneider came and saw one of them. Afterwards we conversed a long time, he also read of Herrn Jennerwein's letter. During the conference we discussed the examination of brains thoroughly. The letter of Dr. Schmidt and the first four clinical reports arrived to-day, but the boxes with the brains are not yet here. I shall also participate in these path. anat. works here - on our Eichberg preparations.

(page 5 of original)

Letter No 35
02 296

U., 7 April 1943
(Wednesday)

The letter of Herrn Blankenburg, the answer on my "report" sent to him about a fortnight ago (not yet the answer of my second letter concerning "certificate") is as follows:

Werner Blankenburg

Berlin, 1 April 1943

Berlin W 8
Vossstr. 4

Dear Dr. Mennecke

I was very glad, to have received some words from you. I am especially glad that you are well and that you enjoy your work. Everything goes as usual here. We are waiting for the things, to come. The military post office number of Herr Brack is 46.000, of Dr. Hefelmann (unfortunately left out, error).

Best greetings ! Heil Hitler!
signature: Blankenburg

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907
CONTINUED

Yes, sweetheart, that shows that my connections to Berlin are alive and kept up; that is very important! The military post office number of Dr. Hefelmann was apparently still to be put in, but unfortunately it was left out; perhaps I will be able to learn it from Herrn Brack, to whom I shall write soon. ...

Letter No. 99
Friday - letter

(17a) Hoechen-Schwend
Casino, 14.9.44

When Oberstabsarzt Dr. Bettinger arrived at 10.30, he was completely confused; he had the same troubles with the County Leader (Kreisleiter), which I have too!

..... Dr. Bettinger is very furious. He fears flank attacks against his wife and against himself (as a partner of the casino besides the party). He told me about his relations to Prof. Brandt which he finally is going to use, in order to oppose the "undue influence of party-favorites". But he does not know to get into contact with Prof. Brandt now!

Yes, mummy, you can destroy (burn!) all accompanying letters of the Berlin action and all unimportant Berlin letters. Then only a few letters remain which you can put into one letter - case 1.....

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907

Nuremberg, 9 January 1947

I, Siegfried A. Hamburger, Nr. 20062, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-907.

Siegfried Hamburger
20062

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO -
1007
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

Ss-Economic and Administrative
Main Office
Amtgruppenchef (Division Chief) D
Concentrations Camps
D I/1 / File no.: 14 f 13/L/S.-
Secret Journal no. 612/43

Oranienburg, 27 April 43.

Subject: Action 14 f 13 in Concentration Camps.
Re. Our Order - D I/1/File no. 14f 13/Ot/S.- Secret
Diary no. 34/43 of 15 January 43.
Enclosures: None.

Stamp: Top Secret
..... Copy

To the
Camp Commanders of the
Concentrations Camp
Da., Sah., Bu., Mau., Flo., Mau., Au., Gr.-Ro., Matz., Stu.,
Rav., Ri., Herz., Lubl., and Gerson-Belsen.

Copy to: Chief of Amt D II, III in the Building.

The Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police upon demonstration has decreed that in future only insane prisoners can be selected for the action 14 f 13 by the medical commissions appointed for this purpose.

All other prisoners unfit for work (persons suffering from tuberculosis, bedridden invalids etc.) are absolutely to be excluded from this action. Bed-ridden prisoners are to be given suitable work, which can also be done in bed.

The order of the Reichsführer-SS must be strictly observed in the future.

The requests for gasoline for this purpose will therefore be discontinued.

(signature) GLUCKS
SS-Brigadeführer and
Generalmajor of the Waffen-SS
(initialed)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. GRANT, Civ.No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1007.

3. January 1947

(Signature) George H. Grant
Civ.No. A-442694

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Minister of the Interior Berlin, 6 Sept. 1944

g 9255/44

TO:

- a) The Reich governor (Reichsstatthalter) (State government)
 - b) The Oberpraesidenten (administration of the provincial association)
 - c) The County Presidents
 - d) The Police president in Berlin
 - e) The Lord Mayor (Oberbuergermeister) of the Reich capital Berlin.
-

RE: Mentally insane Eastern workers and Poles -
Circular decrees of the Reich Minister of the
Interior of -A g 9255/44-5100-.

1. Due to the considerable number of Eastern workers and Poles brought into the German Reich for labor employment, the assignment of mental cases among them to German asylums is constantly increasing. The purpose of such assignments must be in any case the possibly speediest recovery to working ability. Thus to those mentally insane people too all the means of modern therapy must be applied. But due to lack of space in German institutions it can not be justified that patients who are not considered as curable to be able to work again in a reasonably short time, may remain permanently or for a long time in German institutions. In order to avoid that the following is ordered:
2. In the following list I established for each district in the Reich a collective list for incurable mentally insane Eastern workers and Poles. They should be assigned to those institutions immediately if possible. In case this is impossible due to urgency or to transportation difficulties, the institution in question should deliver their Eastern respectively Polish patients to the collecting institution in their respective district within at the most, one month. It is not necessary to carry out the removal if the patient is considered as being able to leave the institution within 6 weeks at the latest.
3. It is the task of the collecting institution to decide whether the restoration of working ability might be considered within a reasonable period of time.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original cont'd)

4. The charge of costs from the date of registration in the collecting institution is to be taken over by the Head of the Central Financial Clearing Office of the Sanitariums in Linz/Oberdonau, P.O.Box 324, which has to be informed immediately of such assignments. The fixed rate for patients of the general class will be paid to the institutions. The Eastern workers and Poles already assembled in collecting institutions are to be reported on a list immediately to the Central Financial Clearing Office. The charge of costs for those patients is transferred as from 1 Oct. 1944 to the Central Account Office.
5. After 4 weeks of the registration in the collecting institution at the latest, a short report on the prognosis of the case and on the question of working ability has to be sent to the head of the Central Financial Clearing Office. It is the task of that office to direct the transportation of patients from the collecting institutions to nearby special asylums in their home district.
(page 2 of original)
6. As Poles are to be considered only those, who were brought into the Reich for labor employment. This decree does not apply to local Polish population.
7. The leaders of the Gau etc. mental institutions are to be informed by their superior officials and the leaders of welfare and private institutions by their competent higher administrative authorities. The required copies are enclosed herewith.

List of the collecting institutions:

1. For East Prussia, Danzig and West Prussia and Wartheland: Mental Institution Tiegenhof.
2. For Upper and Lower Silesia and the Sudetengau: Mental Institution Lueben.
3. For Pommerania, Mecklenburg, Kurmark and Berlin: Mental Institution Landsberg/Warthe.
4. For Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg: Mental Institution Schleswig.
5. For Bremen Weser-Ems, Hannover-Ost, Hannover Sud and Brunswick: Mental Institution Luebenburg

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

6. For the Rhine province, Westphalia and Lippe: Mental Institution Bonn.
7. For Baden, Westmark, Wuerttemberg and Hohenzollern: Mental Institution Schussenried.
8. For Bavaria: Mental Institution Kaufbeuren.
9. For Kurhessen, Nassau and Land Hessen: Mental Institution Hadamar.
10. For Thuringia-Land and Province Sachsen, Anhalt: Mental Institution Pfaffenrode.
11. For the Alpen-and Danube Gaus: Mental Institution Mauer-Oehling.

By order:

Wiesbaden, 11 Sept. 1944
Landeshaus.

11a2 A copy receives
The County Mental Institution (Landesheilanstalt)
Eichberg.

with the request to acknowledge and to take further steps.

By order:
Landesrat.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-891.

Siegfried HAMBURGER
A.-20 062

EXTRACTS FROM THE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPUTY
THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS
KLEIN, WAHLMANN, ET AL, HELD AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY FROM
8 OCTOBER 1945 THROUGH 15 OCTOBER 1945.

* * * * *

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

UNITED STATES

v

Alfons Klein, Adolf Wahlmann,
Heinrich Ruoff, Karl Willig,
Adolf Merkle, Irmgard Huber,
and Philipp Blum, all German
Nationals

1 February 1946

REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE

1. TRIAL: The accused were tried at Wiesbaden, Germany,
from 8 October 1945 through 15 October 1945, before a Military
Commission appointed by paragraph 18, Special Orders No. 265,
Headquarters, Seventh U. S. Army, Western Military District,
22 September 1945, as amended by paragraph 2, Special Orders
No. 270, 27 September 1945, and paragraph 1, Special Orders
No. 276, 3 October 1945, same headquarters.

2. FINDINGS: The offense involved was:

CHARGE: VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Specification: In that ALFONS KLEIN, ADOLF WAHLMANN, HEINRICH
RUOFF, KARL WILLIG, ADOLF MERKLE, IRMGARD HUBER, and PHILIPP
BLUM, acting jointly and in pursuance of a common intent and
acting for and on behalf of the then German Reich, did, from
on or about 1 July 1944 to on or about 1 April 1945 at Hadamar,
Germany, wilfully, deliberately and wrongfully, aid, abet and
participate in the killing of human beings of Polish and
Russian nationality, their exact names and number being unknown
but aggregating in excess of 400, and who were then and there
confined by the then German Reich as an exercise of belligerent
control.

	<u>Pleas to</u> <u>the Charge and Specification</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u> <u>as to the Charge and</u> <u>Specification</u>
Klein, Alfons	NG	G
Wahlmann, Adolf	NG	G
Ruoff, Heinrich	NG	G
Willig, Karl	NG	G
Merkle, Adolf	NG	G
Huber, Irmgard	NG	G
Blum, Philipp	NG	G
		Of the Specification, Guilty, except the words "1 April 1945" and "400," substituting there- for the words "23 August 1944" and "70", of the excepted words Not Guilty, of the substituted words Guilty, of the Charge, Guilty.

3. SENTENCE: The Commission, by at least a two-thirds vote of the members present at the time the vote was taken sentenced the accused as follows:

Klein, Alfons	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Ruoff, Heinrich	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Willig, Karl	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Wahlmann, Adolf	To be confined at hard labor for life
Merkle, Adolf	To be confined at hard labor for 35 years
Blum, Philipp	To be confined at hard labor for 30 years
Huber, Irmgard	To be confined at hard labor for 25 years

* * * * *

4. DATA AS TO ACCUSED

* * * * *

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

* * * * *

6. EVIDENCE:

The evidence shows that for many years before 1944 there had been operated at the town of Hadamar, Germany, a small sanatorium for the care of the mentally ill. It was a state institution, and during the time in which the events which are the subject of this trial took place, it was under the jurisdiction of the provincial administration, located at Wiesbaden. It was subordinate to this provincial administration, in that all policies were decided by and all important orders came from Landesrat (administrator councillor) Fritz Bernotat at Wiesbaden, who was in turn a subordinate of Gauleiter Jakob Springer (R 156-159; Pros. Exs. 16-1, -2; Ex. 21).

It is also shown by the evidence that between January of 1941 and some time in the middle of 1944, as many as 10,000 Germans, alleged to be mentally ill, were admitted to Hadamar and there put to death. At first the bodies of these were cremated. Later they were killed by means of "medications and injections", and, apparently, buried in the institution's cemetery (R 159-161; Pros. Exs. 16, 17-1). The record contains considerable testimony in which it is attempted to be shown that there existed a German law or decree authorizing and directing such disposition of the insane (R 240-247, 277-282).

Inasmuch, however, as the accused were not tried for the deaths of these people, and since most if not all of such deaths took place prior to the time of the acts for which all of the accused were tried, it is not deemed necessary to do more than state the above facts as a prelude to the important elements of the present case.

It is clearly established that between 5 or 6 June 1944 and 13 March 1945 there took place numerous shipments of Polish and Russian men, women, and children to Hadamar, from various other institutions and camps in German or German-occupied territories (R 21, 24, 25, 35, 73, 87, 91, 92, 266, 267, 298, 301; Pros. Exs. 16, 17). Their number totaled 476, and all were killed within one or two days, if not hours, after their arrival at the institution, either by hypodermic injection of morphine or scopolamine, or derivatives thereof, or by doses of veronal or chloral (R 24, 40, 97, 217, 325-330, 337-338; Pros. Exs. 17-1, 19). It is repeatedly testified that all were killed, and there is no evidence that any who arrived avoided death, except for one woman who escaped from the institution (R 212, 325, 331; Pros. Exs. 8, 9).

The reason given by the officials and employees at Hadamar who directed and actually gave the fatal injections, was that all of the victims were incurably ill from tuberculosis (R 183, 202, 228, 356). There is also some evidence that they had been told and believed that the Poles and Russians came under the provisions of the German law or decree which required such disposition of German insane (R 81, 167, 205, 251, 254). One witness testified that they had not been so instructed (R 35). The defense was unable to prove the existence of any such decree, much less its real or purported application to the non-German victims (R-245-47, 257). An exhumation and autopsy by a qualified American pathologist of the bodies of six of the Poles and Russians showed that at least one of the victims had not suffered from tuberculosis, and that in none of them was the disease in such an advanced stage

that death from it was reasonably to be expected within a short period of time (R 108, 109, 118-119). There is uncontroverted evidence that the incoming Poles and Russians were neither examined nor treated for tuberculosis by the one doctor on the institution's staff, who was actually an alienist or psychiatrist, and not a pathologist (R 202, 298).

There were at Hadamar none of the customary facilities for treatment of tuberculosis (R 123). The cause of the deaths was the injection of excessive doses of narcotic drugs, which are not specifics for treatment of respiratory diseases (R 119, 120, 126-127). The victims were induced to receive the injections and to take the drugs by assurances that they were being treated for the disease from which they allegedly suffered, or that they were being inoculated against communicable diseases (R 70, 85). Perfunctory examinations were made by hospital personnel to determine whether the victims were in fact dead, after which they were hurriedly buried in mass graves in a portion of the institution's cemetery (R 334, 365).

Upon their arrival at the institution, records were properly made out of their names, sex, nationality, and other data. The records of their deaths, however, were always falsified as to dates and causes of death, so that neither the fact that they died as a result of overdoses of narcotics, nor the fact that death always occurred within an exceedingly short period of time after arrival, was shown (R 42, 43, 55).

* * * * *

(c) Accused Klein was employed at Hadamar from August, 1934 until May, 1937, and from 1938 until it was overrun by the Americans in March of 1945. His last official position was that of chief administrator inspector or "deputy administrative official" (R 154, 155, 170; Pros. ex. 13-1). His superiors were Landesrat Bernotat, who was the head of the office of the chief president, and Springer, the chief president; or Gauleiter (R 156). Klein

was an employee at the institution between October of 1940 through July 1942, while 13,000 or more mentally diseased Germans were put to death there (R 156-158; Pros. Ex. 16-1). In 1944 he was responsible for the business supervision of the institution, and was also its cashier (Pros. Ex. 21-1). "In July or August, 1944" (Note: the record of shipment of Poles and Russians to Hadamar begins in June, so the conference must have actually been prior to July), he attended a conference with Bernotat and Springer in which he was informed that transports of incurable tubercular laborers would arrive at Hadamar (R 159, 160, 191; Pros. Ex. 16-2). At a later conference he was instructed that these workers were to be killed under the same law, and in the same way, as the German insane patients had been killed. Klein protested both the fact that they were being sent to Hadamar and that they were to be killed, but to no avail (R 160, 164, 323, 332; Pros. Ex. 16-2). He had no authority over their admission or disposition (Pros. Ex. 21-1). Accused feared that if he disobeyed these orders he would have been sent to a concentration camp (R 160).

The method used to kill and dispose of the patients has already been described. At one point in his testimony Klein denied that he himself ever ordered an injection to be given, or that he ever gave one. He was often present, however, when they were given (R 161, 182). Upon cross-examination he admitted that he had given orders for injections, but maintained that he "merely transmitted (to the personnel) the order which Bernotat gave me through the Gauleiter" (R 190).

* * * * *

7. JURISDICTION

(a)

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(b)

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(c) Did the alleged offenses constitute violations of the international laws of war? Unfortunately, the record does not affirmatively disclose whether the victims were forcibly

deported to Germany from their native countries to work as slave laborers, or whether they went voluntarily on the promise of better pay and better living conditions. The Commission could reasonably have taken judicial notice of the fact that hundreds of thousands of Polish and Russian nationals were forcibly deported to Germany during the war to relieve an acute labor shortage therein, and to replace German workers to be released for the front; that such deportations were war measures; and that the labors of such deportees had a direct relation to the "total warfare" then being waged by the German Reich (Lemkin, Axis Rule in Occupied Europe (1944), pp 21, 22, 67-69, 72-73, 83). Deportation of inhabitants of an occupied country is itself a war crime (Pitt Cobbett's, Leading Cases on International Law, 5th Ed., Vol. 2 (1937), p. 171; Feilchenfeld, "The International Economic Law of Belligerent Occupation" (1942), p 91; Oppenheim, International Law, Vol. II, Sixth Ed., Rev. Sec. 170, p 345), and contrary to the spirit of Article 46 of the Hague Convention, which enjoins the obligation to respect "family honor and rights", and "the lives of persons". In this connection the "Agreement....for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis", creating the International War Crimes Tribunal, presently meeting at Nurnberg, Germany, specifically lists (Article 6 c) "deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory" as a "war crime". It is self-evident that the belligerent occupant is not any the less bound to respect the lives, honor and rights, and to refrain from ill-treatment of such deportees after the unlawful act of deportation than it was before. In the instant case it may be reasonably assumed that some, if not all, of the victims consisted of such impressed foreign laborers. It is equally reasonable to assume that their subsequent alleged illnesses rendered them a burden on the economic system and a liability in the prosecution of the war, and that their deaths were ordered and carried out in

consequence thereof and in furtherance of the "total war" effort. There is some intimation of this in the testimony of the accused Wahlmann (R 303). The health and work of the victims appear to have had a military relevance and their deaths to have been motivated by military expediency. Modern war is "not only military but economic and social" (Fraankel, supra, p 189), and it does no violence to the traditional meaning of the term "laws of war" to construe the organized killings in the instant case to be acts in violation of such laws of war. It is concluded, on the basis of such reasoning, that the unlawful killings of the victims did have some relation to the waging of war by the German Reich, and therefore constituted violations of the laws of war.

* * * * *

(d) ***** There are some general statements by writers on international law tending to affirm the existence of such jurisdiction, although many of these authorities found such jurisdiction upon the broad basis of the existence of a "law of nations", or, "law of humanity", rather than on the narrower basis of a violation of the laws of war. As early as 1612, Grotius stated:

"The fact must also be recognized that kings, and those who possess rights equal to those kings, have the right of demanding punishments not only on account of injuries committed against themselves or their subjects, but also on account of injuries which do not directly affect them but excessively violate the law of nature or of nations in regard to any person 'hatecever'" (Grotius, De Jure Belli Ac Pacis Libri Tres (1612) Carnegie Trans. 1925, p 504).

Wheaton, in his "Elements of International Law" (6th Ed., Vol. I, 1929, p 269), declares that the judicial process of every independent state extends to the punishment of "offenses against the common law of nations, by whomsoever and wheresoever committed". Hall, in his "Treatise on International Law" (8th Ed., 1924, Sec. 135), states that a belligerent possesses "the right of punishing persons who have violated the laws of war if they afterward fall

into his hands". Oppenheim says "the right of the belligerent to punish, during the war, such war criminals as fall into his hands is a well-recognized principle of international law. It is a right of which he may effectively avail himself after he has occupied all or part of enemy territory and is thus in the position to seize war criminals who happen to be there" (Oppenheim, International Law, 6th Ed., Rev, Vol II, 1944, Sec. 257 a).

There are few adjudicated cases where jurisdiction has been assumed by military tribunals in cases where the victim was not a national of the punishing state and where the offense occurred before occupation of the place of the crime. Eight such United States cases (seven of which appear to have been war crimes and one murder by a civilian) have been summarized in a recent exhaustive study by a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department (Cowles, Universality of Jurisdiction over War Crimes, 33 Calif. Law Review, p 281), wherein it is stated: "These cases show that when it is a matter of doing justice in places where ordinary law enforcement is difficult or suspended, the military tribunals of the United States....have acted on the principle that crime should be punished because it is crime. They had had no concern with ideas of territorial jurisdiction.... No evidence has been found that any of the decisions just discussed were the subject of protest by the governments of the accused persons. Certain it is that in none of these United States cases is there any evidence of a consciousness on the part of the courts of any duty not to assume jurisdiction." The author then argued that "while the state whose nationals were directly affected has a primary interest, all civilized states have a very real interest in the punishment of war crimes", and that "an offense against the laws of war, as a violation of the law of nations, is a matter of general interest and concern". He concluded that "every independent state has jurisdiction to punish war criminals in its custody regardless of the nationality of the victim, the time it entered the war, or the place where the offense was committed".

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(e) Although the language of the authorities above cited is broad enough to sustain assumption of jurisdiction in the instant case on the theory that a war crime may be punished regardless of any direct interest of the punishing state, assumption of jurisdiction may be equally well defended on the narrower theory that the United States did have a direct interest in punishing the perpetrators of the offense, inasmuch as the victims were nationals of allies engaged in a common struggle against a common foe. There is authority for this contention in a recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General (SPJGW 1943/17671, 13 Dec. 1943) where the question was considered whether German soldiers who had executed without trial, in violation of the laws of war, certain Italian civilians accused of transmitting information to United States forces in combat with the Germans, could be, upon capture, tried by a military tribunal of the United States. At the time of the offense the Italian government was a co-belligerent of the United States. The Judge Advocate General, in holding that either a tribunal of the Italian government or a military tribunal of the United States would have jurisdiction to try and punish the offenders, employed the following language: "The right to punish for such an offense against an ally proceeds upon the well-established principle that allies or co-belligerents constitute but a single side of an armed struggle". The opinion pointed out that the right of the United States to take jurisdiction was especially strong in the case under discussion because it had the physical custody of the accused and because "the offenses appear to be directly related to our military operations." Such language is a clear enunciation of the theory that jurisdiction may be based upon the "interest" of the punishing state. The opinion, however, then proceeds to state a much broader theory of jurisdiction. After quoting an earlier opinion of the Judge Advocate General (SPJGW 1943/14218, 30 Oct. 1943) to the effect that jurisdiction in cases of offenses against the law of war is personal rather than

territorial and is largely "determined by physical custody of the accused, or lack of it", the opinion uses the following broad language: "Where cobelligerency exists, jurisdiction to punish offenses against the laws of war may thus be concurrent. The fundamental and all important fact is that the persons involved are suspected of having committed crimes of an international character in violation of the international laws of war. An offense against the laws of war is a violation of the law of nations, and a matter of general interest and concern. Whether committed by their own forces or those of the enemy, all civilized belligerents have an interest in the punishment of offenses against the laws of war. War crimes are now being especially recognized as of general concern to the United Nations, which states in a real sense represent the civilized world. In the present situation the United States has jurisdiction because it has the physical custody of the accused and as its military courts have jurisdiction over such offenses." It is concluded that, in the instant case, although the offense alleged is not as directly connected with the military operations of the punishing power as was the offense in the cited case, the United States may properly assume jurisdiction, both on the theory that the United States has a direct interest in punishing offenses against nationals of its allies committed, as here, subsequently to our entry into the war, and on the broader theory that the punishment of war criminals is a matter of general interest and concern to all nations. In view of the opinions above expressed, it is unnecessary to decide herein whether the asserted facts constitute a violation of international law independently of their character as a war crime (See the "Agreement...for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis" (Article b, c), for the latest assertion of the existence, as part of international law, of "crimes against humanity" as distinguished from "war crimes"), and no opinion

is expressed thereon.

No additional jurisdictional questions are involved in the instant case.

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8. DISCUSSION

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9. CLEMENCY

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10. CONCLUSION:

It is accordingly believed that the sentences of the Commission should be confirmed, and the method of their execution as to accused Klein, Rueff, and Willig should be by hanging, as originally prescribed by the Commission. Forms of action to accomplish this result are attached hereto.

SAMUEL SONENFIELD,
Captain, JAGD

JAMES D. MURPHY,
Captain, JAGD

Having examined the record of trial,
I concur.

C. B. MICKELTHAIT,
Colonel, JAGD,
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate
February 1945.

Translation of Alfons Klein's Statement.

The county institution of Hadamar is a state institution, and is subordinated to the provincial administration of Wiesbaden. The institution could not make decisions of any kind on its own, but could only carry out demands and orders which were given by the main office in Wiesbaden. The official assigned to this institution was administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernotat. I, for myself, had nothing to decide, as to what kind of patients were to be admitted into the institution. This decision was made between state leader (Gauleiter) Spronger and administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernotat. Neither could I personally give orders to either admit or decline admitting these patients. Regarding the Russian and Polish tuberculosis patients, it was possible for Dr. Weilmann to refuse to carry out the order to kill them, because he was a doctor, and as head of the organization directly responsible. I ask you to please clear up the question, as to who was responsible for the patients in institutions, by consulting the office of the provincial administrator (Oberpraesident) at the county seat (Landeshaus) in Wiesbaden, as the clearing up of that question is of the greatest importance to me. I was responsible in particular only for the business supervision of the institution, besides that I was the cashier, and was in charge of the stock-clothing and feed. Besides that I had to supervise the large farm, horticulture, and work shops, which were part of the institution. From the above it is easy to see how manifold my field of duties were, and that I could not mind things which were solely responsibilities and obligations of the doctor. It was always the responsibility of at least three or four officials in other institutions, for example, the district, to accomplish all the tasks assigned to me. It is a fact however that those Poles and Russians who died in this institution, were so seriously ill with tuberculosis that their shipment to the east, as

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I have suggested, was out of question, as these people would have never endured such a shipment. In my opinion, these cases can hardly be regarded as cruel murder, but rather that it was merely made easier for these people to die, as death was in all cases a certainty within a short time. This fact everyone connected with this matter must admit. Furthermore, I must mention the fact that a majority of these patients were suffering from tuberculosis in its final stage, and arrived here infested with lice and in dirty condition. One must therefore, in judging the facts, differentiate, whether healthy, valuable lives were left to die, or whether these had death stare into their face were given an injection of mercy to relieve them of their incurable and painful suffering.

I hereby reassure you once more, that I have neither given nor executed an order in regards to this matter. I can't state with certainty, if, and which one of the nurses gave injections to the Russians and Poles, since I did not see it personally. The last time I spoke to administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernotat was on Saturday the 24th of March 1945 at Weilmunster. A few days later I learned that Bernotat left Weilmunster with his car on the 26th of March 1945. Nobody could tell me in which direction he went.

(Signed) Alfons KLEIN

I have given this two pages statement in my own handwriting. Nobody forced me to do it, nor have promises of any kind been made to me. I gave this statement completely out of my own free will.

I swear by God, the almighty, that it is the complete truth, that I have neither withheld nor added anything, as before God.

(signed) Alfons KLEIN

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I., William Kaplan, being first duly sworn, state ~~that~~ I acted as sworn translator and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Alfons Klein given on the 12th day of September at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

(signed handwriting) William Kaplan

William Kaplan
Pvt., 32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this
19th day of September 1945.

(signed, handwriting) William R. Vance

WILLIAM R. VANCE
Capt., JAGD

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-750

Before me, Capt. Luke P. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared PHILIPP BLUM, who, being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement.

My name is Philipp Blum, I live in Frickhofen, Germany, I am a cousin of Alfons KLEIN. Since 1940 I had been in the Hadamar Mental Institution. There I had to take care of the switchboard until February 1943, when I took over the burials. KLEIN ordered me to take over this job.

In November 1942 KLEIN became administrative inspector of Hadamar and he still held that position in August 1944 when I left. KLEIN was Chief of the Hadamar-Institution and issued all orders.

BERNOTAT was district counsellor (Landesrat) and used to visit Hadamar frequently; there he had conferences with KLEIN and WAHLMANN.

WAHLMANN was the physician in charge of Hadamar and conducted

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all medical treatments in the Institution. Every morning a conference between Wahlmann, Chief-nurse Ruoff and the female chief-nurse Huber took place.

Two or three months before I left the Institution to join the Wehrmacht, Russians and Poles began to come to Hadamar. KLEIN told me, that these Russians and Poles were afflicted with TB. All these Poles and Russians were brought to Ward Ib on the ground floor. If there were too many for this ward they were brought to ward IIA on the first floor. The female nurses Hachbarth and Bellin worked in Ward Ib, Zackow, Weiland, and Borkowski in IIA.

Ruoff and Willig gave, as far as I know, injections to all these Poles and Russians. All these Russians and Poles were dead about two hours after their arrival. Both the male and female nurses informed me usually when they were ready to be buried,

The female nurses informed me of the death of these people, so that they could clean up the rooms and make the beds. I then carried the bodies down to the cellar.

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I entered the names of the dead into a burial-book in Merkle's office. Merkle kept a register of the dead, based on the documents carried by the Russians and Poles. When the Russians and Poles arrived, their documents were handed over to Klein, who in turn gave them to Merkle. Every morning Merkle gave me a slip of paper with the names of those, who were to be buried the same day.

With the aid of a few insane people, I used to carry the bodies to the cemetery and to bury them there. I used to bury 8-20 in one grave and I used to enter in the burial-book, where they were buried. I estimate, that I buried perhaps one hundred Russians and Poles while I was there.

Once came a large transport of Russians and Poles to Hadamar. There must have been forty or fifty in this transport. They were brought from LIMBURG in trucks. Everybody in the institution knew, that a large transport of Russians and Poles was to arrive from Limburg. I was present when these Russians and Poles arrived, and they were brought to ward Ila and Ib. Ruoff and

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gave injections to these Russians and Poles. The nurses undressed the women and brought them to bed. I remember for certain, that nurses Hackbarth, Bellin and Zachow were present. I am not quite sure, if the chief-nurse Huber or the others were there. I took all clothing down to the cellar with the aid of some of the insane. I was present until all these people died, which lasted about two hours. I carried them down to the cellar with the assistance of a couple of insane; they were to be buried the next day.

I was member of the National socialistic party since 1933.

I made this statement voluntarily and without compulsion. I understand it completely and have read and corrected it before I subscribed. I swear by God, that this is the full truth.

(signature) Philipp Blum.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 13th day of September 1945.

(signature) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, C 14 P
Investigation officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. Grant, AGO No. A-442694, U. S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct copy of Document No. NO-750.

GEORGE H. GRANT

STATEMENT OF KARL WILLIG

Before me, Captain Luke P. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Karl WILLIG, who being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement:

When the Poles and Russians came to Hadamar they were taken to the institution, their papers were immediately taken to the office and turned over to KLEIN or MECHLE. Thereupon either I or RUOFF or the nurses used to take them to the little room on the main floor. There injections were given to them immediately because KLEIN had given the instruction that Poles and Russians must not be kept in the institution. Dr. WALDMANN came and examined the Poles and Russians after they were dead.

Before the Poles and Russians came to Hadamar for the first time KLEIN called together all the male employees and told us that foreign workers with tuberculosis would come there and that they were to be liquidated. I cannot remember exactly who was present at that meeting but I know that RUOFF, BLUM, and I were there.

At one time a ((illegible)).. transport of Poles and Russians were brought from Limburg on trucks. As far as I can remember there were two loads then. RUOFF went along with the first load and took the Poles and Russians to Hadamar. I then went to Limburg for the second load. When I came back to Hadamar all the people from the first load were asleep. I remember that KLEIN, RUOFF, and BLUM were in the room with them. There were also nurses. I definitely recall BELLIN and HACKBARTH. RUOFF, BLUM, and I undressed the Russian and Polish men of the second load. I am not sure whether Russian or Polish women were in the second load. As far as the men of the second load are concerned RUOFF gave them injections and I gave them veronal or chloral to drink. The next morning all Russians and Poles of the first and second load were dead.

No one ever threatened me with the concentration camp in case

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-751
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

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I quit my job at Hadamar. I had no other place to work anywhere. I never tried to get myself dismissed. Once I asked to be transferred to a different institution but was refused. I could not ask to be dismissed because I would have lost my pension and probably would have been imprisoned.

I have made this statement on my own free will and without threat or duress. I have read and corrected it before having signed it. I understand this statement and I swear by God that it is the truth.

(Signed) Karl Willig

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 14th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, CMP
Investigating Officer

I, Herbert H. Waller, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that I truly translated the oath administered by Captain Luke P. Rogers to Karl WILLIG and that he made and subscribed to the foregoing statement.

(Signed) Herbert H. Waller
Pvt. 42134448

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 18th day of September 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, CMP

I, Henry Sachs, U.S. Civilian, AGO 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-751.

HENRY SACHS
AGO 441698

Before me, Captain William R. VANCE, JAGC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Alfons KLEI, who being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement.

My name is Alfons KLEI, and my address is Hadamar mental institution, Hundsanger Strasse 14. I first joined the National Socialist Party on 1 October 1930. I was in the SA from the summer of 1930 on. I was a block leader (Blockleiter) and municipal office leader (Ortsgruppenamtsleiter) of the NSV from 1934 to 1941. From 1941 on I was district treasury auditor (Treiskassenrevisor), until March 1945.

In 1934 I began to work at the Hadamar mental institution. In September 1939 I became administrator of the institution, and I held this position until March 1945. Until October 1941 there existed, in addition to the institution, a hospital for German soldiers and prisoners of war. From that time until January 1941 only the

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institution for German mental patients was continued. In January 1941 plans were made to kill the mental patients and to burn the bodies. This method was continued until August 1941, and was then stopped. From August 1941 until August 1942 no persons were killed there. In August 1942 a new program was introduced, in which the patients were killed by injections and drugs. This method was always used until the American troops arrived. Dr. KLEI decided which mental patients were to be killed.

From October 1940 on the institution was leased to the charitable foundation for institutional care in Berlin, by order of the Gauleiter. I did not work for this foundation.

Approximately in August or September 1944 I went to Liebenberg, where I had a conference with B R OELT and SPRINGER.

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the Gauleiter. They told me that Russian and Polish patients would soon be sent to my hospital, where they were to be killed. I did not want to do that, and suggested that they should be sent to the East. BEROTZ told me that he would talk to the Gauleiter

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

about it, and he told me later that the Caulditer did not agree, and that the patients would be sent to my hospital. BERNOTAT told me that all the Poles and Russians were seriously ill and should be killed. Later, BERNOTAT, Dr. WACHLAW, and I had a conference at the hospital. It was decided that these patients were to be killed by the same method as the German patients. One big room and several small rooms were made available. The German patients were

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transferred to another section. These rooms (for the foreigners) were on the ground floor. This was done under the supervision of chief nurse HUBER. About two or three weeks later the first transports of Russians and Poles arrived at the hospital. Usually from one to ten persons arrived. These Poles and Russians came from various labor camps or hospitals, and generally arrived by railroad. Some of the people came directly to the hospital, but some seriously ill persons were picked up by us (the hospital personnel). When they arrived at the hospital, the lists and papers from the previous hospital were turned over to MERKLE, who had undertaken all the bookkeeping. After MERKLE had finished the bookkeeping, the hospital personnel took the patients to the

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section which had been emptied, where they were put to bed. If the patient was a man, RUOFF or WILLIG took him over, if it was a woman, the nurses took care of her.

The following nurses worked in the section for Russians and Poles:

BELLIN, ZARCHOV, HANS BTH, and the chief nurse HUBER.

It is my opinion that these nurses also gave the Poles and Russians lethal injections, but I never saw it personally.

In one case I saw RUOFF and WILLIG give the Russians and Poles injections.

Every time, after the Russians and Poles arrived, and after MERKLE had taken care of the bookkeeping,

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

he brought me the list, and I then gave Dr. WÄHLHANN the

(page 6 of original)

list. Within two days, at the outside, Dr. WÄHLHANN gave me the list back. All the patients were dead. Dr. WÄHLHANN indicated the cause of death of each person. The cause of death was always some disease. Injections were never indicated as the cause of death.

All the Poles and Russians who arrived at the hospital died on the same day.

I can recall only one big transport of Poles and Russians which arrived at the hospital. About October or November 1944 between 70 and 75 people were brought from Linburg. Three times we drove there in the truck to pick up the people. I went along on one trip, and SCHÜRER drove the car. I do not know for certain who went on the other trips, but I believe that BLUM, RUOFF,

(page 7 of original)

and WILLIG went along. MERKLE took charge of the bookkeeping when the transport arrived at the hospital. I do not know who gave the injections, and I did not see it myself, but all the people were dead on the next day. As far as I know, BELLIN, ZACHAR, HUBER, RUOFF, and WILLIG were present when the patients were delivered. BLUM then began to bury the bodies.

During the entire period when the Poles and Russians were arriving at the hospital, the following people worked in the section and took care of the foreigners:

I, Alfons KLEIN
BLUM
MERKLE
RUOFF
WILLIG
SCHÜRER
Dr. WÄHLHANN

HUBER
ZACHAR
BELLIN
HACKBARTH
WEILAND
BERKOWSKI

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I myself did not work in the section, but was only concerned with the administration.

I know that RUOFF and WILLIG gave the Poles and

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-730
CONTINUED

(page 8 of original, cont'd)

Russians injections. WACKERTH, BELIN, ZARGOV worked continuously in the section where the Poles and Russians were killed. I never saw, however, whether these women gave injections. These three nurses worked under chief nurse HUBER and Dr. MELAN and carried out their orders. ROFF and ILIG worked in the men's section, the three nurses in the women's section. It can therefore be assumed that they themselves gave the injections. It is possible that MELAN and ZARGOV were from time to time worked in the "foreigners" section, but I do not know for certain.

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BURONAT was the provincial councillor (Landesrat) to the president (Oberpräsident) in Wiesbaden and the lawyer (Dezernent), for the institution. He was my superior in reality, therefore, the administrator of the institution), and he issued the orders as to what was to be done with the Poles and Russians.

BLU. was telephone operator until 1943. In March or April I ordered BLU. to work in the cemetery, to bury the dead people there. He did this work until he was drafted into the Wehrmacht, in about October or November 1944. BLU. also had to sign the death notices and take them to the registry office (Standesamt), where they were recorded in the registry of deaths.

MEULE was the bookkeeper and was in charge of all the bookkeeping for the hospital. He got the names of the Poles and Russians from a list, which he then entered. After the people were dead, the hospital personnel

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gave him the name, and he then made the necessary entries. MEULE knew that the Russians and Poles were being killed in the institution.

SCHUBER was the institution's carpenter and driver. The only time that he was in contact with the Poles and Russians was the big transport from Limburg. He drove the truck. He knew what was being done with the Poles and Russians.

Dr. MELAN was the only doctor in the hospital. He was competent for the treatment of the patients,

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medicine, and the hospital personnel. He issued orders to the nurses, etc., as to what was to be done with the Poles and Russians. He was present during the conference with SELOSTAT concerning the liquidation of the Russians and Poles in the institution. Dr. LAHLANN ordered morphine and other drugs which were used to kill the Russians and Poles.

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He also registered the causes of death in the case histories. Dr. LAHLANN had a conference every morning with RUOFF and HUBER, which usually lasted one to two hours. These conferences were held in order, to discuss the work of the previous day and of that day. At these conferences the post mortem certificate and the death notices were filled out.

Everyone who worked at this institution knew that the Poles and Russians were killed there, but no one was forced to work at the institution. No one was threatened with concentration camp, and no one was warned to keep these things secret, and everyone worked there voluntarily and could have stopped at any time. If anyone says that he had to work there himself and could not stop, it is a lie. Three people were dismissed in the year 1943-44.

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Their names were Pauline REISLER, Edith KORSCH, Agnes SCHANKEL. These three were dismissed at their own wish.

I have read and corrected this statement consisting of 12 pages, and the statement contains the full truth to the best of my knowledge. I made this statement voluntarily and without compulsion, and I swear by God, the Almighty, that this statement is the full truth.

(Signature) Alfons KLEIN

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau,
Germany, on this 12th day of September, 1945

(Signature) William R. VANCE
Capt. JAGD

I, Werner CONN, being duly sworn, state that I correctly

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-730
CONTINUED

(page 12 of original, cont'd)

translated the oath administered by Capt. William R. VANCE to Alfons KLEIN and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(Signature) Warner CONN
T/5, 34812-20

(page 13 of original)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, on this 12th day of September 1945.

(Signature) William R. VANCE
Capt. JAGD

I, William KAPLAN, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn translator and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Alfons KLEIN given on the 12th day of September at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

(Signature) William KAPLAN
Pvt. 32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 19th day of September 1945.

(Signature) William R. VANCE
Capt. JAGD

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 December 1946

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ., X 046 318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-730.

Virginia von SCHON
Civ., X 046 318

POLES	MEN	46	
	WOMEN	29	
	CHILDREN	5	
	TOTAL	80	80

RUSSIANS	MEN	208	
	WOMEN	163	
	CHILDREN	9	
	TOTAL	380	380

RUSSIANS OR POLES	MEN	9	
	WOMEN	5	
	CHILDREN	2	
	TOTAL	16	16

GRAND TOTAL		476
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OF WHICH ARE	MEN	263
	WOMEN	197
	CHILDREN	16

A certified true copy

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion:</u>
Adamczyk, Stefania	Polish	Woman	4 Aug 44	7 Sept 44	Catholic
Afanasjew, Michael	Russian	Man	13 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Gr. "
Aischubskow, Sergej	Russian	Man	18 Sep 44	24 Nov 44	Catholic
Aljoschka, Nadja	Russian	Woman	27 Oct 44	23 Nov 44	Gr. "
Arobian, Arthur	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	8 Sep 44	Catholic
Assolow, Michael	Russian	Man	5 Aug 44	17 Sep 44	Catholic
Atajew, Alex	Russian	Man	23 Aug 44	12 Sep 44	Catholic
Azarewitsch, Wladimir	Russian	Man	8 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic

Babenko, Iwan	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	11 Nov 44	Catholic
Babui, Michael	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	8 Jan 45	Catholic
Bagno, Iwan	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Catholic
Bahmet, Lidja	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	18 Sep 44	Catholic
Bakulow, Timofei	Russian	Man	24 Nov 44	31 Jan 45	Gr. "
Barannow, Rodor	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Barinowa, Swetlodka	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Barischichin, Nikolai	Russian	Man	20 Nov 44	3 Mar 45	Gr. "
Basanko, Metro	Russian	Child	6 Oct 44	29 Oct 45	Gr. "
Basanko, Motrona	Russian	Woman	6 Oct 44	17 Feb 45	Gr. "
Basar, Anatolij	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Catholic
Batrakow, Wladimir	Russian	Man	19 Oct 44	9 Feb 45	Gr. "
Belenki, Philip	Russian	Man	17 Nov 44	6 Dec 44	Catholic
Below, Marion	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Beresuckij, Fedor	Russian	Man	2 Mar 45	16 Mar 45	Catholic
Bernard, Stanislaw	Russian	Man	17 Jun 44	22 Jun 44	Catholic
Besmal, Wera	Polish	Woman	22 Aug 44	16 Sep 44	Catholic
Bespalko, Stepan	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	16 Aug 44	Catholic
Bessedin, Michael	Russian	Man	9 Jan 45	19 Feb 45	Gr. "
Blakotow, Iwan	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	16 Mar 45	Gr. "
Blilik, Jakob	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	23 Dec 44	Gr. "
Bilowasowa, Nadja	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Binatschneko, Warya	Polish	Woman	16 Jun 44	24 Jun 44	Catholic

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man - Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Bistrowskaya, "adja	Russian	Woman	31 Jul 44	6 Dec 44	Catholic
Bohajewa, Eugenia	Russian	Woman	3 Nov 44	28 Dec 44	Gr. "
Bondarenko, Sergei	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	5 Dec 44	Catholic
Bondartschuk, Terentij "	"	Man	13 Jan 45	12 Feb 45	Catholic
Borisenko, Ewdikija	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	2 Feb 45	Gr. "
Braga, Oljena	Russian	Woman	20 Feb 44	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Brelinska, "adeschda	Russian	Woman	2 Feb 45	12 Mar 45	Gr. "
Brzyanina, Lucie	Russian	Woman	20 Dec 44	8 Feb 45	Gr. "
Budzinska, Stanislaw	"	Woman	19 Sep 44	29 Oct 44	Catholic
Buhanetz, Michail	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Bujno, Boris	Russian	Man	13 Jan 45	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Burdina, Ekatarina	Russian	Woman	1 Dec 44	15 Feb 45	Catholic
Butowitsch, Alexander	Russian	Man	7 Sep 44	18 Dec 44	Catholic
Butusowa, Marija	Russian	Woman	17 Aug 44	12 Oct 44	Catholic

Chlebio, Eduard	Polish	Man	24 Jan 45	28 Feb 45	Catholic
Chorewka, Serafina	Russian	Woman	26 Oct 44	26 Feb 45	Gr. "

Danilkina, Julia	Russian	Woman	6 Sep 44	27 Jan 45	Catholic
Danilkina, Sinalda	Polish	Child	6 Sep 44	24 Dec 44	Catholic
Daniltschenko, Basili	Russian	Man	1 Aug 44	8 Sep 44	Catholic
Datschenko, Marija	Polish	Woman	28 Oct 44	2 Aug 45	Catholic
Dawidankowa, Kasenia	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	6 Feb 45	Catholic
Demborsch, Irene	Polish	Woman	6 Jun 44	12 Jun 44	Catholic
Dementschuk, Gustenja	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	14 Dec 44	Catholic
Denjantschuk, Fawlina	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	7 Mar 45	Gr. "
Dewektowski, Wladimir	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Diordi, Andrey	Russian	Man	29 Aug 44	4 Dec 44	Catholic
Djewina, Anna	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Doبرانjuk, Sergei	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	Catholic
Do-breanska, Antonia	Polish	Woman	1 Aug 44	4 Sep 44	Catholic

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Dolgono, Ekaterina	Russian	Woman	20 Feb 45	15 Mar 45	Gr. Catholic
Doninin, Nikolai	Russian	Man	22 Aug 44	12 Nov 44	Gr. "
Drabek, Wladislaus	Polish	Man	1 Sep 44	20 Sep 44	Catholic
Dratschenko, Grigor	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	7 Aug 44	Catholic
Drutschilo, Maria	Russian	Woman	6 Nov 44	19 Feb 45	Gr. "
Dshewat, Vera	Russian	Woman	22 Aug 44	12 Oct 44	Catholic
Dsjuban, Paul	Russian	Man	12 Oct 44	10 Feb 45	Catholic
Dsuba, Feodor	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	5 Oct 44	Catholic
Dszubenko, Marija	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	22 Aug 44	Catholic
Dubina, Sina	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	12 Aug 44	Catholic
Dubrowska, Alexandra	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	13 Dec 44	Catholic
Eudnik, Irene	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	Catholic
Dunda, Wladimir	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Dworecki, Makav	Russian	Man	24 Aug 44	2 Dec 44	Catholic
Dydo, Karolina	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	25 Nov 44	Gr. "
Dziedzio, Anna	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	26 Sep 44	Catholic

Feusulajewa, Hajala	Russian	Woman	16 Oct 44	15 Feb 45	Catholic
Fienko, Pawel	Russian	Man	14 Dec 44	28 Feb 45	Catholic
Filipow, Aleksiej	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	26 Mar 45	Catholic
Frolow, Iwan	Russian	Man	14 Sep 44	23 Mar 45	Catholic

Garaschowa, Luba	Russian	Woman	2 Mar 45	14 Mar 45	Gr. "
Gierasimienko, Nina	Russian	Woman	7 Oct 44	17 Feb 45	Gr. "
Goroniuk, Serge	Russian	Man	16 Nov 44	25 Feb 45	Catholic
Gontscharowa, Ewgenija	Russian	Woman	1 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Catholic
Gorbatschhoff, Ewgeniz	"	Man	4 Aug 44	13 Oct 44	Catholic
Gorawa, Anna	Russian	Woman	1 Sep 44	11 Sep 44	Catholic
Goska, Marienka	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	30 Sep 44	Catholic
Grinenko, Nikolai	Russian	Man	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Grjadanow, Iwan	Russian	Man	20 Dec 44	8 Mar 45	Gr. "

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Gronik, Ignat	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Guberutskij, Anina	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	11 Sep 44	Catholic
Gurin, Afanas	Polish	Child	23 Aug 44	10 Oct 44	Catholic
Garkin, Iwan	Russian	Man	13 Feb 45	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Gurkow, Iwan	Russian	Man	9 Jan 45	11 Mar 45	Gr. "
Gutscher, Wladimij	Russian	Man	26 Sep 44	3 Jan 45	Catholic
Hantscheruk, Nadja	Russian	Woman	3 Nov 44	14 Feb 45	Gr. "
Hasiuk, Nadzieja	Russian	Woman	21 Oct 44	3 Mar 45	Gr. "
Holoborodko, Hajija	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	Catholic
Holowaschko, Valga	Russian	Woman	13 Jan 45	6 Mar 45	Gr. "
Hontscharenko, Andrei	"	Man	28 Jul 44	15 Aug 44	Catholic
Horkun, Dymitrij	Russian	Man	24 Oct 44	22 Feb 45	Catholic

Ignatow, Wasilij	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	6 Nov 44	Catholic
Igorkow, Victor	Russian	Man	2 Feb 45	13 Mar 45	Catholic
Iskrowa, Barbara	Russian	Child	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Iwanow, Gregor	Russian	Man	9 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Iwanow, Wasil	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	15 Mar 45	Gr. "
Iwaskewitsch, Iwan	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	11 Mar 45	Gr. "
Izydowski, Man	Polish	Man	2 Sep 44	7 Jan 45	Catholic

Jabrow, Iwan	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	12 Nov 44	Catholic
Jakimenko, Stepan	Russian	Man	16 Oct 44	23 Jan 45	Gr. "
Jakubiak, Franciszek	Polish	Man	5 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Jankowy, Iwan	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Jarema, Franz	Russian	Man	20 Dec 44	12 Feb 45	Gr. "
Jarowoj, Peter	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	1 Feb 45	Catholic
Jatschenko, Andrei	Russian	Man	17 Oct 44	22 May 44	Catholic
Jatasbeck, Jan	Polish	Man	23 Aug 44	7 Dec 44	Catholic
Jacek, Franciszek	Polish	Man	17 June 44	19 Jun 44	Catholic

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Jefimow, Wassili	Russian	Man	31 Jul 44	25 Nov 44	Catholic
Jefimowa, Kristina	Russian	Woman	11 Jun 44	13 Jun 44	Catholic
Jermisch, Tarussja	Russian	Woman	Not deter- mined	13 Jun 44	Catholic
Jeremisina, Adjeska	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	18 Feb 45	Catholic
Jewdokimowa, Marija	Russian	Woman	22 Sep 44	5 Mar 45	Gr. "
Jewitsch, Konstantin	Russian	Man	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	Catholic
Juzozyk, Nina	Russian	Woman	1 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	Catholic

Kachno, Wlodek	Russian	Woman	7 Mar 45	16 Mar 45	Catholic
Kadis, Czeslaus	Polish	Man	4 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Kalinulin, Wiljmi	Russian	Man	30 Sep 44	9 Mar 45	Catholic
Kamarewzew, Iwan	Russian	Man	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Karatschin, Helene	Polish	Woman	15 Feb 45	1 Mar 45	Catholic
Karotschenko, Maria	Russian	Woman	2 Feb 45	6 Mar 45	Catholic
Karpeluk, Boris	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	Catholic
Karpenkowa, Marina	Polish	Woman	1 Sep 44	21 Sep 44	Catholic
Kasanzew, Janass	Russian	Man	5 Dec 44	16 Feb 45	Catholic
Kasel, Peter	Russian	Man	31 Jul 44	25 Sep 44	Catholic
Kasljtina, Anna	Russian	Woman	16 Oct 44	26 Dec 44	Gr. "
Katschanowski, Iwan	Russian	Man	28 Nov. 44	9 Dec 44	Catholic
Katschor, Helene	Polish	Woman	1 Sep 44	23 Sep 44	Catholic
Keller, Franziszek	Russian	Man	28 Dec 44	7 Feb 45	Gr. "
Ketrysowna, Stanslaw	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	30 Nov 44	Gr. "
Kibez, Katerina	Russian	Woman	11 Jul 44	23 Dec 44	Catholic
Kimler, Stanislaus	Polish	Man	1 Dec 44	14 Mar 45	Catholic
Kiritschenko, Marija	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Kis, Maria	Russian	Woman	2 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Kischkurno, Helena	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	13 Feb 45	Catholic
Kitljar, Marija	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	23 Aug 44	Catholic
Klisenko, Ustin	Russian	Man	22 Sep 44	26 Oct 44	Catholic

Name	Nationality	Man Woman Child	Date of Entrance	Date of Death	Religion
Klossow, Igor	R	M	7 Sep 44	17 Sep 44	C
Alutkova, Anefija	R	W	23 Oct 44	25 Jan 45	Gr. C
Konkow, Iwan	R	M	6 Oct 44	11 Mar 45	Gr. C
Konenenko, Lena	R	W	13 Jan 45	15 Mar 45	C
Kontschina, Michael	R	M	11 Oct 44	9 Dec 44	Gr. C
Kopilow, Vladimir	P	M	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	C
Korolenitsch, Lotja	R	W	17 Jan 44	22 Jun 44	C
Korschukowa, Tamara	R	C	29 Aug 44	14 Sep 44	Gr. C
Korschun, Gori orij	R	M	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	C
Korsum Jan	R	M	9 Jan 45	14 Mar 45	C
Kosenko, Fedor	R	M	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	C
Koslenko, Olga	R	C	11 Aug 44	1 Jan 45	C
Koslow, Georg	R	M	6 Oct 44	21 Dec 44	C
Koslow, Josef	R	M	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Koslow, Wassilij	R	M	11 Aug 44	26 Sep 44	C
Kosoprodowa, Tamara	P	W	17 June 44	19 Jun 44	C
Kowal Marta	R	W	2 Sep 44	5 Dec 44	Gr. C
Kowal, Nikolai	R	M	4 Aug 44	20 Dec 44	C
Kowalenko, Ritzko	R	M	17 Nov 44	31 Jan 45	Gr. C
Kowalska, Helena	P	W	1 Sep 44	15 Sep 44	C
Krasnokozkij, Marko	R	M	11 Aug 44	22 Sep 44	C
Krawtschenko, Aninja	R	W	1 Sep 44	19 Sep 44	C
Kresanow, Stepan	P	M	28 Jul 44	7 Aug 44	C
Kriewoboen, Anton	P	M	21 Aug 44	16 Sep 44	C
Krisin, Vladimir	R	M	17 Aug 44	4 Feb 45	C
Kriwowojas, Iwan	R	M	8 Sep 44	28 Dec 44	C
Krotja, Jarwara	R	W	1 Aug 44	1 Feb 45	C
Kudischak, Bronislawa	R	W	22 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Gr. C
Kucharski, Bronislaus (P)	R (P)	M	24 Oct 44	28 Jan 45	C
Kuchta, Stepan	R	M	28 Sep 44	29 Oct 44	C
Kuchta, Tamara	R	W	2 Sep 44	13 Sep 44	Gr. C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Kudintschikowa, Maria	R	W	17 Nov 44	3 Feb 45	Gr C
Kudrawtschuk, Alexander	R	M	28 Jul 44	21 Aug 44	C
Kukian, Piotr	P	M	28 Jul 44	11 Aug 44	C
Kulesch, Lidiya	R	W	31 Jul 44	1 Jan 45	C
Kulikowa, Anfisa	R	W	11 Aug 44	17 Dec 44	C
Kuprijtszuk, Sachar	R	M	24 Nov 44	8 Feb 45	C
Kurotschka, Pawel	P 7 R	M	1 Sep 44	11 Sep 44	C
Kurtametrov, Swada	R	W	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	C
Kusin, Georg	R	M	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	C
Kusmenko, Nikolay	R	M	20 Dec 44	15 Mar 45	Gr C
Kusmuk, Iwan	P	M	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Kutschmann, Iwan	P	M	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	C
Kuznecow, Michail	R	M	9 Nov 44	28 Feb 45	C
Labynko, Nikolai	R	M	4 Nov 44	3 Nov 44	C
Lach, Michail	R	M	23 Aug 44	23 Sep 44	C
Lazakina, Lera	R	W	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	C
Lanowenko, Timofej	P, R	M	24 Aug 44	15 Nov 44	C
Las-Chli, Nadina	R	W	16 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Gr C
Laska, Anna	R	W	5 Sep 44	8 Mar 45	C
Lesniarka, Elisabeth	P	W	1 Sep 44	22 Sep 44	C
Leunow, Semen	R	M	11 Aug 44	10 Nov 44	C
Lewtschenko, Wassilij	R	M	22 Sep 44	9 Feb 45	Gr. C
Lishnits, Dimitry	R	M	31 Jul 44	9 Dec 44	Gr C
Lisenko, Fedir	R	M	29 Dec 44	12 Mar 45	Gr C
Litwinenko, Alexander	R	M	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Litwinenko, Wella	R	W	3 Nov 44	26 Feb 45	C
Liwow, Michael	R	M	28 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	C
Loginowa, Maria	R, F	C	6 Sep 44	12 Sep 44	C
Lomasj, Henrik	R	M	27 Dec 44	17 Feb 45	C
Lonina, Maria	P, R	W	16 Aug 44	25 Nov 44	C

Name	Nationality	Man Woman Child	Date of Entrance	Date of Death	Religion
Lubtschenko, Luta	P	W	16 Aug 44	12 Sep 44	C
Lukaschenko, Fedor	R	M	1 Mar 45	14 Mar 45	Gr C
Lusgozynski, Dominik	P	M	8 Sep 44	16 Sep 44	C
Luzovisch, Faska	R	W	31 Jul 44	8 Jan 45	C

Madri, Johann	P	M	20/12/44	28/1/45	C
Maidak, Ewa	P	W	17/6/44	19/6/44	C
Majohrzok, Marian	R	W	2/9/44	23/11/44	GRC
Makarawa, Tamara	P	C	21/6/44	16/9/44	C
Makarenko, Miril	R	M	4/8/44	15/9/44	C
Makarenko, Mina	R	W	2/3/45	17/3/45	GRC
Malinokowa, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	24/8/44	C
Maljar, Iwan	R	M	2/8/44	7/9/44	C
Malnik, Iwan	R	M	1/3/45	17/3/45	GRC
Malzew, Iwan	R	M	13/10/45	29/1/45	C
Malzew, Nikolai	P	C	28/7/44	22/8/44	C
Marek, Franzisek	P	M	1/12/44	3/2/45	C
Markow, Peter	R	M	24/6/44	11/9/44	C
Martanjuk, Nadja	R	W	13/10/44	29/12/44	C
Maruschnitsch, Nikolaj	R	M	2/12/44	21/1/45	C
Masljuk, Petro	P	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Maslow, Iwan	R	M	24/9/44	6/2/45	C
Matiasch, Stanislaw	R	M	4/8/44	11/9/44	C
Matjerinsrj, Georgij	R	M	17/11/44	5/3/45	GRC
Maximenko, Victor	R	M	11/8/44	14/9/44	C
Mazijewski, Maxim	R	M	30/9/44	21/12/44	
Mekowski, Maxim	R	M	6/12/44	12/3/45	GRC
Meleniak, Tacia	R	W	1/9/44	20/9/44	C
Molnyk, Anna	R	W	16/8/44	6/2/45	C
Michalschuk, Maria	R	W	18/10/44	2/11/44	GRC
Michaltschuk, Anna	P, R	M	8/9/44	7/2/45	C

Name	Nationality	Man Woman Child	Date of Entrance	Date of Death	Religion
Micharlow, Iwan	R	C	20/2/44	18/2/45	GRC
Michkova, Nuna	R	W	28/1/44	21/7/44	C
Mischenko, Uliane	R	W	4/8/44	23/1/45	C
Mischtschirikow, Dimitri	R	M	13/9/44	24/1/45	C
Moha, Sewdokiha	R	W	24/11/44	10/2/45	C
Morowa, Sonja	R	W	11/8/44	12/11/44	C
Mornjow, Nikolai	R	M	13/1/45	15/3/45	GRC
Morosow, Michael	R	M	28/7/44	23/8/44	C
Moskwin, Leonid	R	M	25/7/44	24/11/44	C
Mozgawa, Bolislaw	P,R	M	6/12/44	11/3/45	C
Muckytiuk, Teodor	R	M	24/10/44	30/12/44	GRC
Myll, Wladimir	R	M	28/7/44	3/8/44	C
Mys, Marija	R	W	11/8/44	12/10/44	C
Nazkowitsch, Stanislaw	P	M	28/7/44	26/8/44	C
Niezyporczyk, Stefan	R	M	16/8/44	11/12/44	C
Nikitenko, Michail	R	M	25/1/44	5/3/45	GRC
Nikitenko, Wasil	R	M	4/8/44	2/11/44	C
Nimsowa, Maria	R	W	2/2/45	16/3/45	GRC
Nischelskaja, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	28/8/44	C
Nowack, Jaroslaw	R	M	4/8/44	6/9/44	C
Nowikow, Nikolai	R	M	6/9/44	15/9/44	C
Nowocworska, Anna	R	W	16/10/44	11/2/45	C
Nowoschinskaja, Marija	P	C	22/9/44	25/12/44	C
Oboltas, Olga	R	W	1/9/44	20/11/44	C
Ochorechnikow, Nikolaj	P	M	24/10/44	30/11/44	GRC
Olefir, Olena	R	W	28/7/44	29/8/44	C
Oleschenko, Gregor	R	M	4/8/44	4/2/45	C
Olisnik, Olejana	R	W	22/9/44	27/1/45	GRC
Olitschuk, Anna	P	W	28/7/44	3/8/44	C
Omlotek, Maria	P	W	1/9/44	27/9/44	C
Opritschenko, Wadeschda	R	W	2/3/45	15/3/45	GRC

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Ostaschewska, Fola	R	W	11/8/44	1/12/44	C
Utrebski, Tadeusz	P	M	1/9/43	25/9/44	C
Owdii, Pawlo	R	M	28/7/44	14/11/44	C
Owtscharuk, Anna	R	W	6/10/44	12/2/45	C
Owtscharuk, Iwan	R	C	6/10/44	29/10/44	C
Palaniza, Timofei	R	M	21/11/44	28/3/45	GR C
Pankow, "Ugarion	P	M	16/8/44	20/9/44	GRC
Capunia, Frosina	R	W	20/2/45	17/3/45	GRC
Paschkiewicz, Romulda	R	W	15/8/44	15/9/44	C
Pasistschenko, Iwan	R	M	28/7/44	8/8/44	C
Paunowa, Anna	R	W	20/9/44	21/1/45	GRC
Pawlak, Ian	P	M	29/9/44	16/12/44	GRC
Pechanow, Archip	R	M	11/8/44	4/12/44	C
Pereloma, Nikolai	R	M	16/8/44	1/1/45	GRC
Peretiatko, Theodor	R	M	26/8/44	29/10/44	GRC
Pertsch-doldschul, Nikolaj	R	M	1/9/44	28/9/44	C
Petrus, Helena	P	W	1/9/44	22/9/44	C
Petratzkow, Maria	R	W	15/8/45	4/3/45	GRC
Petrjaniko, Woldemar	R	M	24/10/44	19/3/45	GRC
Pietrzak, Romuald	R(P)	M	29/8/44	29/10/44	C
Pisanek, Franciszek	P	M	3/11/43	9/11/43	C
Pisnenko, Anna	R	W	28/7/44	30/8/44	GRC
Pluck, Mathias	R	M	2/2/45	13/3/45	GRC
Piwen, Maria	R	W	5/9/44	26/9/44	C
Platonowa, Nina	R	W	11/8/44	6/12/44	C
Pogossow, Jakow	R	M	26/1/45	13/3/45	GRC
Pokribnjak, Anton	R	M	20/12/44	12/3/45	GRC
Polak, Josef	R	M	27/7/44	1/8/44	C
Polenka, Maria	R	W	1/8/44	3/3/45	GRC
Polina, Marie	R	W	3/11/44	11/12/44	GRC
Polischtschuk, Stefan	H	M	6/9/44	14/12/44	GRC

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Polonartschuk, Fedor	R	M	4/8/44	29/3/44	C
Polsok, Olga	R	W	28/7/44	1/9/44	C
Popowa, Marija	R	W	11/3/44	6/9/44	C
Posdajakow, Dimitrij	R	M	2/1/45	11/3/45	C
Potapenko, Gregorie	R	M	20/12/44	31/3/45	GRC
Pravossud, Jewdokia	R	W	21/12/44	11/3/45	GRC
Fristawka, Alexandra	R	W	1/3/45	16/3/45	GRC
Prokopenko, Sinaida	P	W	28/7/44	4/3/44	C
Fruchnik, Franz	P (R)	M	7/1/44	27/9/44	C
Putacow, Gniebor	R	M	22/9/44	25/10/44	GRC
Rachmatula, Piotr	R	M	22/9/44	29/10/44	C
Radionowa, Daria	R	W	8/9/44	9/12/44	C
Radko, Konrad	R	M	21/11/44	13/3/45	GRC
Radunowa, Marija	R	W	17/10/44	10/11/44	C
Ratschenko, Anna	R	W	5/9/44	9/2/45	C
Razinkow, Andrej	P	M	28/7/44	12/3/44	C
Regula, Alexander	P (R?)	M	28/10/44	22/2/45	GRC
Rez, Anastasia	R	W	17/3/44	11/9/44	C
Riback, Iwan	R	M	13/11/44	8/12/45	C
Rodjuk, Leonid	R	M	10/1/45	12/3/45	GRC
Rozita, Marija	R	W	4/3/44	28/9/44	C
Rorososka, Helene	R	W	Escaped		C
Romajitis, Stanislav	R	M	22/9/44	25/11/44	C
Romanowa, Sinaida	R	W	1/6/44	14/8/44	Orthodox
Rosolawa, Sinaida	R	W	28/12/44	24/1/45	GRC
Rowinska, Anna	P	W	1/9/44	16/9/44	C
Rudenko, Jarware	R	W	8/9/44	6/2/45	C
Rudnitski, Ian	P	M	29/9/44	6/11/44	C
Rytschko, Iwan	R	M	17/6/44	20/6/44	C
Sahornika, Nina	R	W	28/7/44	3/8/44	C
Saika, Iwan	R	M	28/12/44	29/1/45	C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Salatzkaja, Alexandra	R	W	11/ /44	21/1/45	C
Salevitsch, Victor	R	M	17/5/44	22/6/44	C
Salik, Ivan	P	M	23/8/44	19/12/44	C
Saphlha, Nadja	R	W	28/7/44	2/9/44	C
Sarano, Basili	R	M	20/12/44	14/2/45	GRC
Sardack, Ivan	R	M	22/ /44	16/2/45	C
Sarezkaja, Maria	R	W	4/8/44	7/12/44	C
Savonova, Elisabeth	R	W	4/8 /44	10/11/44	C
Sazko, Michail	R	M	25/8/44	4/12/44	C
Scharga, Dolita	P	W	28/7/44	5/8/44	C
Schelakin, Alexander	R	M	4/8/44	18/9/44	C
Schepowalow, Semon	R	M	7/9/ /44	8/11/44	GRC
Schewtschuk, Maria	R	W	25/10/44	21/12/44	C
Schirschazkij, Fedor	R	M	1/3/45	8/3/45	C
Schkondina, Ewdowja	R	W	20/12/44	7/2/45	C
Schlupa, Stefan	R	M	1/3/45	15/3/45	C
Schmahlo, Stepan	R	M	3/11/44	30/11/44	C
Schpak, Wesa	R	M	11/8/44	20/12/44	C
Schpilko, Marija	R	W	28/4/44	9/9/44	C
Schranko, Nikolai	R	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Schryckun, Iwan	R	M	13/2/45	16/3/45	C
Schulka, Dimitri	R	M	20/3/44	3/2/45	C
Schumilenko, Alla	R	C	6/10/44	12/11/44	C
Schutko, Alexander	P	M	28/7/44	18/8/44	C
Schwatz, Jakob	R	M	17/8/44	13/12/44	C
Schytkow, Nikolaj	R	M	12/1/ /44	2/13/45	C
Saleseny, Wassily	R	M	8/9/44	24/12/44	C
Semenowa, Palageja	R	W	24/8/44	17/9/44	C
Semljansky, Victor	P	M	1 / /44	20/6/44	C
Senez, Anna	R	W	7/9/44	30/12/44	C
Sensila, Nikolay	R	M	31/10/44	24/11/44	C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Serewko, Antharina	P (R?)	W	1/5/44	15/9/44	C
Serjaskaja, "idia	R	W	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Serkow, "ikolsi	R	M	28/7/44	24/3/44	C
Serwatij, Anos	R	M	22/9/44	8/12/44	C
Sidak, Iwan	R	M	2/4/44	30/9/44	GRC
Sidorenko, Anastasia	R	W	28/7/44	7/8/44	C
Sidorenko, Olga	R	W	20/7/44	7/3/45	C
Sidorow, Anat	R	M	22/9/44	28/1/45	C
Sielewski, Maria	P, R	W	23/1/44	27/1/45	C
Sielinska, Antonia	R	W	28/7/44	18/3/44	C
Sierij, Basilij, Feodor	R	M	7/9/44	3/2/45	C
Sirotenko, Iwan	R	M	28/7/44	15/8/44	C
Sitschkaryk, Iwan	R	M	17/5/44	21/6/44	C
Sitschko, Hanna	R	C	11/5/44	1/11/44	C
Siwko, Piotr.	R	M	4/6/44	6/11/44	C
Skordan, Stepan	R	M	4/6/44	11/12/44	C
Skroban, Stanislaus	P, R	M	2/9/44	2/11/44	C
Sliwinski, Stefan	R	M	13/1/45	17/2/45	C
Slobodenuk, "atja	R	W 28/7/44		29/3/44	GRC
Slobodonjuk, Iwan	R	M	1/9/44	9/12/44	C
Smaha, "otja	R	W	23/10/44	28/11/44	C
Smirak, Wasily	R	M	31/7/44	5/9/44	C
Smirnowa, Pawlina	R	W	20/12/44	14/3/45	C
Smolenskaja, "arija	R	W	7/9/44	25/1/45	C
Sne"ir, Marta	R	W	3/11/44	7/3/45	GRC
Sobuda, Pinof	R	M	25/5/44	18/9/44	C
Sokolski, Josef	R	M	30/10/44	24/11/44	C
Solomatow, Iwan	R	M	17/5/44	21/6/44	C
Soljanak, Ewdokija	R	W	6/9/44	25/12/44	C
Soljanuck, Luba	R	C	6/10/44	13/11/44	C
Solotych, Ewdokija	R	W	28/12/44	9/3/45	GRC

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Solowiz, Stanja	R	M	21/11/44	25/2/45	C
Sorkin, Ewgin	R	M	1/9/44	27/9/44	C
Sorkolin, Dimitrij	R	M	25/8/44	4/2/45	C
Sosulenko, Sergei	P	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Stachowiak, Max	P	M	20/11/44	16/12/44	C
Stalinger, Janina	P	W	17/6/44	21/6/44	C
Startschus, Michail	R	M	1/3/45	17/3/45	C
Stawujak, Kasimier	P	M	29/9/44	22/10/44	C
Styprynski, Kasimir	R	M	1/3/45	16/3/45	C
Subkow, Wasilij	R	M	13/1/45	13/3/45	C
Suhak, Nina	R	W	3/11/44	9/2/45	C
Sujew, Nikolai	P or R	C	16/8/44	4/10/44	C
Sulkow, Peter	R	M	24/8/44	26/1/45	C
Sunska, Nina	R	W	7/5/44	11/2/45	C
Suschkow, Nikolai	R	M	4/8/44	23/9/44	C
Suworow, Iwan	P	M	28/7/44	16/8/44	C
Swed, Stanislaus	R	M	5/6/44	13/6/44	C
Swiniuck, Julia	R	W	8/9/44	2/2/45	C
Switschowa, Tatjana	R	W	19/1/45	24/2/45	C
Szalaaj, Michael	R	M	20/7/44	1/12/44	C
Szkumbatink, Anna	P	W	17/6/44	22/6/44	C
Szurska, Anna	R or P	W	18/2/44	8/1/45	C
Szwed, Jan	R	M	3/11/44	26/12/44	C
Taranowa, Helena	R	W	31/7/44	11/11/44	C
Tarasuk, Wasil	R	M	23/7/44	23/8/44	C
Taratynkin, Wladimir	R	M	26/1/45	15/3/45	C
Targonska, Maria	R	W	24/8/44	28/9/44	C
Tatarenkowa, Maria	R	W	1/9/44	28/9/44	C
Terebilin, Michail	R	M	23/9/44	1/11/44	C
Ternowski, Iwan	R	M	19/10/44	29/12/44	C
Timonowa, Alexandra	R	W	1/9/44	21/9/44	C

Name	Nation- ality	Man Woman Child	Date of Entrance	Date of Death	Religion
Timoschenko, Andrej	R	M	28/7/44	24/8/44	C
Tischkow, Anton	R	M	8/9/44	16/2/45	C
Tischow, Sawluk	R	M	23/8/44	31/1/45	C
Tischtschenko, Michael	R	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Titarenko, Fetar	R	M	28/7/44	7/9/44	C
Titarenko, Peter	R	M	28/7/44	7/9/44	C
Tolnatschow, Nikolai	R	M	21/7/44	5/9/44	C
Tomaschowa, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	2/12/44	C
Trofinowa, Antonia	R	W	23/2/45	16/3/45	C
Trufanow, Michael	R	M	11/8/44	26/1/45	C
Tschajka, Sidor	R	M	22/9/44	11/2/45	C
Tschapliewa, Elena	R	W	7/9/44	5/12/44	C
Tscherewan, Gregor	R	M	24/8/44	10/9/44	C
Tscherkaschenko, Grigori	R	M	9/12/44	5/1/45	C
Tscherkaschina, Marija	R	W	1/3/45	17/3/45	C
Tschernata, Elvira	R	W	20/9/44	12/2/45	C
Tschernawski, Alexander	R	M	19/1/45	13/3/45	C
Tschervnow, Grigori	R	M	9/1/45	26/2/45	C
Tschewtschuk, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	2/11/44	C
Tschikiris, Vera	R	W	1/9/44	19/9/44	C
Tschumakowa, Maria	R	W	13/2/45	15/3/45	ORC
Tschumatschenko, Powel	R	M	17/6/44	22/6/44	C
Tubinski, Filip	R	M	13/1/45	16/3/45	C
Tuktarew, Iwan	R	M	20/7/44	29/8/44	C
Turin, Alexander	R	M	28/7/44	19/8/44	C
Tutow, Nikolai	R	M	1/3/45	12/3/45	C
Twarowsky, Todeus	P	M	12/10/44	21/12/44	C
Uglow, Grigori	P	M	28/7/44	12/8/44	C
Uliankin, Wasilij	R	M	1/9/44	13/10/44	C
Ustinowa, Aprina	R	W	13/1/45	13/2/45	C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Walowoi, Wasil	R	M	28/7/44	21/8/44	C
von Santoch-Rekowski, Franz	P	M	17/6/43	23/6/43	C
Waschkowa, Marija	R	W	13/1/45	16/3/45	C
Wasiljewa, Sinaida	R	W	20/9/44	15/12/44	C
Wasilonko, Anna	R	W	4/6/44	31/12/44	C
Wasilschischena, Marina	R	W	6/10/44	7/2/45	C
Wasin, Nickolaj	R/P	M	6/9/44	15/9/44	C
Wasukowitsch, Elena	R	W	13/11/44	10/2/45	C
Wawrocki, Stanislava	P	W	5/9/44	25/9/44	C
Wegera, Feodosi	R	M	26/7/44	18/9/44	C
Werocha, Wladimir	R	M	6/5/44	30/9/44	C
Wischinewska, Irena	P	W	7/9/44	5/10/44	C
Witwiska, Anna	R	W	17/1/44	24/6/44	C
Wladimirenko, Wasilij	R	M	7/9/44	15/2/45	C
Wladimirowa, Stepanida	R	W	28/7/44	5/9/44	C
Wruk, Wladislaus	P	M	Date of Entrance not available	16/3/44	C
Wojko, Ewdokija	R	W	17/11/44	19/12/44	C
Wolowzenkowa, Anna	R	W	4/5/44	20/1/45	C
Worobeij, Sofia	R	W	4/7/44	8/1/45	C
Woronko, Nikolai	R	M	13/1/45	14/3/45	C
Woropaew, Michail	R	M	28/7/44	15/11/44	C
Wotschedka, Paul	P	M	17/6/44	19/6/44	C
Wowk, Iwan	R	M	4/8/44	11/12/44	C

A certified true copy.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-731
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Before me, Captain Luke P. ROGERS, being authorized to administer oaths personally appeared Heinrich RUOFF, who, being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is Heinrich RUOFF, and I live in the Hadamar Mental Institution. In 1926 I began to work in the Mental Institution in Hadamar as a Chief-Nurse. About 1933 BERNOTAT became an interne (Dolgerant) of this Institution. About 1935 Alfons KLEIN came to us and was later on appointed chief administrator under BERNOTAT. In 1940 the program of killing started. These persons brought to our institution were German mental patients; they were gassed and then cremated. BERNOTAT informed the personnel of the institution, that they were not allowed to mention anything they heard, saw or did. Sometime during 1941.

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this work was done away with because of complaints from Germans.

A new program was started in August 1942 under control of KLEIN and BERNOTAT. BERNOTAT and KLEIN ordered the assistant-nurse WILMIG and me to kill the male patients with morphine, scopolamin, veronal and chloral-tablets. About two months later I began to give these injections to the male patients. WILMIG also gave injections to male patients. Injections were given to the female patients by female nurses. Each one who received such an injection died, usually within one or two hours. In 1944, I believe sometime in the spring, Russian and Polish workers came to the mental institution. These Russians and Poles were brought to Hadamar by train.

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in groups of 5 or 6, sometimes in groups of 20 or 30. We were told that these Russians and Polish citizens (Buerger) were suffering from tuberculosis. They were not examined by a physician. KLEIN and WILMIG ordered WILMIG and me to give injections to these Russians and Poles. WILMIG informed me, that Gauleiter SPRENGER and BERNOTAT had given the orders. As soon as the Russians and Poles arrived at the institution, WILMIG and I gave them the injections. We gave injections to men and women. WILMIG certainly knew about the reason for these injections because all these persons died two or three hours later. I estimate that we gave these injections to 200 - 300 Poles and Russians, but it may very well have been 400 to 500.

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Each Pole and Russian, coming to us during my time, died within a few hours after his arrival. On 29 August 1945 I took a look at the Main Sick Book 1944 (Hauptkrankenbuch). I knew this book well because I saw it in BERNOTAT's office. The death-dates in this book are not correct. These death-dates are the official figures as given to the Office of Statistics (Statistikamt) at Hadamar. Actually these Poles and Russians died a few hours after their arrival in our institution. BERNOTAT received the death-dates of the Russians and Poles, as registered in this book, from KLEIN. If Germans died in our institution I informed BERNOTAT myself.

A conference took place in the institution every morning; present were Dr. WILMIG, the female Chief-nurse HUBER and myself. In my absence WILMIG attended the conference.

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At these conferences Dr. WAHLMANN signed the death certificates of the Russians and Poles and we voted which German patients were to get the injections that day. Each of us participating in this conference knew that the Russians and Poles died due to the injections. Every office worker, knew that the Russians and Poles died because of the injections, for they filed their case histories. Everybody, working in the Mental Institute at Hadamar knew, that the Russians and Poles died on the injections given to them. Dr. WAHLMANN, first determined the prescription, and quantity, to be given to the patients. Mostly the injection was made into the forearm with a Record-syringe.

I worked in the Hadamar Institute up to 15 March 1945.

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When I was drafted by the SA for the Volksturm. I was company-clerk (Sturmschreiber) in the SA since July 1939.

Adolf MERKLE was administration-clerk in the institute since 1941 or 1942. MERKLE kept all records of the Poles and Russians who were brought to our Institute, and their death records too. He was well aware of everything going on in the institution. I often discussed with MERKLE occurrences in the institution and he knew about those killings. He mentioned that it was not in order.

Philipp BLUM, KLEIN's cousin, was responsible for the transport of the dead to the cemetery. When someone died, BLUM came with a couple of patients and carried the corpses down to the cellar. After having been undressed the dead were brought to the cemetery. I am not sure whether BLUM was still

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working there when the Russians and Poles were brought in.

In 1940 BERNHARDT and KLEIN compelled me to sign an affidavit that all we were to see, hear and do, had under all circumstances to be kept secret; otherwise we would be thrown into a concentration camp.

I have read and corrected this affidavit, consisting of 7 (seven) pages. I completely understand this affidavit, it was given by me freely and voluntarily and I was subjected to no threat and duress of any kind. I swear before God that this is true and correct.

(signature) Heinrich RUOFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar, Germany, on this 29th day of August 1945.

(signature) Luke P. ROGERS
Captain, C H P
Investigating officer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-731
CONTINUED

I, Rudolph H. MICHEL, being first duly sworn state that, I truly translated the oath administered by Capt. Luke P. ROGERS to Heinrich RULFF and that he thereupon made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(signature) Rudolph H. MICHEL
1/5 32 995 783

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar Germany, on this 29th day of August 1945.

(signature) Luke P. ROGERS
Captain

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 December 1946

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. WO-731.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

EXAMINATION OF FREDERICH DICKMANN BY MAJOR FULTON C. VOELL, WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATING TEAM #6822, U. S. ARMY, 6TH APRIL, 1945, AT LANDES-WEILANSTALT, HADAMAR, NE LIEBURG, GERMANY.

The Interpreter, Willi Hofmann, Schulstrasse 1, Hadamar, Germany was sworn in the following manner:

Q. You swear that you will truly interpret in this investigation now being conducted by me, so help you God?

A. I do.

The reporter, 1st Sgt Wendell L. Miller, 15011978, War Crimes Investigating Team #6822, U. S. Army, was sworn in the following manner:

Q. You swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of reporter in the investigation now being conducted by me, so help you God?

A. I do.

The Witness, Frederick Dickmann, was sworn in the following manner:

Q. You swear that the evidence which you give in this investigation now being conducted by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Examination of Witness.

Q. What is your name?

A. Frederick Dickmann.

Q. How old are you?

A. 30 years.

Q. How long have you been in this sanitarium at Hadamar?

A. Over two years.

Q. Are you a patient here?

A. Yes.

Q. Why are you in here?

A. I ran away from home, and was picked up and put here.

Q. What do they say is wrong with you?

A. They told me I had a slight case of tuberculosis.

Q. Have you been in bed all the time you have been in Hadamar?

A. I was in bed at times.

Q. Do you perform any duties in this sanitarium?

A. Yes, I work in the garden and in the cemetery.

- Q. Do you know whether any Poles or Russians were brought to this sanitarium?
- A. Yes, they got transportation from the railroad in town. The Poles and Russians were all mixed up together.
- Q. Do you work in the right wing ward?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you live over there?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you ever in that ward with Willig?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever see Willig give hypodermics to Polish patients?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How many times?
- A. Often. Willig always got four men, of which I was one, and we carried the bodies down to the cellar.
- Q. Did the patients to whom Willig gave hypodermics always die?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The Russians, too?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How long after the hypodermic did they live?
- A. They would always die right away.
- Q. How many would die at a time?
- A. At one time there was seventeen.
- Q. Did you carry the bodies out of the ward to the cemetery?
- A. Yes, the next morning we carried them away.
- Q. When the bodies were carried from the ward where were they put?
- A. Right from the ward to the cemetery.
- Q. Did you take the clothes off the bodies?
- A. Yes, we took the money away and held that aside.
- Q. What did you do with the clothes of the Poles and Russians?
- A. Sometimes if they were sick we buried them with their clothes.

- Q. How long after they came to the sanitarium did they give the hypodermics?
- A. At first Inspector Klein looked them over there and said that they should be quiet and that everything would be all right the next morning.
- Q. Did he tell them what would happen the next day?
- A. He said they could get up the next day.
- Q. Did they keep all their clothes with them or were they clothed in nightgowns?
- A. When the patients came they took off their clothes and the clothes were put in the collar. The patients' suitcases were searched and the money put aside. Food that was brought along was taken away. They had to leave on their shirts.
- Q. Were you at the cemetery yesterday when the bodies were dug up?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see the woman that was fully dressed?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see her die?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was she Polish?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then she was fully dressed?
- A. She had on her stockings and everything.
- Q. How did she die?
- A. She got some shots?
- Q. Was she in bed when they gave her the shots?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see all six of the bodies at the cemetery?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see any of the other ones die?
- A. Yes, all of them.
- Q. How did they all die?
- A. They all got shots in the arm.
- Q. How long were they in this sanitarium before they died?
- A. Not long.
- Q. Who gave the orders to give them the hypodermics?
- A. Klein always gave the orders.

- Q. Did Dr. Wahlmann ever give the orders?
- A. No, Dr. Wahlmann did not have anything to say about it.
- Q. How about Willig?
- A. Willig was the one who did the dirty work, and Rueff also.
- Q. Rueff was here before Willig?
- A. Yes, Willig came here from Harbern.
- Q. Did you hear Klein give orders to Rueff and Willig to give the Polish patients hypodermics?
- A. Yes, I heard that myself.
- Q. Did you hear the same thing with reference to Russian patients?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How long after they were dead were they carried out of the ward?
- A. They were all warm yet.
- Q. Did anyone make an inspection of the bodies to determine whether or not they were dead?
- A. No, if some were not fully dead they were given another shot.
- Q. If there were not inspections how did they know whether or not to give them another shot?
- A. They would quit breathing.
- Q. How long after they were dead were they buried?
- A. I started burying them early in the morning. I was kept very busy at the cemetery until the bodies were all buried.
- Q. How many bodies did you put in each grave?
- A. Some we put in ten, and when we had many people we made a bigger grave.
- Q. How many did the bigger graves hold?
- A. 30 to 34 when the grave was big.
- Q. How far is the cemetery from the sanitarium?
- A. About half an hour - about 750 meters.
- Q. How did you carry the bodies from the sanitarium to the cemetery?
- A. In coffins.
- Q. How many bodies in a coffin?
- A. Two.

Q. When you reached the cemetery did you dump the bodies out of the coffin?

A. Yes, I dumped them over.

Q. Were the bodies still warm?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you bring the coffin back?

A. Yes.

Q. And use it again?

A. Yes.

Q. Since the Americans came here how many deaths have there been?

A. Five.

Q. The Americans came on the 26th March?

A. Yes.

Q. And this is 6th April?

A. Yes.

Q. Then in 12 days there have been five deaths?

A. Yes.

Q. Before the Americans came how many deaths were there each day, on an average?

A. 8 or 10 a day, and we also got people who had been bombed out and died. Those bombed out people were also given shots and put to death the same way. Some of them came from Frankfurt.

Q. Was there any difference in the way the dead Germans were buried and the Poles and Russians were buried?

A. They were kept separate in the end room near the garden and another room near the kitchen.

Q. When you buried the Germans were they dressed any differently than the Poles and Russians?

A. The Germans were buried in paper shirts and the Poles and Russians in their own clothes they had on.

Q. Did you see the pile of clothes in the cellar of this next building?

A. Yes, we saved them to turn over to the salvage drive.

Q. Who did these clothes belong to?

A. Poles and Russians.

Q. Were there any German clothes in that pile?

A. I don't know.

- Q. Were the German bodies with wooden identity discs tied to their feet?
- A. Yes, with the name on the tags.
- Q. Were the poles and Russians buried with any identification on their feet?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
- A. No.

I certify that the above statement of six (6) pages has been read to me in German or native tongue, by the interpreter, Willi Hofmann, and that all information contained therein is the whole truth. I sign this in my own handwriting this 13 day of April, 1945, in the presence of Willi Hofmann, Major Fulton C. Vowell, and Master Sgt Lonell D. Riner.

/s/ Frederich Diekmann
/t/ FREDERICH DIEKMANN

I certify that I have truly and faithfully performed the duties of interpreter during the above examination and that I have witnessed the signature of Frederich Diekmann, in his own handwriting, this 13 day of April, 1945.

/s/ Willi Hofmann
/t/ WILLI HOFMANN

I certify that I have truly and faithfully performed the duties of reporter during the above examination and that I have witnessed the signature of Frederich Diekmann, in his own handwriting, this 13 day of April 1945.

/s/ Lonell D. Riner
/t/ LOHELL D. RINER
Sgt, 15011970,
MCIT #6022, U.S. ARMY.

I certify that I have witnessed the signature of Frederich Diekmann, in his own handwriting, this 13 day of April, 1945.

/s/ Fulton C. Vowell
/t/ FULTON C. VOWELL
Major, JAG,
Investigator-Examiner,
MCIT #6022, U.S. ARMY.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-752
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF HEINRICH RUOFF

Before me, Captain Luke P. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Heinrich RUOFF, who, being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement:

In one case a large Russian and Polish transport of about seventy (70) people came to Hadamar. These people were put downstairs into Station Ib and upstairs into Station IIIa. These rooms had been evacuated by the Germans since we knew that a large Russian and Polish transport was supposed to arrive. WILLIG, BLUM and I killed those people. These people were Poles and Russians. WILLIG and I gave the injections and BLUM gave them the tablets. Head nurse HUBER was present at that occasion and some nurses who were on duty in those two stations were also present. I am not sure whether all the nurses working in those two stations were present. The nurses took care of the women and put them into beds. The nurses gave the tablets to the Russians and Poles to kill them.

I do not know if the head nurse HUBER did administer tablets at that occasion, but she was standing there all the time. The next morning all the Poles and Russians of the transport were dead. Another time there was a large transport of Poles and Russians. At that occasion the nurses again helped to undress the women and put them into beds.

Once a Polish or Russian woman came to the institution when WILLIG and I were not there. One of the nurses killed this woman. I do not know which one of them.

When I had no more morphine I went to the head nurse HUBER and she gave me more.

The Poles and Russians were usually put into the small rooms in the back of IB. The nurses BELLIN and HACKBARTH took care of those rooms and were responsible that those rooms were clean and that the beds were made.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-752
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

page 2

In five (5) or six (6) cases the small rooms downstairs were filled up with Poles and Russians and then we used the small rooms of Station II A for the Poles and Russians. The nurses ZACHOW, BORKOWSKI, and WEYLAND were in charge of these rooms.

I have read this statement and understand its contents. This statement was made voluntarily and without duress. I swear by God that this is the whole truth.

(Signed) Heinrich Ruoff

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar, Germany, on this 6th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, CMP
Investigating Officer

I, Sigi R. Strauss being duly sworn state that I correctly translated the oath administered by Capt. Luke P. Rogers to Heinrich Ruoff and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(Signed) Sigi R. Strauss
33903585

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar, Germany, on this 6th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, CMP

I, William Kaplan, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn translator, and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Heinrich Ruoff given on the 6th day of September 1945, at Hadamar, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

(Signed) Pvt. William Kaplan
32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 18th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers
Captain, CMP

I, Henry Sachs, U. S. Civilian, AGO 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-752.

HENRY SACHS
AGO 441698

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von Seite 20 bis 22.

Dr. Hallervorden had obtained 500 brains from the killing centers for the insane. These patients had been killed in various institutions with carbon monoxide gas. Dr. Hallervorden himself initiated this collaboration. As he put it: "I heard that they were going to do that, and so I went up to them and told them 'Look here now, boys, if you are going to kill all these people, at least take the brains out so that the material could be utilized.' They asked me: 'How many can you examine?' and so I told them an unlimited number - the more the better. I gave them the fixatives, jars and boxes, and instructions for removing and fixing the brains, and then they came bringing them in like the delivery van from the furniture company. The "Gemeinnützige Krankentransport Gesellschaft" (the "Public Ambulance Society") brought the brains in batches of 150 - 250 at a time." The man who organized this service was Dr. Hegener, a pediatrician from Berlin, whom Dr. Hallervorden remembers as a "crazy and arrogant fellow, who talked all the time about himself." "There was wonderful material among those brains, beautiful mental defectives, malformations and early infantile diseases. I accept those brains of course. Where they came from and how they came to me was really none of my business. Dr. Hallervorden went on to say "this thing was a beautiful mess." In addition to all the material he wanted, all kinds of other cases were mixed in, such as patients suffering from various types of Parkinsonism, simple depressions, involutional depressions, brain tumors, and all kinds of other illnesses, including psychopaths who had been difficult to handle." These were selected from the various wards of the institutions according to an excessively simple and quick method. Most institutions did not have enough physicians and what physicians there were were either too busy or did not care, and they delegated the selection to the nurses and attendants. Whoever looked sick or was otherwise a problem patient from the nurses' or attendants' point of view, was put on a list and was transported to the

cont'd.

... killing center? The worst thing about this business was that it produced a certain brutalization of the nursing personnel. They got to simple picking out those whom they did not like, and the doctors had so many patients that they did not even know them, and put their names on the list." Of the patients thus killed, only the brains were sent to Dr. Hallervorden; they were killed in such large numbers that autopsies of the bodies were not feasible. That, in Dr. Hallervorden's opinion, greatly reduces the scientific value of the material. The brains, however, were always well fixed and suspended in formalin, exactly according to his instructions. In looking back upon that time, Dr. Hallervorden stated that he always felt slightly nauseated when another batch arrived. He was also offered brains of schizophrenics and epileptics, but these he refused - not from moral indignation - but because he felt nothing of significance would be found in them. He thinks, that the cause of psychiatry was permanently injured by these activities, and that psychiatrists have lost the respect of the German people for ever. Still there were interesting cases in this material. One was a case of a severe athetoid disorder which have developed in the child of a mother who suffered accidental carbon monoxide poisoning when she was 5 months pregnant. Autopsy of the brain of the child showed bilateral necrosis of the pallidum and microgyria of the cortex. This is the only case on record in which the characteristic bilateral necrosis of the pallidum was produced by carbon monoxide poisoning of a fetus. The mother herself had suffered no lasting ill-effects from the carbon monoxide poisoning. The material also included very interesting cases of microgyria and pachygyria, as well as an unusual lipoma of the corpus callosum. The most interesting cases among this material, however, were two cases of brain tumor, both of oligodendroglioma which developed in what appears to be direct causal connection with severe cranic-cerebral trauma. One was found in a

cont'd.

40-year old epileptic woman who had suffered a severe head trauma at the age of 3 years. Beneath the old skull fracture and the meningeal scar which still contained cellulose fibers implanted by the trauma through the open skull fracture, and attached to them, was the oligodendroglioma. The old scar and the underlying attached tumor involved the right occipital lobe near the pole. The other case was that of a boy who suffered a severe head trauma at the age of 3 1/2 years. One year later he developed petit mal attacks, later grand mal attacks. He was killed in one of the killing centers at the age of 1 1/2 years. Autopsy showed an oligodendroglioma which involved the splenium of the corpus callosum and an adjacent part of the left ammon's horn. This tumor lay underneath a meningo-glial scar, which still contained blood pigment in scavenger cells. The original injury which is supposed to have given rise to the adjacent tumor formation was obviously a contusion of that part of the brain against the adjacent falx and tentorium. A copy of the manuscript of this important paper (Hallervorden, Appendix 5 No. 25), which is still unpublished, will be available in microfilm at the C.I.C.S. secretariat. Other cases in Dr. Hallervorden's collection included three new cases of Hallervorden-Spatz disease with involvement of the substantia nigra and the pallidum, a case of Pelizaeus-Merzbacher's disease with calcifications that involved the blood vessels, a case with multiple oligodendrogliomata, and a number of striking cases of arachnoiditis concentric of which excellent stained specimens had been prepared. Dr. Hallervorden has written a new paper on the general of multiple and concentric sclerosis on the basis of this new cases (Appendix 5, No. 27), the full paper being available in microfilm. Other new findings include an atypical case of diffuse sclerosis with giant cell infiltrations, and another case of diffuse sclerosis with myeloidosis of the larger intracerebral blood vessels.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-808
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Sworn statement made to the War Crimes Office,
Heinestrasse 2, Luxembourg, on the medical or
pseudo-scientific experiments carried out in
concentration camps.

Before me, Matthias SCHUMACHER, acting in
accordance with articles 1 and 3 of the Decree of
the Grand Duchy of 3 July 1945 concerning War Crimes,
appeared today, 18 October 1946, Herr Otto KIMMEL,
physician, born 29 November 1908 at Kolmer-Berg,
domiciled in Walferdingen, who being duly sworn as
a witness, stated:

As a physician I was assigned for duty to the
Mental Hospital Eichberg near Eltville-Wiesbaden/
Rheingau. In this capacity I remained in the
institution from 2 March 1942 to 26 July 1943.
Director of this Mental Institution was the Chief
Physician SS-Obersturmbannführer Fritz MENNECKE.
The First Physician's (Oberarzt) name was Walter
SCHMIDT. He also held the title of SS-Obersturmbannführer. The institution was built for 600
inmates, but temporarily accommodated 1400. It
was an open secret in the Gau that the chief
physician MENNECKE was directed by HIMMLER to
comb the mental institutions all over Germany for
mentally sick people whom he brought, among other
places, to Hadamar where they were gassed. Indeed,
I could make the observation that during my stay
at Eichberg the named physician Fritz MENNECKE was
continuously away on travels. At the time when
MENNECKE was chief physician and SS Walter SCHMIDT
was first physician (Oberarzt) of the institution,
the following incident occurred late in the fall
of 1942 which I witnessed with my own eyes. One day
in this late fall MENNECKE said to me: "The
first physician (Oberarzt) SCHMIDT will come to
your station tomorrow and then he will give a
treatment to the patient KESSLER. Order came from
Berlin to let the man disappear."

Next morning, at 10 o'clock SCHMIDT gave KESS-
LER an injection of 5 ccm luminal. The luminal was
injected intramuscularly. The victim passed out,
then he was completely undressed and brought into
a sort of bath room, a room that was laid out with
glazed tiles and there he was laid on the floor. The
window was opened. At 5 o'clock KESSLER received a
second injection; this was the same evening that he
got that second injection. When I was at the station
next morning I asked a male nurse, whose name was
SCHMIDT, how KESSLER was getting on; the named SCHMIDT

INTERVIEW OF DR. SCHMIDT, 1943
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original, cont'd.)

showed me the victim KESSLER who still lay naked on the floor of the tiled room. The temperature in the room was ice-cold. SCHMIDT told me that KESSLER had received another injection of 5 ccm luminal that morning. The third day KESSLER passed away. In the death certificate pneumonia was quoted as the cause of death. Since I refused to sign the death certificate, Walter SCHMIDT signed the death certificate in which pneumonia was indicated as the cause of death. If an autopsy had been made pneumonia would have been found to be the cause of death, indeed. By the injections of luminal a paralysis of the breathing centers of the victim was caused. The prevailing cold was unavoidably bound to cause pneumonia.

(page 2 of original)

All the mentally defective children received by the Eichsberg institution were murdered, none of them died a natural death. These mentally defective children were murdered by luminal injections. When saying none of these children died a natural death, I have to correct myself: by far the greatest number of them were murdered by luminal injections.

The First Physician (Oberarzt) SCHMIDT also performed medical or pseudo-scientific experiments on these mentally defective children. Systematically quantities of up to 60 ccm cerebro spinal fluid was withdrawn from the children by sub-occipital puncture and in its place air was blown in. This caused terrible headaches to the children, so that for half a day they yelled loudly and vomited. After air was pressed into the childrens cranium, the children were x-rayed. A person + half responsible for these experiments and for the murder of the mentally defective children was the head nurse Helene SCHULECH from Swabia. This head nurse originated from Wuerstenberg and must have had her home near Stuttgart. Her guilt in regard to these crimes was just as great as the guilt of SS-Obersturmbannführer Walter SCHMIDT.

In late July 1943, I left the institution Eichsberg in order to settle down as a physician in Kirchen an der Sieg, because I had moved. I still came to Eichsberg a few times. At the occasion of one of these visits I heard in the institution, that 5 - 8 Russian civilian internees had been received by the institution and had been murdered there in a mysterious way.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-808
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd.)

This my statement, which in all details corresponds to the truth, was read to me; then I have signed it with my own hand.

Luxemburg, 18 October 1946

(signature) Dr. BERINGER ++

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- + Note of translator: The word "half" (halb) is crossed out with pencil in the original.
 - ++ Note of translator: The original signature reads like: "Dr. Joriner".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 December 1946

I, Siegfried TAUBER, Civ., A.-443 415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-808.

Siegfried TAUBER
Civ., A.-443 415

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-893
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

C o p y.

Excerpt from the files 4a Js 3/46 (Prosecution
Frankfurt a. Main)
For 4a Js 28/46

Page 61

Copy from 4a Js 13/46 ./.. Schmidt and others page 19 of
encl.

The President
(Administration of the
District Union, Nassau)
District Youth Office
Book No. (Iib) 90/43

Dispatched 13 May 43

To the

District Mental Institution
Bichberg/Rh.

Subject: Admission of partly Jewish minors
to the Institution.

By order of the Reich Minister of Interior I set up in
the District Mental Institution Hadamar, District Lim-
burg/Lahn an educational institution, to which all
Jewish or partly Jewish children and youths, who are now
under institutional care, in reformatories or in other
institutions, are to be brought.

For this purpose please send me at your earliest
convenience, however not later than 20 May 1943, a list
with the names of the partly Jewish minors, who are in
the institution there. A report of missing inmates is
likewise required.

Please inform me in the future immediately of admissions
of partly Jewish minors to your institution.

By order:
signed Bernotat, Landesrat
Dispatched: (District counsellor)
Landesobersekretär.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A-442694, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the original document No. NO-893.

George H. GRANT
A-442694

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-896

Copy from the files 4a Js 3/46

For 4 a Js 28/46

Pages 115 to 116 R.
Kassel, 4 July 1946

Present, Public Prosecutor KESSLER
and Justice employee NERRETER
as court reporter.

Summoned, the retired provincial councillor (Landesrat)
Otto Schellmann, born 19 November 1880 in Kassel, resi-
dent in Kassel-Harleshausen, Saengelsrain 8, appeared
and stated the following, after having been informed
about the subject of the examination:

For the following statement I have, by way of
precaution, obtained the consent of my agency.

From 1912 on I was employed by the office of the
governor (Landeshauptmann) in Hesse. On 1 September
1939 I entered the service with the Wehrmacht as a
railroad station commander at the main station in
Kassel. On 1 July 1941 I was dismissed from the Wehr-
macht because of a serious accident, and I returned to
my civilian agency, where without interruption, until
about June 1945, I acted as deputy of Landeshauptmann
Traupel, who had in the meantime been drafted into the
Wehrmacht.

1. When I took up my position, on 1 June 1941, the
so-called planned economy measures concerning the des-
truction of the so-called life unworthy of being lived
in the sphere of care for insane persons were in full
swing. I had until that time heard no details of these
measures. They induced me, however, to have a detailed
discussion at once with the heads of the three provincial
mental institutions, under our jurisdiction - Heina,
Werkshausen, and Marburg/Lahn. I emphatically instructed
the heads of the institutions to take the position
in their reports to the ministries, etc., that insane
persons, even if they had only slight working ability,
should absolutely be kept from "transfer" to another
institution. The consequence was that relatively few
patients were included in the "transfer". At the end
of August 1943 these planned economy measures were com-
pletely performed. They ceased there and as far as I
know, were never resumed. As far as I remember the
insane persons are said to have been transported from
our institutions first to the various institutions of
the district agency (Beyirksverband) of Nassau and from
there to the district mental institution at Hadamar and
Nassau. The order for the "transfer" of insane persons
did not pass through my office either but to my recoll-
ection came directly from the Ministry of the Interior
to the institutions in question. As far as I recall, this
Ministerial agency was camouflaged under the designation
of a transport company, the orders of which were all
forwarded as being secret.

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As the institution Hadamar belongs to the district (Regierungsbezirk) of Nassau and therefore was not subordinate to the Landeshauptmann of Hessen, I am also not in a position to make a statement about the procedures carried out there especially with regard to the treatment of the patients. I personally never visited the asylum Hadamar since 1930.

2. On 8 March 1943 a decree was issued from the Reich Minister of the Interior according to which mentally healthy partly Jewish minors (from approved schools) were to be assigned to the partly Jewish section of the Hadamar asylum. With regard to the scrupulous part that Hadamar had played during the treatment of insane persons I was of the opinion that I must be careful and asked on the occasion of my visit in the Landeshaus in Wiesbaden whether proper treatment of these minors was guaranteed. To this question the lawyer of the institution (Anstaltsdezernent) Landesrat Bernotat answered affirmatively. I was especially assured that satisfactory and good schooling was guaranteed. After that I ordered our institutions at Homburg and Wabern to take care of the transfer of the children in question.

(Page 2 of original)

To these measures were subjected the siblings Klara, Alfred, Edeltraud and Amanda Gotthelf from Grossecktenburg, District Hanau, who were transferred on 1 October 1943 to Hadamar. Soon afterwards we received the news that the children, who had up to then been healthy on the whole, died suddenly, Alfred on 20 October, Amanda on 22 October, Klara on 26 October and Edeltraud on 1 November 1943. One other pupil named Wurr (a partly Jewish child) who was also brought on 1 October 1943 from Homburg to Hadamar, died there on 22 October 1943.

Of course this disconcerted me and I demanded the Hadamar institution in a letter of 12 November 1943 to inform me immediately about the cause of death, by enclosing the death certificate. As a reply to this I received a letter of 16 November 1943 from the asylum Hadamar that the four Gotthelf siblings died of enteritis; with regard to the death certificates I was referred to the registry office in Hadamar. To my recollection the latter then confirmed the death of the children by transmitting the death certificates.

I was not able to forward my inquiry of 12 Nov. 1943 to Hadamar any earlier because in the meantime on 22 to 23 October 1943, the office buildings of the district administration (Landesverwaltung) in Kassel had been destroyed by an air raid and as a result all commercial traffic was held up. Also all the files of the administration, in particular those concerning the siblings Gotthelf were destroyed, so that I am only able to speak about the further management of these cases from my own recollection.

These strange casualties disconcerted me so that my scruples could not be put aside even by the official statement of the Hadamar Institution. On the other hand I had to consider the fact that the official statements of the Hadamar Institution were at hand and could not be dismissed as unworthy of belief. I would certainly have met with difficulties for I would never have succeeded, in case the official statements had not been right, in obtaining in answer to my inquiry a rectification or clarification of the procedures. Nothing else remained to me than to avoid a repetition of such events by means of preventive measures. Explaining the state of the case therefore I personally instructed the Heads of our institutions in Wavern and Homburg by word of mouth to send no more children to Hadamar under any circumstances. After that it did not happen any more in any case. If someone had objected to these measures I would have refused to transfer further minors to Hadamar, pointing out what happened to the Gotthelf siblings. I declared this emphatically to a deputy of the Nassau district administration (Landesverwaltung), I do not remember his name at the moment.

3. The Superior of my administration was at that time Oberpräsident Prince Philipp of Hessen. He was very occupied by his other official business and was very often on long official journeys by order of Hitler. Therefore I often did not see him for months and carried out the official business in my section concerning the social tasks and as deputy of the Landeshauptmann independently. Whether Prince Philipp of Hessen knew of the planned economy measures in the sphere of care for insane persons I don't know. So far as I know I never reported to him on that. But I assume that these procedures in general were not unknown to him since they were certainly discussed everywhere as an open secret. In any case I am fully responsible for all that was carried out by my section in this area.

On the other hand I think I can state with certainty that Prince Phillip of Hessen knew nothing about the transfer and the immediate treatment of the partly Jewish minors in Hadamar. I never reported these procedures but acted according to my own convictions and duty and I am therefore solely and fully responsible for this. According to the position at that time I thought the best way I could help the young people was to cease their transfer to Hadamar.

Enclosed I hand over a copy of a decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior of 15 April 1943 with the request to send it back to me again.

I was informed about the confidential nature of my examination of today.

I wish to add as a supplement that although I was the only responsible specialist in this field, there was a subordinate worker, the Provinzialverwaltungsrat

- 4 -

(Page 3 of original)

Rueckert, who one day received an order from the above mentioned so-called Transport company, according to which he was responsible for carrying out the measures concerned with the annihilation of lives unworthy of being lived. I cannot remember exactly the text of this writing. Nevertheless, in spite of this letter I clarified, in agreement with Herr Rueckert, that I was the only responsible lawyer and that he was not allowed to carry out measures without my consent. That was also carried out.

Read, confirmed, signed.

Signed Otto Schellmann

signed Kessler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-896.

GEORGE H. GRANT

117

Viktor BRACK
SS-Oberfuehrer

Berlin, 23 June 1942
W 8, Voss-Str. 4

Top Secret!

HH (sign)

To

Reichsfuehrer-SS and Chief of German
Police

Heinrich HIMMLER,

Berlin SW 11
Prinz Albrecht Str. 8

Dear Reichsfuehrer,

On the instructions of Reich-Leader (Reichsleiter) BOEHMER I placed some of my men - already some time ago - at the disposal of Brigadefuehrer GLOBOCNIK to execute his special-mission. On his renewed request I now transferred additional personnel. On this occasion Brigadefuehrer GLOBOCNIK stated his opinion that the whole Jew-action should be completed as quickly as possible so that one would not get caught in the middle of it one day if some difficulties should make a stoppage of the action necessary. You yourself, Reichsfuehrer, have already expressed your view, that work should progress quickly for reasons of camouflage alone. Both points which in principle arrive at the same result are more than justified as far as my own experience goes; nevertheless would you kindly allow me to submit the following argument:

Among 10 Millions of Jews, in Europe are, I figure, at least 3-3 Millions of men and women, who are fit enough for work. Considering the extraordinary difficulties, the labor problem presents us with I hold the view that these 3-3 Millions should be specially selected and preserved. This can however only be done, if at the same time they are rendered incapable to propagate. About a year ago I reported to you that agents of mine have completed the experiments necessary

(page 2 of original)

for this purpose. I would like to recall these facts once more. Sterilization, as normally performed on persons with hereditary diseases, is here out of the question, because it takes too long and is too expensive. Castration by x-ray, however is not only relatively cheap, but can also be performed on many thousands in the shortest time. I think, that at this time it is already irrelevant whether the people in question become aware of having been castrated after some weeks or months once they feel the effects.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

Should you, Reichsfuehrer, decide to choose this way in the interest of the preservation of labor, then Reichsleiter BOUHLER would be prepared to place all cians and other personnel needed for this work at your disposal. Likewise he requested me to inform you, that then I would have to order the apparatus so urgently needed with the greatest speed.

Heil HITLER!

Yours

(signed) Viktor BRACK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

12 November 1946

I, Siegfried TAUBER, Civ., A 443415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Siegfried TAUBER
Civ., A 443415

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-206
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsfuehrer - SS

XIa/126 (handwritten)

1314/42 (handwritten)

11 August 1942

SS Senior Col.
(SS-Oberfuehrer) FRACK

(figure 11 -handwritten)

Berlin W 8

Field Headquarters (Feld Kommando-
stelle)

Voss-Strasse 4

Top secret

4 copies

4 th copy

1.) Dear FRACK !

It is only to day that I have the opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23 June. I am positively interested in seeing that the sterilization by x rays is tried out at least once in one camp in a series of experiments.

I will be very much obliged to the Reichsleiter (Reichsleiter) BOEHMER if, to begin with, he would place the expert physicians for the series of experiments at our disposal.

I will mail a copy of this letter to the Reich Physician SS (Reichsarzt - SS) and to the competent Chief of the Main Office (Hauptamtschef) for Concentration Camps.

Heil Hitler !

Yours

(signed) H. HIMMLER

2.) SS Lieutenant General
(SS-Obergruppenfuehrer) Fohl

3.) SS Major General
(SS-Gruppenfuehrer) Dr. GRAMM

for information

By order

Dr. (handwritten)
SS Lieutenant Colonel
(SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer)

(stamped) 11 August 1942

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 November 1946

I, Siegfried TAUBER, Civ., A.-443 415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-206.

Siegfried TAUBER
Civ., A.-443 415

Field Post Office
No 32704
B Nr 40/42

Kiev, 16 May 1942

TOP SECRET

To: SS-Obersturmbannführer Rauff
Berlin
Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 3

Handwritten:
pers.
R/29/5 Pradel n.R
b/R

Handwritten: Sinkel (?) b.R
p 16/6

The overhauling of vans by groups D and C is finished. While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Saurer) stop completely in rainy weather. If it has rained for instance for only one half hour, the van cannot be used because it simply slides away. It can only be used in absolutely dry weather. It is only a question now whether the van can only be used standing at the place of execution. First the van has to be brought to that place, which is possible only in good weather. The place of execution is usually 10-15 km away from the highways and is difficult of access because of its location; in damp or wet weather it is not accessible at all. If the persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get restless, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left; to load them at the collecting point and to drive them to the spot.

I ordered the vans of group D to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting one set of window shutters on each side of the small van and two on each side of the larger vans, such as one often sees on farm-houses in the country. The vans became so well-known, that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the van "death van", as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the van cannot be kept secret for any length of time, not even camouflaged.

The Saurer-van which I transported from Simferopol to Taganrog suffered damage to the brakes on the way. The Security Command (SK) in Mariupol found the cuff of the combined oil-air brake broken at several points. By persuading and bribing the H.M.P. (?) we managed to have a form machined, on which the cuffs were cast. When I came to Stalino and Gorlovka a few days later, the drivers of the vans complained about the same faults. After having talked to the commanders of those commands I went once more to Mariupol to have some more cuffs made for those cars too. As agreed two cuffs will be made for each car, six cuffs will stay in Mariupol as replacements for group D and six cuffs will be sent to SS-Untersturmbannführer ERNST in Kiev for the cars of group C. The cuffs for the groups B and A could be made available from Berlin, because transport from Mariupol to the north would be too complicated and would take too long. Smaller damages on the cars will be repaired by experts of the commands, that is of the groups in their own shops.

Because of the rough terrain and the indescribable road and highway conditions the caulking or rivets loosen in the course of time. I was asked if in such cases the vans should be brought to Berlin for repair. Transportation to Berlin would be much too expensive and would demand too much fuel. In order to save these expenses I ordered them to have smaller leaks soldered and if that would no longer be possible, to notify Berlin immediately by radio, that the van is out of order. Besides that I ordered that during application of gas all the men were to be kept as far away from the vans as possible, so they should not suffer damage to their health by the gas which eventually would escape. I should like to take this opportunity to bring the following to your attention: several commands have had the unloading after the application of gas done by their own men. I brought to the attention of the commanders of those S.M. concerned the immense psychological injuries and damages to their health which that work can have for those men, even if not immediately, at least later on. The men complained to me about head-aches which appeared after each unloading. Nevertheless they don't want to change the orders, because they are afraid prisoners called for that work, could use an opportune moment to flee. To protect the men from these damages, I request orders be issued accordingly.

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The application of gas usually is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dozing off as was planned. My directions now have proved that the correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and exertions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed.

Today I shall continue my journey to group B, where I can be reached with further news.

signed: Dr. Becker
SS Untersturmfuehrer

Reichs Security - Main Office
Message Center

1900, 15 June 1942
Riga 3 2
Message No 152452

Handwritten:
II D 3^a Maj Pradol
R 16/6
Wiederhausen

Riga 7082 - 15-6-42 - 1855 - BE
To Reichs Security Main Office - Room. 2 D 3 A - Berlin

TOP SECRET

Subject: S-Vans

A transport of Jews, which has to be treated in a special way, arrives weekly at the office of the commandant of the Security Police and the Security Service of White Ruthenia.

The three S-vans, which are there, are not sufficient for that purpose. I request assignment of another S-van (5-ton). At the same time I request the shipment of 20 gas-hoses for the three S-vans on hand (2 Daimler, 1 Saurer), since the ones on hand are leaky already.

The commandant of the Security
Police and the Security Service
"Ostland"
Room II - 126/42 GRS
signed: TRUENE SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer

Stamp:

No 240/42
II D 3a 16 June 42

Procedure: (handwritten)

1. When can we count on having another S-van ready?
2. Are gas-hoses on hand, ordered or when to be delivered?
3. Request answer.

R 16/6

Reichs Security - Main Office

II D 3a B Nr 240/42

Berlin, 22 June 1945

TOP SECRET

Stamped:

Message Nr 107903
Sent by message center
2016, 22 June 42
Riga, EM 2

1) FS (?)

To the Commandant of the Security Police and
Security Service Ostland
Riga

Subject: S-Van

The delivery of a 5-ton Saurer can be expected in the middle of
next month. The vehicle has been at the Reichs Security Main Office for
repairs and minor alterations up to this time. 100 meters of hose will
be supplied.

By order of
(signature as in heading)

2) Dissemination at once by II D 3a (9)

By direction
RAUFF

Handwritten note:

Berlin, 13 July 1942

II D 3a (9)

Mr I.Z. Wiederhausen (?) for further action and attention to the note of
13 July 1942 on back page of telegram from Belgrad. For the reasons mentioned
5 sections of hose, each of 10 meters, can be supplied me.

By direction

signature illegible

Reichs Security - Main Office

Stamps: 1003 9 Jun 1942

II D 3a No 261/42
10 June 1942

handwritten:

After return
immediate repair

R 10/6

ND. Nr 144702

Notify about repair

Belgrad No. 3116 9.6.42 0950 - SOU

To: Reichs Security Office, Amt Room 2 D 3 HL. A-2. HD. V.
Major Pradol - Berlin

Subject: Special-van-Saurer

Preceding messages: None

The Drivers SS-Scharfuhrer GOETZ and MEYER have fulfilled their special mission and could be ordered back with the van mentioned above. In consequence of a broken rear-axle-half, transportation cannot be made by car.

Therefore I have ordered the vehicle loaded and shipped back to Berlin by railroad.

Estimated arrival between 11th and 12th June 1942. The drivers GOETZ and MEYER will escort the vehicle.

The commandant of Security Police and Security Service
Belgrad - Room 1 - BNR 3985/42
signed: Dr. SCHLEPER, SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

Handwritten note back page

II D 3a (2)
T.O.S. a Dr. SUNKEL

Berlin, 11 June 1942

For further action and immediate start of repairs.
I request to be informed about arrival of vans.

By direction:
signed: JUST
Berlin, 16 June 1942

II D 3a (9)
Note

The vehicle arrived 18 June 1942 about 1300 h. After thorough cleaning the repairs will start immediately.

By direction
signed: (?)

II D 3a 9

Berlin 15 July 1942

1. Note: The S-truck Pol 71483 is ready.
2. Sent to the motor-pool management T. F. Niederhausen for its information and further action.

By direction
signed: (?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 501-PS

22 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 501-PS.

125

DEGESCH New Address DEGESCH
German Insecticide Degesch (-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen
 Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98
FRANKFURT / M.

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT / M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT / M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

B I L L

(1) Berlin
Heiligerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
Hs.

D.G.S.

On April 11, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army-bill of
lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department
of the concentration camp Oranienburg,
station:

Oranienburg, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

	Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50133/-5 = 13 cases, each containing 30 = 390 tins of 500 g each = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832,00
Tara : 276,25
Netto : 555,75

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

16

DEGESCH New Address
German Insecticide D e g e s c h DEGESCH
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98
FRANKFURT / M.

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546/
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES

To the Obersturnfuhrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944
Mo.

D.G.S.

On March 20, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

	Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50120/32 = 13 cases each containing 30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =		
195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent! "

121

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

17

DEGESCH New Address
German Insecticide D e g e s c h DEGESCH
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98
F R A N K F U R T / M. Night 24141

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B.
248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM: ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944
Ha.

D. G. S.

On April 11, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of the
concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
------------------	-----------------------

50146/58 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

195 kg CN	5.---	975.---
*****		*****

Brutto : 832,00 kg
Tara : 276,25 kg
Netto : 555,75 kg.

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

128

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

18

DEGESCH New Address :
German Insecticide Company Ltd. De g e s c h DEGESCH
Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 93
FRANKFURT/M.

Night 24141
WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES .

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
Mo.

D.G.S .

On April 27, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Auschwitz, station :

A u s c h w i t z, by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

	Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
--	------------------	-----------------------

50172/84 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

195 kg ON	5.--	975.--
=====		=====

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent! "

129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

19

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide
Company Ltd.

New Address:

D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen

Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

DEGESCH

(-Trade-mark-)

F R A N K F U R T / M .

Nicht 24141

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /

WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.

P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:

ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
gl.

D.G.S.

On March 20, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of
lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train :

Z Y X L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
------------------	-----------------------

50107/19 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
=====		=====

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent !"

130

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

20

DEGESCH New Address: DEGESCH
German Insecticide D e g e s c h (-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen
FRANKFURT/M. Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546/
NIGHT: 24141 WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH
FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M.
TELEGRAM: ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., March 13, 1944
E.

D.G.S.

On March 8, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of
lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station :

Oranienburg, by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price Total in
per kg. Reichsmk.

50093/106 = 14 cases, each containing
30 = 420 tins of 500 g each =

210 kg CN	5.--	1,050.--
=====		=====

Brutto : 896.-- kg
Tara : 297.50 kg
Netto : 598.50 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent !"

(31)

21

(-Trade-mark-)

ALL CODES.

Frankfurt a.M., May 31, 1944
No.

Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
------------------	-----------------------

195 kg CN 5.-- 975.--

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

22

DEGESCH New Address : DEGESCH
German Insecticide Degesch (-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen
 Kaiserstr.70,P.O.B. 98
FRANKFURT / M.

 Night 24141
WEISSFRAUENSTR.9 /TELEPHONE:LOCAL 20121/LONG DISTANCE:20546/
WIRE ADDRESS:DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS:DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M.TELEGR.M:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M.,February 16,1944
E.

D.G.S.

Today, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau,with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of the
concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg,by express

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price Total in
per kg. reichsmk.

50053/65 = 13 cases,each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each=

195 kg CN 5.-- 975.--
=====

Grosso : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Cation, no warning agent ! "

133

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

23

DEGESCH New Address :
German Insecticide Degesch DEGESCH
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 90

FRANKFURT /M.

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS/DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., February 14, 1944
E.

D.G.S.

Today, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of the
concentration camp, Auschwitz, station:

Auschwitz, by express

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

50066/78 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

	Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
=====		=====

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

134

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

24

DEGESCH New Address : DEGESCH
German Insecticide D e g e s c h (-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd. F r i e d b e r g / H e s s e n
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 93

F R A N K F U R T / M.

Night 24141
WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546/
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/ALIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein ,

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n Frankfurt a.M., March 13, 1944
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32 E.

D.G.S.

On March 8, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of the
concentration camp Auschwitz, station :

A u s c h w i t z, by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price Total in
per kg. Reichsmk.

50079/92 = 14 cases, each containing
30 = 420 tins of 500 g each =

210 kg CN 5.-- 1.050.--
=====

Brutto : 896.00 kg
Tara : 297.50 kg
Netto : 298.50 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent !"

135

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

25

DEGESCH	New Address:	DEGESCH
German Insecticide	De () s c h	(-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd.	Frankfurt/Hessen	
	Walsterstr. 70, P.O.B. 98	

FRANKFURT/M.

Night 24141

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES .

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein ,

B I L L

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., May 31, 1944
Mo.

D.G.S.

On May 26, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price Total in
per kg. Reichsmk.

50198/210 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

195 kg ON	5.--	975.--
-----		-----

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tare : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

136

DEGESCH New Address: DEGESCH
German Insecticide Le g e s c h (-Trade-mark-)
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen
FRANKFURT /M. Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546
NIGHT: 24/1 WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH
FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B. 248 POST - OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M.
TELEGRAM: ALL CODLS.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) Berlin B I L L
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32 Frankfurt a.M., May 18, 1944
Ho.

D.G.S.

On May 12, we dispatched the following
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill
of lading of the Army-center-administration
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the
delousing and disinfection department of
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

Price Total in
per kg. Reichsmk.

50159/71 = 13 cases, each containing
30 = 390 tins of 500 g each =

195 kg ON 5.-- 975.--
=====

Brutto: 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution , warning agent ! "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1553-PS
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

Graduate engineer for Mine surveying

(Bergassessor Diplomingenieur)

Kurt GERSTEIN.

Rottweil, April 20, 1945.

Personal particulars: GERSTEIN, Kurt, Mine Surveyor, expelled from State service in 1935 as an anti-Nazi, certified engineer. Born on August 11, 1905, at Muenster, Westphalia. Partner of the factory De Limon Fluhme & Company, automatic greasing of locomotives, brakes Westinghouse, Knorr, etc. Duesseldorf, Industriestrasse, 1-17.

Father: Ludwig GERSTEIN, President of the District Court (Landgerichtspräsident) at Hagen, Westphalia, retired.

Mother: Clara GERSTEIN, née Schreemann, died 1931.

Married since May 2, 1937, to Elfriede née Bensch at Tuebingen, Gartenstrasse 24; 3 children: Arnulf, 5 years old; Adelheid, 3½ years old;

Olaf, 2 years old. Life: 1905 to 1911, Muenster. 1911 to 1919, Sarrebruck. 1919 to 1921, Halberstadt; 21 to 25 Neuruppin near Berlin,

graduated from high school in 1925. - Studies 1925 to 1931, Marburg on

the Lehn, Aachen, Berlin-Charlottenburg Universities and technical colleges. 1931, certified engineer's examination. Since 1925, active member of the Protestant youth organization the Y.M.C.A., and above all, of the Higher Christian Youth, called the "Bible Circle" (Bk. Bibelkreis)

Political career: follower of STRISBERG and BRUNING, active on their behalf. Since June 1933, persecuted by the Gestapo for Christian activities against the Nazi State. End of May 1933, joined the NSDAP. October 2, 1933, expelled from the NSDAP because of activities against Party and State.

January 30, 1935, public protest in the theater of the town of Hagen in Westphalia, against the anti-Christian drama "Wittkind". Beaten and wounded by the Nazis. 27 November 1935, mining surveyor's examination (Bergassessor). Then employed by the State at Sarrebruck. On September 27, 1935, imprisoned by the Gestapo for "activities against the State"

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Kurt GERSTEIN

(page 4 of original, cont'd.)

because of having sent 8,500 anti-Nazi pamphlets to high officials of the State. Imprisoned until the end of October 1930, released, was expelled from civil service. From December 1930 till the beginning of the war, medical studies at the Institute for the Protestant Medical Mission in the tropics, at Tuebingen. One-third - approximately - of income, that is one-third of 18,000 Reichsmarks per year, I donated since 1931 for my ideal religious goals. At my own expense, I had printed and mailed about 230,000 religious, anti-Nazi pamphlets.

July 14 to August 23, 1938, second imprisonment, in the Weizheim concentration camp. Hearing of the massacres of idiots and insane people at Bratenbeck, Hadamar, etc., shocked and deeply wounded, having such a case in my family, I had but one desire, to see, to gain an insight of this whole machine and then to shout about it to the whole world! - With the help of two references written by the two Gestapo employees who had dealt with my case, it was not difficult for me to enter the Waffen SS. March 10 to June 2, 1941, elementary instruction as a soldier at Zumburg-Langenhorn, Arnhem and Orenielburg, together with forty doctors. Because of my twin studies - technology and medicine - I was ordered to enter the medical-technology branch of the SS-Fuehrungsabteilung (SS operational Main Office) - Medical Branch of the Waffen SS - Antisgruppe D (Division D), Hygiene Department. Within this branch, I chose for myself the job of immediately constructing disinfecting apparatus and filters for drinking water for the troops, the prison camps and the concentration camps. My close knowledge of the industry caused me to succeed quickly where my predecessors had failed. Thus, it was possible to decrease considerably the death toll of prisoners. - On account of my successes, I very soon became a Lieutenant. In December 1941, the tribunal which had decreed my exclusion from the NSDAP obtained knowledge of my having entered the Waffen SS. Considerable efforts were made in order to remove and persecute me. But due to my successes, I was declared sincere and indispensable.

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Kurt VERSTER

In January 1942, I was appointed Chief of the Technical Branch of Disinfection, which also included the branch for strong poison gases for disinfection. On 8 June 1942, the SS Sturmbannführer GUENTHER of the RSHA

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entered my office. He was in plain clothes and I did not know him. He ordered me to get a hundred kilograms of prussic acid and to accompany him to a place which was only known to the driver of the truck. We left for the potassium factory near Collin (Prague). Once the truck was loaded, we left for Lublin (Poland). We took with us Professor FRANKENSTEIN M.D., Ordinary Professor for Hygiene at the University of Marburg on the Lahn. At Lublin, we were received by SS Gruppenführer GLOBOCNIK. He told us: this is one of the most secret matters there are on, even the most secret. Whoever talks of this shall be shot immediately. Yesterday, two talkative ones died. Then he explained to us: at the present moment - August 17, 1942 - there are three installations:

- 1.) Belzec, on the Lublin-Lemberg road, in the sector of the Russian demarcation line. Maximum 15,000 persons a day. (Seen!)
- 2.) Sobibor, I do not know exactly where it is located. Not seen. 20,000 persons per day.
- 3.) Treblinka, 120 km NNE of Warsaw. 25,000 persons per day. Seen!
- 4.) Maidanek, near Lublin. Seen in the state of preparation.

Globocnik then said: You will have to handle the sterilization of very huge quantities of clothes, 10 or 20 times the result of the clothes and textile collection (Spinnstoffsammlung) which is only arranged in order to conceal the source of these Jewish, Polish, Czech and other clothes. Your other duty will be to change the method of our gas chambers, (which are run at the present time with the exhaust gases of an old Diesel engine), employing more poisonous material, having a quicker effect, prussic acid. But the Fuehrer and HIMMLER, who were

Kurt GERSTEIN

(page 5 of original cont'd)

here on August 15 - the day before yesterday - ordered that I accompany personally all those who are to see the installations. Then Professor FRANKFURTER asked: "What does the Fuehrer say?" Then GLOBONIK, now Chief of Police and SS for the Adriatic Riviera to Trieste, answered: "Quicker, quicker, carry out the whole program!", he said. And then Dr. Herbert LINDNER, Ministerialdirektor in the Ministry of the Interior said: "But would it not be better to burn the bodies instead of burying them? A coming generation might think differently of these matters!"... and then GLOBONIK replied: "But, gentlemen, if ever, after us (hand-written notation: there should be) such a cowardly and rotten generation should arise that they do not understand our so good and necessary work, then, gentlemen, all National Socialism will have been for nothing.- On the contrary, bronze plates should be buried with the inscription that it was we, we who had the courage to achieve this gigantic task."--- And HITLER said: "Yes, my good GLOBONIK, that is the word, that is my opinion, too." --- The next day we left for Belcek. A small special station of two platforms leans against a hill of yellow sand, immediately to the north of the road and railway: Lublin-Lemberg. To the South, near the road, some service houses with a sign-board: "Belcek, service center of the Waffen-SS." GLOBONIK introduced me to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer OBERMAYER from Pirmasens, who with great restraint showed me the installations. That day no dead were to be seen, but the smell of the whole region, even from the large road, was potential. Next to the small station there was a large barrack marked "Cloakroom" and a door marked "Valuables". Next a chamber with a hundred "barber" chairs. Then came a corridor, 150 meters long, in the open air and with barbed wire on both sides. There was a sign-board: "To the bath and inhalations"!! Before us we saw a house like a bath house with concrete troughs to the

Murt Gerstein

right and left containing ranunculus or other flowers. After climbing a small staircase, 3 garage-like rooms on each side, 4 x 5 meters large and 1.90 meters high. At the back, invisible wooden doors. On the roof a Star of David made out of copper. At the entrance to the building, the inscription: Foundation Beckenholt. That was all I noticed on that particular afternoon. Next morning, a few minutes before 7, I was informed:

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In 10 minutes the first train will arrive! - And indeed, a few minutes later the first train came in from Lemberg. 45 cars, containing 6,700 persons; 1,450 of whom were already dead on their arrival. Behind the little barbed-wire openings, children, yellow, scared half to death, women, men. The train arrives: 200 Ukrainians, forced to do this work, open the doors, and drive all the people out of the coaches with leather whips. Then, through a huge loud-speaker instructions are given: To undress completely, also to give up false teeth and glasses - some in the barracks, others right in the open air. - To tie one's shoes together with a little piece of string handed everyone by a small Jewish boy of 4 years of age, hand in all valuables and money at the window marked "Valuables", without load, without receipt. Then the women and girls go to the hairdresser, who cuts off their hair in one or two strokes, after which it vanished into huge potato bags "to be used for special submarine equipment, door mats, etc.", as the SS-Unterscharführer on duty told me. Then, the march begins: right and left, barbed wire, behind, two dozen Ukrainians with guns. Led by a young girl of striking beauty they approach. With police-Captain Wirth, I stand right before the death chambers. Completely naked they march by, men, women, girls, children, babies, even one-legged persons, all of them naked. In one corner, a strong SS-man tells the poor devils, in a strong deep voice: Nothing whatever will happen to you. All you have

Eurt Gerstein

(page 6 of original continued)

to do is to breathe deep, it strengthens the lungs; this inhalation is a necessary measure against contagious diseases, it is a very good disinfectant!" Asked what was to become of them, he answered: "Well, of course the men will have to work, building streets and houses. But the women do not have to. If they wish to, they can help in house or kitchen." Once more, a little bit of hope for some of these poor people, enough to make them march on without resistance to the death chambers. Most of them, though, know everything, the odor has given them a clear indication of their fate. And then they walk up the little staircase -- and see the truth! Mothers, nurse-maids, with babies at their breasts, naked, lots of children of all ages, naked too; they hesitate, but they enter the gas chambers, most of them, without a word, pushed by the others behind them, chased by the whips of the SS men. A Jewess of about 40 years of age, with eyes like torches, calls down the blood of her children on the heads of their murderers. Five lashes into her face, dealt by the whip of Police Captain Wirth himself, chase her into the gas chamber. Many of them say their prayers, others ask: who will give us the water for our death? (Jewish rite?) Within the chambers, the SS press the people closely together; Captain Wirth had ordered: "Fill them up full." Naked men stand on the feet of the others. 7-800 crushed together on 25 square meters, in 45 cubic meters! The doors are closed. Meanwhile the rest of the transport, all naked, wait. Somebody says to me: "Naked, in winter! But they can die that way!"... The answer was: "Well, that's just what they are here for!" And at that moment I understood why it was called "Foundation Heckenholt". Heckenholt was the man in charge of the Diesel engine, the exhaust gases of which were to kill these poor devils. SS-Unterscharfuhrer Heckenholt tries to set the Diesel engine moving, but it does not start! Captain Wirth comes along. It is plain that he is afraid because I am a witness to this breakdown. Yes,

Kurt GEISTEN

Indeed, I see everything and wait. Everything is registered by my stopwatch. 50 minutes 70 minutes - the Diesel engine does not start! The people wait in their gas chambers. In vain. One can hear them cry.

"Same as in a synagogue", says SS-Sturmabfuhrer Professor Dr.

Pfannenstiel, Professor for Public Health at the university of Marburg/Lahn, holding his ear close to the wooden door. Captain Wirth, furious, deals the Ukrainian who is helping Heckenholt 11 or 12 lashes in the face with his whip. -- After 2 hours and 49 minutes - as registered by my stopwatch - the Diesel engine starts. Up to that point the people in the four already filled chambers were alive, 4 times 750 persons in 4 times 45 cubic meters. Another.

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25 minutes go by. Many of the people it is true are dead at that point. One can see this through the little window through which the electric lamp reveals. for a moment, the inside of the chamber. After 28 minutes only a few are living. After 32 minutes, finally all are dead! From the other side, Jewish workers open the wooden doors. In return for their terrible job, they have been promised their freedom and a small percentage of the valuables and the money found. Like stone statues, the dead are still standing, there having been no room to fall or bend over. Though dead, the families can still be recognised; their hands still clasped. It is difficult to separate them in order to clear the chamber for the next load. The bodies are thrown out, blue, wet with sweat and urine, the legs covered with excrement and menstrual blood. Everywhere among the others, the bodies of babies and children. But there is not time! -- Two dozen workers are engaged in checking the mouths, opening them by means of iron hooks. "Gold to the left, without gold to the right!" -- Others check anus and genitals to look for money, diamonds, gold etc. Dentists with chisels tear out the gold teeth bridges or caps.

Kurt GERSTEIN

(page 7 of original cont'd)

In the center of everything, Captain Wirth. He is on familiar ground here. He hands me a large tin full of teeth and says: "Estimate for yourself the weight of gold! This is only from yesterday and the day before yesterday! And you would not believe what we find here every day! dollars, diamonds, gold! But look for yourself!" Then he led me to a jeweler who was in charge of all these valuables. After that they took me to one of the managers of the big Store of the West (Kaufhaus des Westens), in Berlin, and to a little man whom they made play the violin, both chiefs of the Jewish worker commands. "He is a captain of/royal and imperial (K.u.K.) Austrian Army, he holds the German Iron Cross 1st Class", I was told by Hauptsturmbannführer Obermeyer. The bodies were then thrown into large ditches of about 100 x 20 x 12 meters, located near the gas chambers. After a few days the bodies would swell up and the whole contents of the ditch would rise 2 - 3 meters high because of the gases that developed in the bodies. After a few more days the swelling would stop and the bodies would collapse. The next day the ditches were filled again, and covered with 10 centimeters of sand. A little later, I heard, they constructed grills out of rails and burned the bodies on them with Diesel oil and gasoline in order to make them disappear. At Belzec and Treblinka nobody bothered to take anything approaching an exact count of the persons killed. The figures announced by the BBC are inaccurate. Actually, about 25,000,000 persons were killed; not only Jews, however, but especially Poles and Czechoslovakians, too, who were, in the opinion of the Nazis, of bad stock. Most of them died anonymously. Commissions of so-called doctors, actually nothing but young SS-men in white coats, rode in limousines through the towns and villages of Poland and Czechoslovakia to select the old, tubercular and sick people and to cause them to disappear, shortly afterwards, in the gas chambers. They were the Poles and Czechs of (category)

Kurt GERSTEIN.

No. III, who did not desire to live because they were unable to work. The Police-Captain, Wirth, asked me not to propose any other kind of gas chamber in Berlin, to leave everything the way it was. I lied - as I did in each case all the time - that the prussic acid had already deteriorated in shipping and had become very dangerous, that I was therefore obliged to bury it. This was done right away. The next day, Captain Wirth's car took us to Treblinka, about 75 miles NNE of Warsaw. The installations of this death center differed scarcely from those at Belzec, but they were still larger. There were 8 gas chambers and whole mountains of clothes and underwear about 35 - 40 meters high. Then, in our "Honor", a banquet was given, attended by all of the employees of the institution. The Obersturmbannfuhrer, Professor Pfannenstiel MD., Professor Hygiene at the University of Marburg/Lahn, made a speech: "Your task is a great duty, a duty so useful and so

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necessary." To me alone he alluded of this institution in terms of "beauty of the task, humane cause", and to all of them: "Looking at the bodies of these Jews one understands the greatness of your good work!" The dinner in itself was rather simple, but by order of Himmler the employees of this branch received as much as they wanted as far as butter, meat, alcohol, etc. were concerned. When we left we were offered several kilograms of butter and a large number of bottles of liqueur. I made the effort of lying, saying that I had enough of everything from our own farm, so Pfannenstiel took my portion, too. We left for Warsaw by car. While I waited in vain for a vacant berth I met Baron von Otter, Secretary of the Swedish Legation. As all the beds were occupied we spent the night in the corridor of the sleeper. There, with the facts still fresh in my memory, I told him everything, asking him to report it to his government and to all the allies. As he asked for a reference with

Kurt GERSTEIN

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regard to myself I gave him, as such, the address of the Superintendent-General, Dr. Otto Dibelius, Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Bruederweg 2, a friend of Martin Niemöller and chief of the Protestant resistance against Nazism. Some weeks later I met Baron von Otter twice again. He told me that he had sent a report to the Swedish Government, a report which, according to him, had a strong influence on the relations between Sweden and Germany. I was not very successful in my attempt to report everything to the chief of the Vatican Legation. I was asked whether I was a soldier, and then was refused an interview. I then sent a detailed report to Dr. Winter, secretary of the Berlin Episcopate, in order to have him pass it on to the bishop of Berlin and through him to the Vatican Legation. When I came out of the Vatican Legation in the Rauchstrasse in Berlin I had a very dangerous encounter with a police agent who followed me; however, after some very unpleasant moments I succeeded in giving him the slip. I have to add, furthermore, that in the beginning of 1944, SS-Sturmbannführer Guenther of the RSHA asked me for very large supplies of prussic acid for obscure use. The acid was to be delivered to his business office in Berlin, Kurfuerstenstrasse. I succeeded in making him believe that this was impossible because there was too much danger involved. It was a question of several carloads of poisonous acid, enough to kill a large number of persons, actually millions! He had told me he was not sure whether, when, for what kind of persons, how and where this poison was needed. I do not know exactly what were the intentions of the RSHA and the SD. But later on, I thought of the words of Goebbels of "slamming the door behind them" should Nazism, never succeed. Maybe they wanted to kill a large part of the German people, maybe the foreign workers, maybe the prisoners of war - I do not know! Anyhow, I caused the poison to disappear for disinfection purposes, as soon as it came in. There was some danger for me in this, but if I

Kurt Gerstein

had been asked where the poisonous acid was, I would have answered that it was already in a state of dangerous **deterioration** and that therefore I had to use it up as a disinfectant! I am sure that Guenther, the son of the Guenther of the Racial Theory, had, according to his own words, orders to secure the acid for the -eventual- extermination of millions of human beings, perhaps also in concentration camps. I have here bills for 2,175 kgs, but, actually about 8,500 kgs are involved; enough to kill 8 million people. I had the bills sent to me in my name; I said this was for reasons of secrecy; however, I did this in order to be somewhat free in my decisions and to have a better possibility of making the poisonous acid disappear. I never paid for these shipments in order to avoid refunding

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which would have reminded the SD of these stocks. The director of Degesch, who had made these shipments, told me that he had shipped prussic acid in ampules for the purpose of killing human beings. On another occasion Guenther consulted me about the possibility of killing a large number of Jews in the open air in the fortification **trenches** of Maria-Theresienstadt. In order to prevent the execution of this diabolic proposal, I declared that this method was impracticable. Some time later I heard that the SD had secured, through other channels, the prussic acid to kill these unfortunate people at Theresienstadt. The most disgusting camps were not Oranienburg, Dachau, or Belzen, but Auschwitz (Oswice) and Mauthausen-Gusen near Linz/Danube. These are the places in which millions of people disappeared in gas chambers or gas-chamber-like cars. The method of killing the children was to hold a **tampoon** with prussic acid under their nose.

I myself witnessed experiments on living persons in concentration camps being continued until the victim died. Thus, in the

concentration camp for women, Ravensbrueck near Fuerstenberg-Mecklenburg, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Grundlach MD. made such experiments. In my office, I read many reports of experiments made at Buchenwald, such as the administration of up to 100 tablets of Pervitine per day. Other experiments - every time on about 100 - 200 persons - were made with serums and lymph, etc., till the death of the person. Himmler personally had reserved for himself the granting of permission to conduct these experiments.

At Oranienburg, I saw how all the prisoners who were there for being perverts (homosexuals) disappeared in one single day.

I avoided frequent visits to the concentration camps because it was customary - especially at Mauthausen-Gusen near Linz/Danube - to hang one or two prisoners in honor of the visitors. At Mauthausen it was customary to make Jewish workers work in a quarry at great altitude. After a while the SS on duty would say: "Pay attention, in a couple of minutes there will be an accident." And, indeed, one or two minutes later, some Jews were thrown from the cliff and fell dead at our feet. "Work accident" was written in the files of the dead. - Dr. Fritz Krantz, an anti-Nazi SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, often told me of such events. He condemned them severely and often published facts about them. The crimes discovered at Belson, Oranienburg, etc., are not considerable in comparison with the others committed at Auschwitz and Mauthausen.

I plan to write a book about my adventures with the Nazis.

I am ready to swear to the absolute truth of all my statements.

(signed in handwriting:) Kurt GERSTEIN.

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Hart Gerstein, Additional statement.

In my flat in Berlin W 35, Buelowstrasse 47, second floor, left, I was surrounded by a circle of anti-Nazis. Here are some of their names:

Major Lutz Reiss, now at Hamburg, Glasurit-Works

Dr. Felix Buss, chief legal counsel to Telefunken, Berlin SW 11,
Hallesches Ufer 30.

Director Alex Menne, Hamburg, Glasurit-Works.

Pastor Buchholz, chaplain of the Ploetzensee prison, who accompanied the officers of July 20, 1944, to the scaffold. These officers as well as my good friend, Pastor Martin Niemöller, smoked the cigarettes and cigars I got into the prison for them.

Pastor Meebalsky, who replaced Pastor Martin Niemöller at the Annen-Church at Dablen.

Dorothea Schulz, secretary of Pastor Martin Niemöller.

Mrs. Arndt, secretary of Pastor Martin Niemöller at Dachau.

Emil Meuwenuizen and his friend Hendrik, from Phillips - Eindhoven, deportees whom I had met at Church and who, for a long time already were my guests twice or three times a week. They had meals at my place, and listened to the wireless.

Director Hausen, Berlin NW 7, Mittelstrasse, Francke printing works.

Herbert Scherkowsky, editor, Scharl-press.

Captain Nebelthau and his wife, now at Kirchentellinsfurth-Wuerttemberg.

Dr. Hermann Eblers, trustee of the Niemöller anti-Nazi resistance Church.

Dr. Ebbo Elss, same as Dr. Eblers.

other references: General Superintendent Dr. Otto Ebelius, chief of the Church resistance against Nazism.

Pastor Rehling, Hagen - Westphalia, active in the Westphalian Church anti-Nazi resistance movement.

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CONTINUED

Kurt Gerstein

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Fraeses Dr. Koch, Bad Oeynhausen, same.

Baron von Huene, anti-Nazi professor of the university of Tuebingen.

Bernhard J. Goedecker, producer, Munich, Tizianstrasse. Anti-Nazi.

Director Franz Baeuerle, Munich, Siemensstrasse 17. Anti-Nazi.

The Catholic Priest, Valpertz, Hagen, Westphalia.

Pastor Otto Wehr, Sarrebruck.

Pastors Schlaeger and Bittkau, Neuruppin near Berlin.

August Franz and his entire family, great Anti-Nazi, Sarrebruck,
now at Thalheim - Wuertemberg

Doctor Straub, Metzingen - Wuertemberg, and family (unsigned)

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(Stamped: SHAEF Document section)
3830

D E G E S C H

GERMAN-INSECTICIDE COMPANY LTD. (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer
Schaedlingsbekaempfung M.B.H.)
Degesch Frankfurt Main Weissfrauenstrasse 9

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

R.B.No. 0/0675/5448
Post address: Degesch Frankft.
Main POB 248
Telephone: local: 20121
long distance: 20546
night: 24141
Wire address: Degesch
Telegrams: All codes
Post Office cheque: 48674
Frankf./M.

Your reference your letter of 24.5.44 our reference K/No. FRANKFURT/MAIN
June 9, 1944

Dr. PETERS gave us your letter to answer. Enclosed please find a
list of unpaid bills up to the 18th of the month. This list does not
yet include our two accounts of May 30, amounting to RM 975.-- each.

As to your question regarding the preservability of the goods,
we want to inform you that we guarantee them for one year. We
do not doubt that the shipments may be stocked even longer; however,
on account of the particularly

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1553-PS
CONTINUED

(page 11 of original cont'd)

Kurt Gerstein

difficult situation today, we request that if possible you do not exceed the preservation deadline, but instead already use the oldest shipments for disinfection purposes. In this connection we have to inform you that during the Whitsun holidays our delivery plant was greatly damaged by the attacks and that the production was entirely interrupted. According to information received from our plant, repairs will take about 3 months. During this time we shall therefore be unable to meet our obligations to you. Nevertheless, should you be in very urgent need of shipments - which, according to your own letter we cannot well imagine - we would ask you to inform us. It might be possible for us, in the not too distant future, to have certain quantities produced in another plant.

With regard to the preservability we want to emphasize that a decomposition of the goods can hardly occur, but that it is possible that the cans become affected. The causes for this corrosion are the smallest impurities in the tin which can only be detected microscopically. They produce small holes through which small quantities of prussic acid may escape. But even then there is no danger provided that the substance is kept, as directed by us, in a well-aired room. Should therefore an odor of prussic acid be perceived, it is advisable to examine the boxes and to use up the damaged containers as soon as possible.

We hope that these lines have given you the necessary information; if not, please contact us again soon, so that, should the occasion arise, we can answer any further question.

NEW ADDRESS:
D E G I S C H
Friedberg/Hessen
Raisersstr. 70 POB 98

Heil Hitler !
GERMAN INSECTICIDE COMPANY LTD.
(signed:) Kaufmann. Wurstinger.

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(page 13 of original)

Kurt Gerstein,

(-- handwritten document --)

According to the annexed notes, the prussic acid was requested by the RSHA, Berlin W 35, Kurfuerstendamm, by order of SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Guenther. I was in charge of this particular job and I performed my duties very faithfully, so that once the acid had arrived at Oranienburg and Auschwitz, I could have the boxes disappear into the disinfection rooms. Thus it was possible to prevent a misuse of the acid. In order to avoid drawing the attention^{of} the RSHA to the presence -- or, as I should say, to the absence -- of these stocks, I never paid for these shipments, the bills for which went to the same address, that is, my own. In this manner, it was possible to have the acid disappear as soon as it had arrived. If the absence of the acid had been noticed I would have answered : It is a mistake made by the local disinfection office which did not know, and should not have known, either, the real destination; or I would have said : The acid had become putrefied and it was impossible to keep it any longer.

(-- signed :) Gerstein

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS

October 31. 1946

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, X 646178, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1553-PS.

GERTRUDE LEVINGER
X 646178

Report on Sterilization in Germany and occupied countries
to be sent to the members of Committee I
Submitted by Dr. B. Eger.

Some time ago the Czechoslovak representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission received through the Czechoslovak Minister in Berne the enclosed report of Dr. med. habil. Theo Lang, now senior medical officer at the Kantonale Heil-und Pfliganstalt Herisan (County Hospital) Switzerland. (Enclosure A). Dr. Lang asked for the report to be forwarded to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Theo Lang had been working at the German Research Institute for Psychiatry in Munich until 1941. According to his report as early as 1937 methods of sterilization were discussed in circles of well known German doctors--so-called authorities on the subject of racial hygiene. It was intended to sterilize in a way unnoticeable to the victims, persons "undesirable from a racial point of view".

These discussions obviously had at first no results. They were, however, taken up again after the occupation of Poland. Dr. Lang believes it to be likely that already in 1940 experiments were carried out and possible that sterilizations were later practiced in Germany as well as in occupied countries.

Dr. Lang's information should be considered sufficient for further steps and I, therefore, propose that the United Nations War Crimes Commission approach the military authorities in Germany with a view to interrogating the persons indicated by Dr. Lang and generally investigating the whole question.

Dr. Lang further handed to the Czechoslovak Minister in Berne notes on a report which he had made on January 2nd 1942. This report contains material concerning the murder of infirm and aged persons in Germany. A translation of these notes is enclosed. (Enclosure B).

Dr.med.habil. THEO LANG
actually head-physician at
the Cantonal lunatic asylum
at Herisau in Switzerland

Herisau/Switzerland/
May 10th 1945.

/Until 1941 acting at
the German Research Institute
for Psychiatry at Munich/

To the
Interallied Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

Gentlemen: -

Hereby I propose to you also to investigate, whether through official Services of the National-Socialists, especially such as the S.S., also the so-called "unknown sterilizations" have been carried out on opponents of the system, as also on inhabitants of the occupied territories. It would here be the question of an application of X-rays on the germ glands, during a radiation or the phototyping of such radiation, of itself quite unsuspected. The reason why I draw your attention to this possibility consists in the following. After the "Law concerning the prevention of the ill after-growth by heredity", enacted in the year 1934, had met with some resistance on the part of the population, the following German race-hygienic authorities discussed already in the year 1937 the question, whether it would not be possible to render sterile "elements undesirable to the race" quite unobtrusively, at the same time with an ordinary radiation of the thorax, by means of an increased dose of rays, or by means of the use, at the same time, of a second tube directed at the abdomen and this in a way that the parties concerned would remain quite unaware of the infirmity performed on them. The names of the race-hygienic authorities discussing this problem were:

1st: Professor Dr. med. Ernst Rudin, ordinary public professor for psychiatry and race-hygiene at the University of Munich, Director of the "Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for pathology and demography" of the German Research Institute for Psychiatry at Munich, Director of the Institute for race-hygiene of the University of Munich and "chairman of the working-community II for race-hygiene and race-politics of the Practitioner-Council for politics of population and race of the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich", Promoting-member of the S.S. and member of the Federation of Swiss National-Socialists.

2nd. Dr. med. and phil. Albert HARRASSER, his scientific assistant for anthropological work/an Austrian, who directly or indirectly took part in the murder of Dollfus and soon afterwards was admitted by Rudin at his Institute/ at that time Counsellor of race-hygiene in the Staff of the Superior S.S. leadership, in reality however and most probably a member of the SS security service for the supervision of the S.S. leadership.

3rd. Dr. med. Friedrich Stumpf, the scientific co-worker of Rudin in the domain of criminal-biology, later on professor for race-hygiene at the University of Innsbruck /also an Austrian/.

4th Dr. med. Heinz Riedel, at that time SS-Sturmführer /Later on most probably SS-Sturmabführer/ a stipendiary of the Reichsführer of the SS and aggregated to Professor Rudin as scientific worker.

I am naturally willing to confirm my above made statements under oath.

The proceedings discussed was at that time not followed up, with the explanation that the technical difficulties were too great.

Soon after the occupation of Poland the question of the unobtrusive sterilization was again taken up and this not only by the aforementioned persons, but with them also by the following National Socialists:

5th Dr. phil. Bruno Kurt Schultz/also an Austrian/ at that time professor for race-hygiene at the Superior School for bodily exercise at Berlin-Charlottenburg, "Chef des Rassenamts der SS", and SS-Standartenführer, lately also professor for race-hygiene at the German Karl University at Prague.

6th Dr. med. Herbert Linden, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich, SS-Oberführer.

7th. Dr. med. Carl Heinz Lodenberg, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich and SS-Oberführer, previously scientific assistant at the institute of Professor Rudin.

Probably the following was also called upon.

8th. Dr. med. and Professor H. Hafffelder, Director of the Institution for X-rays of the surgical section of the clinique of the University at Frankfurt on the Main, also a member of the S.S.

As the whole matter was dealt with in secrecy, and outside of the institute for research, I was prevented to gather more exact informations, but I have reason to believe that already in 1940 corresponding experiments were carried out.

It is quite probable that about the whole question more conclusive information might be obtained through Professor Dr. N.W. Timofeeff-Rasovsky, the Leader of the genetical section of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute for brain research at Berlin-Buch. Professor Timofeeff has been, up to 1941, especially anti-national-socialistic and was also very well informed about the cruelties which were being carried out at that time in Poland. I have had with him a conversation about these and other happenings and some scientific problems at his Institute on the 23rd of January 1941.

In order to underline my statements, I would draw the attention to the fact, that I was the first expert of psychiatry who abroad made precise indications concerning

the erection of institutions for gasification. The indications which are enclosed hereby in copies were given by me personally during my interview to a gentleman of the English secret service. /Mr. Farrel of Geneva/ and were completed by verbal statements. This indicated interview took place on the 2nd of January 1942 at Berne in the domicile of the family Jaminson, Bubengartenplatz 10. It may be that my statements were not forwarded to the services interested or that such found no faith even though the indications were very clear and precise and the regularity of which can now be easily proven. In order to prevent that my statements should again be directed to the wrong parties or find no attention, I now make the aforesaid indications by two separate ways /each time in German and English/ and direct them to you and I surmise that according to my experiences you will be fully interested.

Concluding I would like to state that all German doctors, first of all those working at clinics of a psychiatric nature and those working at lunatic-asylums, were aware at least at the end of 1940/41 of the gasifications of insane and nervously ill, as well as of the executions of the healthy ones but unagreeable according to race in Germany and Poland. This has also been confirmed to me quite especially by Professor Dr. M.H. Goring /a cousin of the marshal of the Empire/ Director of the German-Institute for psychotherapy at Berlin, at that time Oberfeldarzt of the Luftwaffe and with whom, in order to start a counter-action, a conversation was held by me with him on the 20th of January 1941 in his institute at Berlin. Naturally he declined on account of the general lack of civil-courage, to sign a statement planned by me against these gasifications and which should have circulated in the medical circles and laid before the Government, and this although he had pronounced himself against such gasifications before me.

Most respectfully,

/sgd./ Dr. Th. Lang

ANNEX B

TRANSLATION

Detailed Statement

on the murdering of ill and aged people in Germany.

- 1./ The murdering can be traced back to a secret law which was released sometime in Summer 1940.
- 2./ Besides the Chief Physician of the Reich Dr. L. Conti, the Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, the Reichs Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick as well as other men, the following participate on the introduction of this secret law:

- a./ The Councillor of the Ministry Dr. Herbert Linden of the Reich's Ministry of the Interior.
- b./ Dr. Staehle-Nagold, the Chief Physician of Muernttemberg.
- c./ Councillor of Medicine /Obermedizinalrat/ Dr. Hermann Pfannmueller, Director of the Sanatorium and Nursing Institution Egling-Haar near Munich.
- d./ Professor Dr. Werner Heyde, Director of the Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic in Wuerzburg.

To characterize Dr. Corti, who was born in Tessin, it may be added that he changes his name from Leonhard to Leonardo, according to the change in the German people's feelings, the friendship of the Axis or to the change of feelings in the European community/.

3./ As I have already stated, there were /after careful calculation/ at least 200,000 mainly mentally deficient, imbeciles, besides neurological cases and medically unfit people /these were not only incurable cases/, and at least 75,000 aged people.

4./ The murders were mainly accomplished in Muenstingen /Muernttemberg and Linz o/Danube; several gas-chambers with cremation chambers directly attached were constructed there. As the gas-chambers are next to the training grounds of the troops in Muenstingen, it is believed that the mentally deficient who were murdered there, were used for experimenting with new poison-gasses.

5./ The transport from the institutions to the gas-chambers is carried out by SS Kommandos. These call themselves "Gemeinnuetzige Transport A.G., Berlin, Luechowstrasse". This Limited Company also stores the individual medical case histories of the murdered inmates of the institutions.

6./ The inmates of the many smaller and middle-sized institutions were murdered almost without exception. The larger institutions are partly - to keep up the pretence to the outside world - still at hand, but they now only have a fraction of the original number of their inmates; for example there are now only some 500 inmates instead of 2500 in Berlin-Buch; in Stadtroda/Thuringen only about 150 instead of 600; in Kaufbourn/Bayern only 200 instead of 1000, etc. Of the larger Sanatoriums and Nursing Institutions the following were already closed down completely some time ago; Illenau/Baden 800 inmates; Berlin/Herzberge 2500 inmates; Kreutzburg/Oberschlesien 1500 inmates; Sonnenstein/Sachsen 800 inmates; Werneck/Unterfranken-Bayern 1111 inmates; Steinhof/Wien 3000 inmates, and others, most probably now also Schleswig with 1000 beds. Guenzburg with 400 etc.etc.

7./ The following procedure is popular with old people, who are still perfectly healthy and who possess their own flat: the competent "political leader" reports them for welfare purposes; then a physician /usually an SS doctor/ who establishes "the fact" that the old people

are mentally deficient, appears; he suggests in Court that they are to be put under tutelage and that they are to be sent to a nursing home. This suggestion is naturally put into force. The old people are then sent from the nursing home to the gas-chambers.

8. Partly a very indirect procedure for killing these old people is used. For example a quite sudden transfer of a home for aged people in a very short period is very popular, this being often ordered and carried out in only a few hours, in the hope that through the excitement already a part of the old people will be killed by an apoplectic fit. The home for aged people is also frequently transferred into premises which are absolutely insufficient as far as sanitary conditions are concerned; another way is that suddenly all the nursing staff are called up for work in the Red Cross or in a munitions factory and the helpless patients are left to look after themselves.

Written in December 1941.

/s/d/ Dr. T. Lang.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 6

Book 16 *Addendum*

No Title

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL NO. 1

PROSECUTION

DOCUMENT BOOK NO 16 ADDENDUM

ENGLISH



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Exh. No. 429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Working Association
Mental Institutions

Berlin W 9, 15 August 1944
P.O.B. 252
Telephone 22 35 82

Dr. B/Schw.

Director
Dr. FALTSHAUSER

Kaufbeuren/Allgäu
Mental Institution

Dear Mr. FALTSHAUSER,

With reference to my letter of 11 August 1944,
I should be glad if you would also include the
insane Eastern workers whose names appear on
the attached list, and hand them over to the
Head of the Transport on 5 September 1944.
A questionmark behind the name of the patient
on the list indicates that their arrival is not
certain.

With kind regards and

Heil Hitler !

(signature)
Dr. Schw.

1

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Working Association
Mental Institutions

Berlin W 9, 11 August 1944
P.O.B. 262
Telephone 22 35 62
Dr. B./Schw.

Director Dr. FALTENAUER
Kaufbeuren/Allgäu
Mental Institution

Dear Mr. FALTENAUER,

The Eastern workers, whose names appear on the attached list, will arrive at your Institution by 2 September 1944. Mr. ROHLOFF, our Head of this Transport, will transfer these patients from your Institution on 5 September 1944. Please, send also all Eastern workers whom you already have in your Institution and whose names are entered on the list with his transport.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Dr. SCHM.

Enclosure

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1436
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
War Crimes

GROSS-SACHSENHEIM

Current No.	last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Schtschihil, Iwan "repatriated"	1927	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Group Gross-Sachsenheim
2.	"? Jazik, Wosilij	1923	" "
3.	Kyatuk Marie	1919	" "
4.	Dselina, Woselina	1906	" "
5.	Tenditnik, Sifia	1921	" "
6.	Lugowa, Oxana	1922	" "
7.	Schtschalka, Anastasia "released"	1918	" "
8.	Protschm Ekaterina "released"	1922	" "
9.	Dimitriowa, Stasja	1917	" "
10.	Iwask, Lida	1910	" "
11.	"? Filina, Maria	1924	" "
12.	Konstantinowa, Agafia	1908	" "
13.	"? Grakowa, Maria	1921	" "
14.	Tmarenko, Maria	1925	" "

" handwritten remark

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

GROSS-SACHSENHEIM

No.	Current last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Karolenko, Niloloi " + 5.7.44	1924	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Gau Gross-Sachsenheim
2.	Schtschihil, Iwan " repatriated lo.43.	1927	" " "
3.	Jazik, Wassilij	1923	" " "
4.	Medostupo, Maria " + 26.5.44.	1923	" " "
5.	Kyatuk, Marie	1919	" " "
6.	Dselina, "108 Waselina	1906	" " "
7.	124 Tenditnik, Sifia "102	1921	" " "
8.	Lugowa, Olena "103	1922	" " "
9.	Kalita, Ekaterina " + 7.7.44.	1925	" " "
10.	Znainirowska, Anna "released 11.1.44.	1923	" " "
11.	Schtschalko, Anastasio "released 1.10.43.	1918	" " "
12.	Oshos, Anna "released 15.11.43.	1923	" " "
13.	Protsch, Ekaterina "released 4.10.43.	1922	" " "
14.	Dimitriewa, Stasja "100	1917	" " "
15.	Drugowa, Raisa " + 16.11.43.	1923	" " "
16.	Lukaschewitsch, Anna "released 22.6.44.	1907	" " "
17.	Iwask, Lida "17	1910	" " "
18.	Filina, Maria "129	1924	" " "122.12
19.	Konstantinowa, Agafia "104	1908	" " "
20.	Katirlo, Tekla "released 14.8.44.	1916	" " "
21.	Dulko, Maria "released 17.12.43.	1920	" " "
22.	Grakowa, Maria "120	1921	" " "
23.	Tmarenko, Maria "105	1925	" " "

" handwritten remark.

Mental Institution Kaufbeuren/ Transport of 5 September
1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

current No.	last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Burdowa, Alexandra	1921	Mental Institution Loehr /Main
2.	Tilizia, Stadia	20.7.26	" " "
3.	Petrianycz, Theodor " admitted	20.2.15. 29.8.	Mental Institution Ansbach /Bav.
4.	Gondek, Anna "does not come	23.6.22.	" " "
5.	Staszak, Henryk "does not come	27.7.23.	" " "
6.	Gaza, Ludwig "does not come	25.12.25.	" " "
7.	Szpyrka, Andreas	27.1.25.	Police HQ Karls- ruhe, Border Police-Konstanz
8.	Sielski, Josef	10.4.16.	Didier-Works-AG. Marktredwitz
9.	Harpowitsch, Ulina	25.12.09.	Municipal-Hospi- tal/Ingolstadt
10.	Pulag, Josef "not here	10.4.16.	Mental Institu- tion/Kaufbeuren
11.	Sobura, Rozalia	9.8.13.	" " "
12.	Lachwa, Stanislaus	6.5.14.	" " "
13.	Kot, Warka	15.7.24.	" " "
14.	Pscheneschauk, Lida " ± 26.6.44.	1925	" " "
15.	Saweljew, Wassili	23.12.22.	" " "
16.	Tscherny, Wassili	2.1.21.	" " "
17.	Repata, Wasyl "released 3,2,44	21.2.24.	" " "

" handwritten remark

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

L I S T

East workers, sick, to be repatriated 5 September 1944

current No,	last name,	first name	born	residence
1.	Burdowa,	Alexandra	1921	Mental Institution=/Lohr/Main
2.	Tilizia,	Stadia	20.7.26.	" " "
3.	Petrianyes,	Theodor	20.2.15.	Mental Institution Ansbach/Bav
4.	Sobura,	Rosalie	9.8.13.	Mental Institution Kaufbeuren
5.	Lachwa,	Stanislaus	6.5.14.	" " "
6.	Kot,	Warka	15.7.24.	" " "
7.	Saweljew,	Wassili	23.12.22.	" " "
8.	Tschorny,	Wassili	2. 1.21.	" " "
9.	Jazik,	Wassili	1923	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Gau Gross-Sachsenheim
10.	Kyatuk,	Marie	1919	" " "
11.	Dselina,	Wrselina	1906	" " "
12.	Tenditnik,	Sifla	1921	" " "
13.	Lugowa,	Onana	1922	" " "
14.	Dimitriewa,	Stasja	1917	" " "
15.	Iwask,	Lida	1910	" " "
16.	Filina,	Maria	1924	" " "
17.	Konstantinowa,	Agafia	1908	" " "
18.	Orakowa,	Maria	1921	" " "
19.	Tmarenke,	Maria	1925	" " "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442 694, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of the document
No. NO-1430.

George H. GRANT
Civ. No. A-442 694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1436
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy

The Chief
of the
Central Budget Office of
Mental Institutions.

Berlin W 35, 9 October 1944
Tiergartenstrasse 4 (hut)

Reference: O/A - 8

To the
Mental Institution
Karlshagen

Concerning: Eastern Workers.

1. Assets:

Underwear and clothing may be used by the institution. I should like you to keep valuables and souvenirs for a certain time as there is a possibility that relatives equally employed in the Reich might put in a claim. Money (also foreign exchange) will have to be accounted for to this office.

2. Cost of Transportation:

Now arrivals will mostly come from other institutions as it will hardly ever be possible to make direct delivery to the collecting centers. I must ask you to advise the accompanying personnel of transports from other institutions that claims for cost of transport etc. will have to be referred to me. As a matter of routine I must stress the fact that this does not apply if the patients are brought to the collecting centers straight from their place of work.

3. Forms:

Within a few days we will be sending you forms for arrivals and medical statements. We are sorry that the printing of these forms has been slightly delayed.

per (signed:) Signature

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ., No. A-442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1436.

George H. GRANT
Civ., No. ~~442~~ 6944 .

A F F I D A V I T

I, Irmgard H u b e r, swear, depose and state:

1) I was born on 9 June 1901 in Reisach in the District of Wasserburg Inn and from 1914 to 1917, after leaving the Volksschule, attended the continuation school (Fortbildungsschule). From 1920 to 1925 I was apprentice nurse (Lernschwester) at the institution Gabersee and passed my state examination and was a state licensed nurse. From 1932 to 1945 I worked in the state institution Hadamar as nurse and after 1944 as head nurse.

2) On the basis of my long years of service in various mental institutions and my service as head nurse in the institution Hadamar, I am in a position to state the following:

3) In May 1943 Mischlings (half Jews) - all children - were brought to the institution Hadamar. I cannot give the exact number of children, but to the best of my knowledge there were 15 - 20 girls. Almost all these children were healthy. Several had skin eruptions. These children were all killed by injections. When I returned to Hadamar in October 1943 after a 24 day leave, I was told that all the children were gone.

4) From July 1944 until the collapse of Germany four hundred Russians and Poles (men, women and children), all of whom ostensibly had tuberculosis, came to the mental institution Hadamar. These people were always killed by means of injections immediately after their arrival.

I have read the above statement consisting of one (1) page in the German language and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is the full truth. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat.

Frankfurt am Main, 4 January 1947.

(Signature)

IRMGARD HUBER
Irmgard Huber

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1427
CONTINUED.

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO D 432576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Irmgard Huber, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklaerung" (affidavit) consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 4th day of January, 1947.

/s/ Fred RODELL, AGO D 432576,
Interrogator,
OGCWC.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1427.

/s/ Nancy H. FENSTERMACHER,
AGO A-422788.

Exh. No. 432

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1428
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

A F F I D A V I T

I, Hermann W e s s e, M.D. swear, depose and state:

1) I was born on 22 January 1912 in Duesseldorf,

Germany, studied at the Koeln University from 1931 to 1936 with an interruption from 1932 to 1934, and from 1936 to 1939 at the Medical Academy in Duesseldorf where I passed my state examination. On 1 April 1933 I joined the NSDAP and held party number 1706063; in 1936 I became a member of the NSV. Early in 1941 I was drafted into the Wehrmacht in the Grenadier Replacement Unit 588 in Elberfeld but after three weeks was again classified as deferred. On December 1, 1943 I was again taken into the Infantry Replacement Unit 488 in Hannover; in February 1944 I came to the Medical Replacement Unit 11, in Bueckeburg and from there was summoned by teletype in March 1944 to the Reich Chancellery and had to report there to Herr von Hegener. My last rank in the army was that of Medical Soldier (Sanitaetssoldat). From May 1944 till the entry of the American troops, I worked in the Mental Rehabilitation Institution (Heilerziehungsanstalt) Kalmenhof in Idstein. During this time I was Chief Medical Officer of the above-mentioned institution. In my capacity as Chief Medical Officer of the Mental Rehabilitation Institution Kalmenhof, as well as expert for the Reich Committee for Research on Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional Susceptibility to Severe Diseases, as well as my professional connection with Herr vonHegener, I am in a position to make the following statement:

2) In March 1944 I was summoned by teletype to the Reich Chancellery and had to report there to Herr von Hegener. Herr von Hegener informed me about the so-called "Euthanasia Program" and swore me to silence about it. It was made absolutely clear to me that the Euthanasia Program was carried out along two separate lines, namely, the killing of mentally ill adults who were unfit for work on the one hand, and the killing of mentally inferior and asocial children on the other. I heard the name of Professor Dr. Karl Brandt f

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1428
CONTINUED.

the first time in this connection. It was made clear to me that Brandt was one of the leading personalities of the entire Euthanasia Program.

3) I know for sure that the Euthanasia Program for children was carried on until six weeks before the Americans marched in.

I have read the above statement, consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language, and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat.

Frankfurt am Main, 3 January 1947.

(signature) Hermann Wesse
DR. HERMANN WESSE

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO D 432576, a U.S. civilian, appeared Hermann Wesse, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 3rd of January 1947.

signed (signature) Fred Rodell
AGO D 432576,
Interrogator,
OCCWC.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1428.

/s/ NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER
AGO A - 422788

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1314
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

A F F I D A V I T

I, Arthur DIETZSCH, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 2 October, 1901, in Pausa i. V. I am a German national. My present address is Detmold (Lippe) Steinsteß No. 4. I attended the following schools: 4 years public school, 9 years high school. I was graduated in 1919 from the Agl. High School in Plauen i. V. On 1 April 1920 I entered the Reichswehr as a volunteer. On 1 October 1923 I was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. My regiment was called up in 1923 in the action of the Reichswehr against the Saxony government. At this time the Reichswehr was enlarged by Students, temporary volunteers and members of the Steel Helmet, the so-called Black Reichswehr. This organization was secret and maintained its own secret arsenals. Since I already sympathized with the goals of the Socialist workers at that time, I gave information about the Black Reichswehr and the secret arsenals to the agents of the workers. During a search of the house of one of the KPD agents my name was found among the papers. In order to escape indictment I deserted from the Reichswehr on the same day. On 4 December 1923 I was arrested. On 26 May 1924 I was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment by the Reich Court for high treason. In 1925 my penalty was reduced to 10 years. From 1923 to 1933 I served my penalty in various prisons and forts.

2. In the spring of 1933, about three quarters of a year before the end of my sentence, I was transferred to the Concentration Camp Esterwegen. From 1933 to 1937 I was lodged in several other concentration camps. In the summer of 1937 I was transferred to the Concentration Camp Buchenwald where I remained until the liberation by the American Army. Not until 1937 was I shown the protective custody order which stated as a reason that I must stay in the concentration camp because of urgent suspicion of activities against the state.

3. In the summer of 1938 I was assigned to the infirmary as a clerk, where I handled the patients' card-index until 1941. In November or December 1941 I was thrown into the bunker for six weeks on account of alleged communistic activities in the infirmary. In January 1942 I was assigned as an assistant to Dr. Ding, alias Schuler. I worked for Dr. Ding until the camp was disbanded. My work consisted of the following: 1) in administration and, from 1943, also as superintending nurse.

4. In my capacity as administrator and superintending nurse for Dr. Ding's department at Buchenwald I gained insight into the records, including those which were classified strictly secret. Dr. Ding frequently discussed internal office matters with me. For the reasons stated above I am in the position to make the following statements:

5. In January 1942 typhus stations were established in Blocks 44 and 49 at Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In Januar

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1314
CONTINUED

a preliminary experiment was performed on about 5 persons. At the beginning of February the first large experiment took place, which involved about 150 persons. These people were divided into 5 groups. Four groups received protective vaccinations, which were administered by the nurses of the stations. One group received the Weigl, one group the Behring I, and one group the Behring II vaccines. I cannot recall the name of the vaccine used for the fourth group. (2nd page of original).

The 5th group received no protective vaccination and served merely as a control group. At that time a medical commission came to Buchenwald which inspected also the Typhus Station headed by Dr. Ding. As far as I recall, this commission consisted of 3 to 4 people. Just for curiosity's sake I asked Dr. Ding for the names of those gentlemen. Of those names I still remember the following: Professor Gildemeister, President of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, and Professor Rose, Medical Adviser for the Luftwaffe in Berlin. Since at that time Dr. Ding was not sufficiently familiar with Typhus infection, Prof. Gildemeister carried it out himself. The infection matter for the above described experiments came from the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin and consisted of rickettsia cultures cultivated on egg yolk. For these first experiments Jews were used almost exclusively.

6. In May 1942 after termination of the experiments, Dr. Ding made a report in which he put down in writing the findings of the experiments. At about the same time I read these entries and in the files I found on the first page entries regarding a meeting of physicians that had taken place in Berlin. I recall the entries regarding the medical meeting as follows:

In this meeting in November 1941, in which Professors Handloser, Schreiber, Gildemeister, Mrugowsky, Rose, and Dr. Ding took part, it was decided to perform vaccine experiments on human beings since animal experiments had not produced any decisive findings. Dr. Ding is to be charged with carrying out the experiments. The Buchenwald Concentration Camp is considered the most suitable for these purposes. Dr. Hoven is appointed deputy. The above mentioned names are the only ones I still recall but there were several other names mentioned which, however, have escaped my memory. After having read the above mentioned entries I asked Dr. Ding some time later who those gentlemen were. He told me that Handloser was the Medical Inspector of the Wehrmacht, Gildemeister the President of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, Mrugowsky the Chief of the SS Hygiene Institute in Berlin, Rose, Medical Adviser to the Luftwaffe. Schreiber's function has escaped my memory.

7. Late in Summer 1942 the experimental stations 44 and 49 were disbanded and block 46 was established instead. In the beginning of 1943 block 50 was established. Both blocks carried the name Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS, Department for Typhus and Virus Research Buchenwald. I remember this name from a sign put up at the entrance to block 50. Dr. Ding designated block 46 as the clinical department and block 50 the research building proper.

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CONTINUED

8. Altogether about 1000 persons were used for the experiments, about 100 of whom died. These figures include all the experiments carried out at the Typhus station. To these experiments belong typhus, typhoid fever, phosphorus burns, testing of a combined inoculation for smallpox, typhus, typhoid fever, jaundice, diphtheria and various other vaccines. At the beginning of 1945 Dr. Ding came and asked the station clerk, a Pole by the name of Gadzinski, to make a list of all the sick and dead who had gone through the station. It is from that list that I remember the above mentioned figures.

Page 3 of original

9. All persons used in the experiments had to be completely healthy and of draft age. If persons came to the station who did not fit the physical qualifications, they were first fattened, so that they approximated the health level of the Wehrmacht.

10. Reports on the carrying out of all experiments as well as the details of others, were sent to the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin. These reports contained also the numbers of persons who died from the experiments. Dr. Ding told me once that all these experiments were carried out on commission of the Wehrmacht. According to his version, Dr. Ding was on good terms with Dr. Genzken, Medical Inspector of the Waffen SS, and was much helped by him. Dr. Genzken was the superior of Dr. Mrugowsky, the head of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, who was again the superior of Dr. Ding.

11. I remember the following visits which were made to the Typhus station in Buchenwald:

Professor Gildemeister, Prof. Rose, Dr. Mrugowsky, Dr. Eyer. The above named persons I saw myself in Block 46. Dr. Eyer was, according to Dr. Ding, the head of the Wehrmacht Institute of the OKA in Cracow. According to Dr. Ding, the following people visited the concentration camp at Buchenwald: Dr. Genzken, Dr. Brandt, personal physician of the Fuehrer. I personally have seen many other high ranking personalities in Buchenwald, and have heard of others who visited this same camp, whose names escape me.

I myself have written the above statement, consisting of 3(three) pages in the German language, and afterwards reread it, and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily and without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no pressure or threat.

Staatsuhle, 26 Dec. 1946.

(signature) ARTHUR DIETZSCH

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1314 CONTD

- 4 -

Before me Herbert H. Meyer, AGO 441 694, a U.S. Civilian, Interrogator, OCCWC, appeared Arthur Dietzsch, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklaerung" (affidavit) consisting of 3 (three) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 26th day of December 1946. (signature) HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, A441 698, U.S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1314.

/s/ HENRY SACHS
A441 698

(Excerpt from:

Report on 1st congress of Consulting Experts)

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MRUGOWSKY indicates that, according to his investigations, Shiga seems only to appear in Southern Russia, but this may change again. Protective vaccinations against dysentery, as performed on 12,400 individuals in concentration camps, proved the complete inefficacy of the absorbat-vaccine from the Behring works, but dysbacta administered to 11,000 individuals and the vaccine of the Saechsische serum Werke administered to 8,000 as well as dysperes administered to 4,000 individuals had a very good effect. Success was only judged though, on the basis of whether or not an epidemic in a camp stopped or continued. Acid-vaccine was not tested. Phagen (Behring works) was administered to 12,000 individuals three times 10 ccm a fortnight, with very good results.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION

I, Ellinor Jasinski, AGO D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. NC-921

ELLINOR F. JASINSKI
AGO D-434562

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO- 922 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 435)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Report re: 2nd meeting of
consultant specialists

Excerpt from: Report on the 3rd Meeting East
of the Consulting specialists from
24 to 26 May, 1943 at the
Military Medical Academy, Berlin.

(Page 99 of original)

Flottenarzt Prof. Ruge:

Experiments with a new typhoid-fever vaccine.

Since a long time already, efforts are being made to obtain a typhoid-fever vaccine which is more efficacious than the existing ones, and which could be administered with a single injection. Especially GRASSET worked on these problems and he succeeded in producing an apparently rather efficacious vaccine. He proceeded by freezing and rewarming repeatedly the typhoid bacteria, then keeping the emulsion for several days at 37 centigrades, flinging it off and adding formaline to the remaining liquid to inactivate eventual toxics. According to his statement, a considerable number of individuals were inoculated with this vaccine and the vaccination proved rather good results which were at least equal if not superior to the three-fold inoculation with the usual vaccine. Others simplified the production of the vaccine later on, the adding of formol was omitted, and it was claimed that good inoculation results were also obtained.

Based upon the existing research work, I worked since 12 years on the same problem, but I started from producing an adsorbative vaccine to avoid reactions as eventually caused by formaline. As Grasset did, I first destroyed the typhoid fever bacteria by repeated freezing and rewarming (freezing at 80 centigrades below freezing point, and re-thawing at 56 centigrades), and afterwards I put the emulsion into the incubator. Subsequent experiences however proved that freezing and re-thawing was not necessary for destroying the bacteria, it was sufficient to keep them at 87 centigrades. The residuum was flung off and aluminium hydroxide was added to the remaining liquid. The vaccines thus produced were concentrates and were diluted for the injection 1 to 10. Animal experiments resulted in titer for oxygen and hydrogen up to 1:50,000. The vaccine was well tolerated and did not produce any local irritations. Test vaccinations of human beings gave the same picture.

Based upon work on the Vi-antigen, I later used a whole series of typhoid fever strains for the production of the vaccine. I inoculated highly virulent strains which were isolated anew or which were obtained from great epidemics once more to mice and used them afterwards for producing the vaccine. I did not find substantial differences.

(Page 100 of original)

among the single groups. Later on, I restricted myself to one single strain and one Vi-strain. I took the Vi-strain also into consideration for producing the vaccine because it is now generally considered to be the most important immunizing agent. Based upon long experimental series which were often to be interrupted due to external situations, I arrived at the following method of work.

(page 112 of original)

/ Stabsarzt Dr. Haagen:

Protective vaccination against yellow fever.

It is entered upon the various proceedings of protective vaccination against yellow fever as well as upon the personal experiences with inoculation by scarification according to Peltier and his collaborators.

Stabsarzt Dr. Hoering:

About yellow fever of town-dwellers and jungle fever.

Both diseases are clinically and bacteriologically identical, they only differ epidemically (epidemiologically?). Originally, the yellow fever is a disease of the apes of the primeval forest, and may be brought to human settlements by human beings who were infected in the primeval forest (by mosquitoes), there it conveyed on by *Aedes aegypti*. In the endemic areas of Africa, yellow fever is a "children's disease", and prevails as such permanently, often without being recognized clinically. Genuine jungle fever without *Aedes aegypti* has never been proved in Africa as yet but can be taken for existing because yellow fever has been spotted also in Africa as spontaneous disease of apes. The present yellow fever situation in Africa is determined by the great epidemic in 1940 in the Sudan (Nuba mountains), and by the fact that the U.S.A. armed forces instigated large scale vaccination, as shown by the report of 25585 cases of post-vaccinational Icterus simplex (and 62 death cases) among U. S. soldiers.

Discussion about yellow fever:

Zschukke: inquiry why the combination with small pox vaccine as recommended by French authors was not used.

- (a) This is said, according to the Frenchmen, to improve the protection against yellow fever,
- (b) and to procure the saving of one inoculation since a small pox vaccination is administered prior to each journey to Africa regarding the increased danger of small pox infection.

Answer: (a) The alleged improvement of protection by vaccination against yellow fever has not been verified in individual experiments.

- (b) Since every soldier is vaccinated against small pox on joining the armed forces, a post vaccination is unnecessary.

Eyer: Yellow fever vaccines can be stored at least for 2 years at 2 centigrades if they are properly produced. The danger of importing an alien virus who produces yellow fever when working with neuro Tropic virus from mico brains is smaller than when using the attenuated strains of Soper (D 17) as the Americans prefer to do.

The emulsion is being separated by centrifugal force, the residuum is soaked, distilled water is added, and put into the incubator for some time. To the remaining liquid aluminium-hydroxide is added, the residuum is washed out and kept as a concentrate in phenol salt. Parallel, a Vi-dialysat will be produced from a good Vi-strain in the usual method. 20% of the dialysat are added to the vaccine. Experiments on rats carried out according to Bieling's experimentations but administering only one injection, resulted in a survival of the rats up to 40-fold dose letalis minima 16.5 f, d.l.m. (?) The rats were killed afterwards and examined bacteriologically as to eventually remaining germs. Only in some individual cases typhoid fever bacteria could be found in the spleen but never in the intestine or blood of the surviving animals. As a matter of course the infection was produced by a heterolog..(?) strain. Unfortunately the lack of experimental animals prevented me to perform animal experiments on a larger scale.

To make use of all quantities of bacteria for the production of vaccine, the remainder treated with distilled water were used to obtain dialysis. They still showed agglutinational (?) characteristics. Inversely, it was tried to obtain anti-agents from the remaining dialyse of the Vi-strain.

In the course of the experiments it became evident that not only the nature of the individual bacteria strains had to be considered, but that the quantitative balance plays a certain role as well. It is therefore necessary to weigh the bacteria and to make the adjustment accordingly. A good lead is given by the behaviour of the remaining nitrogen and of the albumen as a whole.

At the time being my work advanced that far that only an evaluation in animal experiments is necessary. No obstacles then oppose tests on human beings.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-923
CONTINUED.

These strains are worked up with human serum.

Hoering: Inquiry by Zeiss: The possibility of imported epidemics in Southern Europe still exists today as it did in the last century, because *Aedes aegypti* exist all over Southern Europe.

- Concerning Haagens remark: to classify yellow fever cases after yellow-fever vaccination as a weakened yellow-fever (is wrong). Such cases have been examined before the war already, and they were proved to be impossible because many of the vaccinated individuals who fell sick with jaundice (always after a long period of incubation) had long ago acquired high titers of protective matter in their blood against yellow-fever at the beginning of their icterus.

Re inquiry Eyer: The vaccine used in U.S.A. might have been the egg culture vaccine 17D of the Rockefeller Institute. From that vaccine any serum has been removed according to these experiences with the result that, at least for the time being, the cases of jaundice discontinued. The identity of those cases of vaccination with our Hepatitis epidemics however are questionable. It is contrary to it that no contact-infections originating from those cases have been observed in the 25585 cases in the U.S.A. Forces.

I, Arthur L. Petersen, War Crimes Attorney, AG# No. D-416833, hereby certify that the extracts contained in this document No. NO-923 are true and correct as set forth in Bericht über die 3. Arbeitstagung der beratenden Fachärzte vom 24 - 26 Mai 1943 in der Militärärztlichen Akademie Berlin.

(Signed) ARTHUR L. PETERSEN

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian Citizen, Ident. No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-923.

CHARLES E. IPPEN

Excerpts from: Report on the 4th Meeting of Consulting Physicians
from 16 to 18 May 1944 at the SS-Hospital Hohenlychen.

Address by the General Commissioner of the Fuehrer for Health and
Sanitation. (Page 13 of original)

Gentlemen, I am to welcome you here to Hohenlychen in the name of the
Reichsfuehrer SS on the occasion of the 4th Meeting of Consulting
Specialists.

I am glad that it was possible to have this meeting carried out in
spite of the difficult external conditions. The events of war hold our
close attention, and see us all in our accustomed readiness.

Thus this meeting is particularly emphasized.

That you, Dr. Conti as Reich Chief for Public Health and
Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, also were able to
accept the invitation of the Chief of the Medical Service of the
Wehrmacht has to be regarded as more important than a mere participation
in a meeting. I enjoy it as the expression of a mutually comprehensive
unity in face of the tasks and achievements which are expected from
us physicians at home and in the field.

Today, this unity in general is the supporting element. But this is
particularly so within our medical profession.

All of us are bound to this common cause.

To be a physician means to give aid, and to give aid means pledging
one self again and again.

All other considerations have to recede to-day in the face of this
imperative demand. Our resolute and determined fight demands it. The
Public Health Service and the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht are
closely united.

Generaloberstabsarzt Handloser, you, a soldier and a physician at
the same time, are responsible for the use and the performance of our

medical officers.

The Reichsfuehrer desires that the meeting which you have called will not fail to have the expected success. I convey to you personally his special greetings.

I believe, and this probably is the sole expectation of all concerned, that this meeting which to-day starts in Hohenlychen will be held for the benefit of our soldiers. The achievements to date ^{of} your physicians, Herr Generaloberstabsarzt, confirm this unequivocally, and their readiness to do their share makes all of us proud and - I may also say - confident.

(page 14 of original)
We have arrived here ^{with} visible good-fellow-ship and in the spirit of mutual confidence. The heavy responsibility which we bear at a decisive point in this war holds us strengthened and rendered more acutely by the events of the 5th year of war, strongly bound together.

We are aware of the value of our work. We do not have to step aside, but on the other hand we cannot consider this as simply a matter of rank either. Everybody knows that the German physicians at home as well as those in uniform are accomplishing deeds unheard - of, and are dutifully performing their obligations. I do not need to describe the readiness for sacrifice of the practicing physician at home. All of you know his truly hard work by day and night. No terror bombing restrains him. Nor do I need to refer to our medical officers who are fighting intrepidly together with their troops, and in numberless hospitals are healing wounds which this pitiless war has inflicted.

We therefore realize - and I say so with all emphasis, with determination and frankness - that we too stand in the first line in the fight for existence and the future of our German people.

This our responsibility, which no other profession can take over from us, is the more binding.

To deal with it is a fact as sober as it is self-evident and honorable for all of us.

where we are standing - where any German physician is standing - nothing but this ultimate dutifulness can be expected. This cannot be explained away.

We are proud of the fact that we are not only responsible to the people in our common effort, but that this responsibility is borne by each of us individually, completely and with its full weight.

This reminder of our individuality has become a noble and thus a most deeply rooted German duty.

Therefore I may extend my best wishes to this meeting out of my own conviction.

The exterior frame-work already promises success. The preparations which SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gebhardt, our host, has made for this meeting are promising in themselves.

Hohenlychen, which is for all of us the concept of genuine medical practise, medical efficiency and of soldierly life, provides the exterior frame.

To this house the recognition and thanks of innumerable injured and wounded are due. This is the inner worth and as such it is to your credit, comrade Gebhardt. The work of your assistants is also closely connected with your name. I believe all of us look with appreciation upon your work. The solemn seriousness of this meeting is emphasized by the bestowing of a decoration upon you for the whole of your medical work, and all of us rejoice in it.

The Fuehrer has bestowed upon you the Knight's Cross of the War Service Cross with Swords (Ritterkreuz zum Kriegsverdienstkreuz mit Schwertern). I am ordered to present this decoration to you.

Page 15 of the original.

Permit me to add a few more words to my repeated congratulations. It is understood that with the far-reaching frame work of our medical

field special results must be shown, that we must accomplish special tasks as the fighting forces know them also. We will learn about such a field here at Hohenlychen, and Mr. Gebhardt will show and exhibit it to us. We will then extend, with appreciation, the honour bestowed by the Fuehrer, to the medical collaborators and the unnamed assistants who, shoulder to shoulder with their chief are prepared to work indefatigably and without rest in scientific and soldierly pursuits.

While in our medical activity at home repeated operations and treatments, and painstaking rehabilitation therapy which tries the patience of patient and doctor, play a major part, and often take an excess of time and preparation, the physician in the hard struggle on the fighting front, on the other hand, is often confronted with taking lightning quick decisions, and his assistants with taking immediate action.

A shot makes a sharp decision.

Above all I am thinking of treatment of the skull and brain, besides that of injuries to the large cavities of the body.

To-day, brain surgery is a concept which wants itself regarded as a special field, this in opposition to Paracelsus' interpretation that the understanding of diseases and human beings should be looked upon as an entity. All of us perceive this emergency demand of the war, and therefore recognise the necessity of separate development and special working methods which the war is bringing about.

You, colleague Toennis, know of these tasks and of these problems. Your deserts in this connection are unique. Not only did you use new ways of organisation with the help placed at your disposal by the Luftwaffe; but more than that, your medical knowledge helped to relieve the soldier of fear of the most serious injuries and their consequences. You helped to strengthen confidence in us physicians and medical officers, finally, which is most decisive, you helped the

soldier in seemingly hopeless cases. Those who know your special hospital (Sonderlazarett) know about your work. It certainly requires unshakable faith in oneself and in one's task, not to lose courage.

Here, if anywhere, the "physician himself" is to be valued above all.

The Fuehrer honors this.

His heart is with his soldiers.

But all who are helping the wounded may be sure of his thanks. He has given me the order to present to you the Knight's Cross of ^{the} War Service Cross with Swords.

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Gentlemen,

we should be happy and proud to know that all of our cares and endeavours are thus appreciated. There is no doubt about this. And we, gentlemen, simply look at it that way.

The field of our work is enormous. The responsibility, of which we are conscious is tremendous.

It is good simply to call these things by their names and to look at them as they are. This meeting is the visible expression of it - it is, it shall be and it must be so in every respect: the Consulting Physicians are gathered around their Medical Chief. - When I look at these ranks, you Generaloberstabsarzt Handloser, are to be envied medical experts, with the best and most highly trained special knowledge, are at your disposal for care.

of the soldiers. In reciprocal action between yourself and your medical officers, the problems of our medical Knowledge and capacity are kept alive.

I have admired you during the inspections we frequently made together. your position did not involve - and I consider this of primary importance - your renouncing your physicianship. Your interest which you kept alive from the time of your own practice in the field of internal medicine, has always led you to approach. Acute problems. hemo- Therapy, hepatitis epidemica, field nephritis - all these became true and serious problem, to the work on and the treatment of which you give all your support and assistance. All of internal medical science and its researches is assisting you on account of the importance of these and similar diseases and Therapeutic measures which the events of war demand from us. Your Consulting Physicians, Prof. Gutzeit, has been, a faithful assistant to you. We all know the influence which has emanated from Mr. Gutzeit's personality and from his department. His unselfish personal effort, his scientific research work, and importance as consulting physician to his Chief are incontestable.

Professor Gutzeit!

The Fuehrer honors you and internal medical Science, which you represented and bestowed upon you. The Knight's Cross to the war service Cross with swords. In the light of the old comrade ship which binds us together, it is particular pleasure for me, to be permitted to present you with this decoration.

I assume Gentlemen, that you share my joy and that you feel justified satisfaction in this honoring of medical officers. It is an appreciative Thanks for the indefatigable effort in which the individual is immediately effective through his own personality but in the long run vanishes in an army of millions! But we should be proud of that too.

The front knows that. The front knows what we mean to them. Calling for the medic has long since ceased to be ridiculous. To-day it means justified expectation of help and care.

In spite of all that we do not want to overrate ourselves and we want to be grateful to recognize fulfillment of our life in the fulfillment of our vocation.

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Who is still able to do that to day? The war demands of us allways to be both physician and soldier. This we are and want to be. and now I conclude this train of thought, and pictures of the front again are covered by pictures of the homeland. It is not destruction of terror-bombings alone which is causing trouble for and testing the homeland, and posing additional problems for us physicians.

Five years of war are showing effects!

We must clearly recognize and express this. We can meet a danger only if we perceive it. Mental and physical overstrain cause mental and physical instability. To combat and repress these conditions as difficult to fulfill as those of the soldier at the front. Only the outward appearance will be different.

How tedious it is for the practitioner at home to care for innumerable patients with stomach troubles during his consultation hour, how difficult is it for him in this time of need to carry out a positive but necessary fight against Tuberculosis. Enormous Tasks are to be accomplished in this field, and they are being accomplished! But all of us have to help, and we all want to help. There are no limits to competence. There is no exceptional position either. Only the mutual solution of all these most difficult problems can be considered. To know without further discussion what Tuberculosis, for example means.

Where does it not appear? Where is it not possible that it might appear? Must not all we physicians stand prepared and concentrate all our attention on that alone?

It goes without saying that the physicians stand prepared wherever he is needed: He is combatting Tuberculosis in the city as well as in the country. He fights against it in adults and in children. He fights against it in soldiers and in women!

It is the "disease" which concerns us physicians, and it does not matter what positions or what sphere of responsibility the individual physician might hold. If we want to master the problems which the people and state have given us, we physicians must face this concept of "disease as such" in one phalanx.

Therefore, no difference exists between the practicing physician and the medical officer, and in the long run no differentiation can exist among or against medical officers. If the Fuehrer, foreseeing this, gives his judgment, we recognize his fundamental decision.

In combatting a disease, it is most clearly expressed! In the fight against Tuberculosis, for instance.

We are facing it in a common effort. We have to attack it jointly and from all directions, and consequently we want to trust the leadership of the best experts.

Professor Boeckeler here your work stands before us. You helped to take up the fight against Tuberculosis at an early date.

page 18 of original.

during the world war you already were Chief of St. Blasien Army Hospital. Your temporary duty in the fortress hospital at Heligoland secured your inner bond with the Navy. Then came the toilsome reconstruction work of the inflation and postwar period which, ^{besides} a long established and unreserved appreciation of your person brought about today's honors. Your infinite knowledge and experiences will help us in this war too, to master Tuberculosis.

May I present to you, the Flottenarzt, the well deserved Fuehrer decoration. He has bestowed on you the Knight's Cross to the War-Service Cross with Swords.

In conclusion I think I should tell you a word which

builds a bridge from the past to the present, which find us prepared. It is Gerhard Wagner's maxim, which may be a vow for us for the future too. The word of the deceased will keep our heart strong:

Faithful to oneself!
Faithful to the people!
Faithful to the Führer!

I, Henry Sachs, US Civilian, AGO No. A 44/698, hereby certify that the extracts contained in this document No. NO-924 are true and correct as set forth in Bericht über die 4. Arbeitstagung der beratenden Ärzte vom 16. - 18. Mai 1944 im SS-Lazarett Hohenlychen.

s/ Henry Sachs.

Certificate of Translation:

I, Ellinor F. Jasinski, AGO D-434562, hereby certify that

I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct Translation of document No. NO-924.

s/ Ellinor F. Jasinski
AGO D-434562.

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. MO- 1437 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 438)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Dienstaltersliste der Schutzstaffel
der NSDAP

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 1438 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 439)

is not available

DESCRIPTION: Dienstaltersliste der Schutzstaffel
der NSDAP

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. MO-1441 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 440)
is not available.

DESCRIPTION: SS, The Soldiers Friend, pocket
calendar

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO-1730 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 441)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Interrogation of K.Brandt

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Roll 17

Target 7

Book 17

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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Case 1 Court 1

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AFFIDAVIT OF KURT BLOMB

I, Kurt BLOMB, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born on 31 January 1894 in Bielefeld (Germany). In 1912 I graduated from secondary school (Abitur machen) in Dortmund and studied medicine at Goettingen. Due to the war, I had to interrupt my studies in 1914, but resumed my medical studies in 1919 and passed the state examination in 1920 at the university of Rostock.

2. In 1931 I joined the NSDAP and later on I attained the rank of SA Gruppenfuehrer of the Medical Service (SA-Sanitätsgruppenfuehrer). In 1933 the Golden Party Emblem was bestowed on me. After many years of private medical practice, I was called to Berlin in 1934 by the Reich Chief of Physicians (Reichsaerztfuehrer), Dr. Gerhard Wagner. There I took over the position of adjutant in the main office of the German Red Cross. Furthermore it was my task from 1935 on to organize medical higher education (medizinisches Fortbildungswesen).

3. In 1939 I became deputy to the Reich Chief of Public Health (Reichsgesundheitsfuehrer), Dr. Leonardo CONTI, who was Dr. Wagner's successor. I represented Dr. CONTI in his position as

- a) Chief of the Reich Medical Association (Reichsaerztekammer),
- b) nominally Chief of the Main Office of Public Health of the Party, (Leiter des Hauptamtes fuer Volksgesundheit der Partei)
- c) nominally Chief of NS Medical Association (Leiter des Nationalsozialistischen Aerztebundes),

4. In consequence of my above mentioned positions I am able to state the following:

5. My knowledge of a program to kill persons mentally ill (Nerven- kranke) originated in rumors. When I heard that such a program was planned I discussed the matter with Dr. CONTI. The latter refused to discuss any details of this program. However, CONTI did state that it concerned a secret order given to SCHUBERT and BRANDT. One day I got an invitation to a conference in 1940 or 1941.

(Page 2 of original)

I can not remember the exact date of the conference which took place in Munich. Dr. GOETI informed me that this conference had been convoked by him and that Dr. Karl BRADDT intended to present details of the Euthanasia program. Viktor DRACK represented Dr. Karl BRADDT at this conference and presented an alleged Euthanasia Law signed by HITLER. This was to become effective and be published at the end of the war. During the years 1939 to 1941 the mercy killings ("Gnadentode") were undertaken on the basis of a so-called secret law which, however, was never published. In 1941 HITLER prohibited continuation of the program. In wide medical circles this program was considered contrary to the existing morals and customs, and illegal.

6. In 1943 I was appointed Commissioner for Cancer Research (beauftragten fuer die Krebsforschung). This research was conducted by the Reich Research Council (Reichsforschungsrat) over which Hermann GOERING presided.

7. In 1943 a conference took place at Berlin. The object of this conference was to discuss the possibilities of employing an alpine plant (Hochgebirgspflanze) as a cancer cure. This method had been proposed by a cousin of HIMMLER, Dr. von LUETZENSCHLAG. Dr. von LUETZENSCHLAG, professor HOLZ, wolfram SIEVERS, and Dr. RADCHEN participated in this conference.

8. Dr. RADCHEN told me that he had executed experiments on human beings at the Dachau concentration camp. One of them served to determine the effect of Polygal on blood coagulation in the care of wounds incurred on the battle-field and during operations etc. RADCHEN showed me laboratory studies concerning blood coagulation. Polygal seemed to be of value to our Armed Forces.

9. EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS

I became fully aware that experiments on human beings were conducted in concentration camps. Dr. RADCHEN informed me of completed water experiment, and I remember that he stated, when asked, that during these one case of death had occurred.

(Page 3 of Original)

Himmler discussed with me experiments on human beings important for the war effort and stated that refusal was treated as treason. For the experiments, only common criminals, who had been sentenced to death and who were to be granted amnesty under certain circumstances after the experiments, were to be used. I discussed with Himmler the possibility of, after the war, finding a legal way for conducting such experiments for the solution of the cancer problem on a voluntary basis.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of three (3) pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no coercion or duress of any kind.

Nuremberg, the 25th October 1946.

(signed) Kurt Slovic
(signature)

Before me, Iwan Devries, a U.S. Civilian, AUC No. 442938, appeared Kurt Slovic, to be known, and in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (statement), consisting of three (3) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. On the 25th day of October 1946.

(signed) Iwan DeVRIES

1 Nov. 46.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, Civ., X 046178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

GERTRUDE LEVINGER
Civ., X 046178.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1313

Schwarzsee near/Kitzbuchel,

20 August 1940.

Dear Director,

The heavy rains during the first half of my vacation had the advantage of giving me sufficient leisure for reflection, and I am very grateful to you for your great kindness and consideration in giving me this time to make up my mind. The new measures are so convincing that I thought I could let personal considerations go by the board. But it is another thing to approve of measures of the State with full conviction, and something else to carry them out oneself, in their final consequence. I am reminded of the difference which exists between judge and executioner. Therefore, in spite of all intellectual insight and goodwill on my part, I cannot escape the realization that according to my personal nature I am not suitable for this job. As vivid as my desire is in many cases to improve upon the natural course of events, as repugnant it is to me to carry this out as a systematic job after cold-blooded deliberation and according to scientific objective principles, and not urged by medical feeling toward the patient. What has endeared to me the work in the Children's House was not the scientific interest, but the physician's urge, amidst our often fruitless labor, to help and at least to improve many of our cases here. The psychological evaluation, and the curative and pedagogic influence were always much closer to my heart than anatomical curiosities, no matter how interesting they were. And so it comes about that, although I am sure that I can preserve my full objectivity in giving expert opinions, I yet feel myself somehow tied emotionally to the children as their medical guardian, and I think that this emotional contact is not necessarily a weakness from the point of view of a National Socialist physician. However, it hinders me from combining this new duty with the one I have hitherto carried out.

If this should force you to place the work in the Children's House into other hands, it would certainly be a painful loss to me. However, I consider it more right to see clearly and to recognize in time that I am too soft for this job, instead of disappointing you later.

I know that your offer to me is a sign of special confidence, and I cannot honor your confidence in any better way than by absolute honesty and openness.

Heil Hitler

Your very devoted

(signature) F. Hoelzel

(Rubber stamp):
Directorate
of the Eglfing-Haar
Insane Asylum of the
regional association
of upper-Bavaria

(handwritten): Received 29 August 1940, 1600 hours (initialled)
Pfannmüller.

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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1313 (Cont'd)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT No. NO-1313

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. #20063, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of Document No.
NO-1313.

Charles E. IPPEN
#20063.

OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1310

DRAFT!

dat. 20 September 1940 W.

To the
Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior
Health Department
Theatinerstrasse
Munich

Eglfing, 20 September 1940

Subject: Transfer of mentally diseased Jews.
Refer to the decision of the Ministry of
4 September 1940. N. 5236 a 44

Inclosures: 1 list of Jewish men
1 list of Jewish women.

In execution of the above decision, I am herewith submitting a list of the patients institutionalized in the Eglfing-Haar Insane Asylum, who are full Jews of German or Polish nationality or stateless Jews.

The institutionalized Jews enumerated in the inclosed list were transferred to a collective institution by the Charitable Patient Transport Corporation, Berlin (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) on 20 September 1940. I hereby report to the State Ministry that from now on my institution harbors only mentally diseased Aryans. In the future, I shall decline admission of mentally diseased full Jews.

In my institution remains only one mentally diseased full Jew, whose home is in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and whose transfer into an institution of the Protectorate should be initiated as soon as possible.

(initialled) P (fannmueller).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1310

I, Charles E. Ipsen, Ident. #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1310.

Charles E. IPSEN
20063

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OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1312

The Director
of the Insane Asylum
of the Regional Association
of Upper Bavaria
Eglfing-Haar

OBLIGATION

The director of the Eglfing-Haar Insane Asylum has informed me about the nature of my activity and my duties in the special department of the children's house of the Eglfing-Haar Insane Asylum, where children of the Reich Committee for the Scientific Registration of Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional Susceptibility to Severe Diseases (Reichsausschuss zur Erfassung von erb- und anlagebedingten Schwere Leiden) are housed. I undertake to carry out my duties in this department according to the directions of my chief, and I confirm that my attention has been called to the fact that the treatment of these children in this department is a matter of the Realm (Reich) which has to be kept absolutely secret. I have been instructed that I have to keep strictest silence concerning all happenings of which I should become aware during the treatment of these children, and that any breach of this silence on my part will warrant the legal death penalty. I have given my word to maintain strictest silence, and I shall adhere to this at all times and toward all people.

Eglfing, 26 April 1941.

(signatures) DENTLOGER, Anna
SPINDLER, Maria
LANG, Anna

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1312

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident. #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1312.

Charles E. Ippen
20063

OBLIGATION

I, the undersigned, have been obligated by handshake instead of by an oath, on the part of the director, to receive and to copy matters concerning the Reich which have to be kept secret. Such papers are of a special confidential nature. I herewith undertake to keep all papers which should become known to me under the heading 'Top Secret' strictly secret, and never to give anyone knowledge of them without specific order from the director of the Institution Dr. PFENNEUBELLER. My attention has been called to the fact that if I should not keep this oath of secrecy, I will face prosecution by the Gestapo, and that I will have to count with the possibility of the death penalty if I should either carelessly or deliberately divulge matters which have become known to me as 'Top Secret'.

Gulfig-Haar, 20 February 1942.

(signature) Erich Frank

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1311

I, Charles E. IFFEN, Ident. #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1311.

Charles E. IFFEN
20063

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 8

Book 18 (~~Addendum~~)

No Title

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. 7
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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3848

(Page 1 of original)

6th Area
Military prison
of Strasbourg

Imprisonment Report

The individual called: Bichenbach Otto

has been imprisoned on: 3 May 47

Charged with: murder and complicity

Jail-book: 1456.

Strasbourg, May 3, 1947
The commander of the military prison
(signature)

(Page 2 of original)

6th Area
Military Government of Strasbourg
and district of Alsace,
Military Prison of Strasbourg.

Strasbourg, May 3rd 1947
The Agent Principal Jestin,
Commander of the Military Prison to
The Military Justice captain Margraff,
examining magistrate at the
Military Tribunal of Strasbourg.

I have the honour to inform you that the individual
named: Bichenbach Otto, whose name figures on the warrant
for arrest dated 24 August 1945 of Cd. Jadin, has been
imprisoned today.

You will find attached herewith the document, con-
cerning him handed over by the constables.

(signature) Judin (?)
R. Seal: Military Prison
Strasbourg
The Commander

(Page 3 of original)

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Permanent Military Tribunal
of the 6th area
in Strasbourg

On May 6th, 1947, at 10 o'clock,

Before us, Captain MARGRAFF, judge at the military tribunal

contd.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 5848
CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original, contd)

assisted by Sergeant RICHERT, clerk of the court, and
Staff Sergeant BUCHER, interpreter for the German
language who has been sworn according to article 332
of the CIC (Code of Criminal procedure)
In our office, at the Military Tribunal, has appeared the
individual named hereafter:

BICKENBACH Otto

who, having been asked about his name, age profession,
place of birth, domicile, and other information regard-
ing his status and family has furnished us with the follow-
ing information:

Name: BICKENBACH

Christian name: Otto

Nationality: German

Profession: Physician, Age: 46 years

Domiciled before he entered the service at RIPPICH-

TERROTH, district of Sieg, province of Cologne

Born on March, 11th, 1901 in RIPPICHTERROTH, district
of Sieg, province of Cologne

Son of the late Wilhelm

And of Wilhelmine, born WILLACH

3) Married, 2 children. Allegedly without previous
convictions Class ... Subdivision...Roll No...

in theCorps

1) Name and rank

2) Name and rank of the clerk of the Court or Assistant
Clerk.

Signatures: Richert

3) Single, married, etc.

Margraff

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3848
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original)

After having established the identity of the person appearing, we informed him of the facts he is charged with. We consequently told him that he was charged as having from 1940 till 1944, all cases at Strasbourg without the statue of limitations applying been guilty of murder and complicity in murder offenses which are not justified by the laws and customs of war.

Offenses described and punished by the articles 295 and following, 59 and 60 of the Penal Code and the decree of August 28th, 1944, relating to the punishment of War Crimes.

And we invited him to make his statements after having warned him that he was free not to make any.

The defendant now made the following statements:

I consent to make the following statements for this interrogation without the assistance of a defense counsel. I studied medicine at the medical school of Munich. After having passed my various examinations I was appointed lecturer at the medical Faculty of Heidelberg and deputy to the Chief physician at the Medical clinic

On 27 August 1939, I was mobilized as a Stabsarzt. On 16 November 1941 I was appointed Professor at the Reichsuniversitaet of Strasbourg - Medical Faculty - and put in charge of the Medical Polyclinic (General Hospital), though I remained still mobilized in the Wehrmacht. I am ready to give you all the explanations

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original, continued)

concerning my scientific work and the consequent experiments. During the summer of 1939, when I was a member of the Medical Faculty of Heidelberg, I had to treat a particularly severe case of pulmonary oedema in consequence of a cardiac affliction. A phlebotomy could not be resorted to because of the accelerated blood coagulation. I had the idea of using "Hirudin" which had the characteristic quality of checking the blood coagulation. After applying this remedy, the condition of the patient improved rapidly. After my mobilization on 29 August 1939, I received from my chiefs the order to deliver lectures on the effects of gases. I then started on my own some research work concerning the chemical products which would check coagulation of the blood because I had the intuition that the effects of phosgene gas could be fought by anti-coagulating products. So I was led to consider the use of hexamethyl tetramine. I made experiments on animals (cats and monkeys) so as to put my method to test. The results were conclusive. These experiments which were conducted with all scientific exactitude proved that hexamethylene tetramine, also called Urotropine, was a very effective protection

(Page 5 of original)

against the asphyxiating effects of phosgene gas. I rendered account to my chiefs about my work and they assured me that it was a very interesting invention which they would report to higher places. Some time later I was called before a military commission to explain the results of my work. I add that, to my great surprise,

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848
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(Page 5 of original, continued)

Professor HIRTH was a member of this commission. This commission was rather reserved about my work and about the practical applications that could be given to my invention. The members of this commission were more interested in a therapeutic remedy for phosgene gas than in a preventive medicine. Now, my invention consisted of a prophylactic means and not of a curative means. HIRTH, himself was sceptical and suspicious. Later on, the possibility of a gas-war did not seem so imminent and I discontinued my work. During 1943, HIRTH told me that HIMMLER had given the order that I was to experiment with urotropine on human beings. I raised objections saying that these experimentations were not necessary because the efficacy of the protective means that I had found was scientifically and experimentally established. I told HIRTH too that I wanted to test the efficacy of urotropine previously on myself. HIRTH referred the matter to HIMMLER who forbade me to try this experiment on myself. He gave me the order to start the experiments on human beings. I was told that the men who were to be used as guinea-pigs were individuals who had been sentenced to death by virtue of regular decision of a court. I found myself in a tragical conflict of loyalties because HIRTH had told me that HIMMLER had given me this order in my capacity as an officer and that escape it I could not. While my conscience as a physician forbade me to proceed with such experimentations, I then went to BERLIN to consult Professor Doctor BRANDT, personal doctor to the Fuehrer and his general deputy for

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848
CONTINUED

(Page 5 of original, continued)

health and hygiene questions. I told him about my hesitations and asked him to intervene with HIMMLER. I told him also that, scientifically, experimentations on human beings were not necessary in this case because the efficacy of hexamethylene-tetramine had been amply demonstrated by the numerous experiments I had carried out on animals. I asked him to intervene with HIMMLER and to ask him to let me proceed with the experiment on myself. Afterwards, Professor Doctor BRANDT came to Strasbourg and let me know that HIMMLER insisted on the experimentations taking place and that I was not authorized to make an experiment on myself. At that moment, the military situation was bad for the Reich. The Allies had landed in Africa and the Abwehr knew that 50,000 tons of phosgene gas were stored in Africa. My chiefs had informed me of the fact. The gas-war seemed unescapable. The supreme command of the Wehrmacht was convinced at that moment that the Allies would be compelled to use gas

(Page 6 of original)

to force the "Fortress Europa." It is under these conditions that finally, during 1943 and 1944, I proceeded with the experimentations that are held against me now. I add that, though HIMMLER had forbidden it to me, I had carried out an experiment on myself in the gas chamber of Fort NEY. I carried out two series of experiments: on forty persons the first time and on fourteen the second time. I add that I don't remember exactly the figures; I refer to my reports which are in the hands of the Court of Justice. The first

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848
CONTINUED

(Page 6 of original, continued)

time, there was no casualty. Only one man became sick after the experimentation. During the second experimentation, four men died. I attribute the causes of these deaths to the defective condition of the individuals concerned. The persons subjected to the experiments showed symptoms of pulmonary oedema. I want to state that, the first time, HIRSH was not present; he was present at the second experimentation. LETZ was equally present at the second experimentation. I admit that the reports which you present to me originate from me in so far as they are not signed by RUHL or BETZ. I add that I do not know anything about professor HIRSH'S work. Nevertheless, I know that he was searching after a means to combat the effects of the Lost Gas, commonly called Mustard gas. I recognize that experimentations on human beings are contrary to the medical ethics. I carried them out nevertheless because knowing the horrors of gas-war and that the German population was not protected, I thought it my duty to do everything to insure this protection and to save the lives of thousands of Germans, especially the children and women; on the other side, because I had to obey HITLER'S orders. I had always been assured that my discovery was the only means of protection; professor BRANDT himself had told me so.

Reading and translating having been done, the defendant recognizes his statement as correctly translated and written, persists and signs together with us, the clerk of the court and the interpreter, approving the cancellation of 7 printed lines which are null and void.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848
CONTINUED

(Page 6 of original continued)

We told the defendant that we have officially appointed a defense counsel. We mentioned the fact that there is a warrant for arrest against the defendant which we read to him.

Signatures:

RICHERT MARGRAFF O. BICKENBACH

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 June 1947

I, Frank W. Young, AGO No. D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and French languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO - 3848.

/s/ Frank W. Young
AGO No. D-429702

8
End

8

DEPOSITION

of

Fritz SUHREN.

Deposition on oath of Fritz SUHREN, male, at present detained in No. 5 CIC, PADERBORN, sworn before Capt. Ian ELLIS, East Surrey Regiment, of War Crimes Investigation Unit, British Army of the Rhine, at PADERBORN, on April 1946.

- 1) In October 1942 I was appointed commandant of the concentration camp RAVENSBRUECK and I went there, in this capacity. After I had taken up command in RAVENSBRUECK, in November 1942, experiments were carried out there on women, with regard to the healing of burns and similar wounds. These experiments were being carried out, by a physician of Gruppenfuehrer GEBHARDT's section (General of the Waffen-SS). I am unable to describe in detail, how these experiments were carried out. But I have seen the scars on the women that afterwards came to ask me, not to send them to AUSCHWITZ. Thanks to my endeavours these women were not sent to AUSCHWITZ and many of them were handed over to the Red Cross and consequently must be still alive.
- 2) At the beginning of 1943, I went to BERLIN, for the purpose of requesting Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER of the RSHA, to have these experiments stopped in my camp, for different reasons: a) because the experimental subjects in question, were women, b) because the matter could no longer be kept secret, c) because, in my camps, no space was available for such things. MUELLER agreed with me, and said that in future these experiments were no longer to be carried out in the RAVENSBRUECK camp. He added, that in case it was imperative for GEBHARDT to do such things, he should make provisions to carry them out in his own camp. I could not infer from my talk with MUELLER, whether he was against these experiments on principle, yet I agreed that they would no longer be carried out in my camp.
- 3) These experiments then ceased for the time being, until Dr. TROMMER reported to me one day, that a representative of GEBHARDT's had arrived, with a request for additional women for experimental purposes. I told TROMMER that this request would not be considered and that I would not furnish women for experimental purposes. My answer most likely must have been passed on by Dr. TROMMER, as GEBHARDT gave me a good scolding over the telephone the very same evening, and threatened to submit the matter to the Reichsfuehrer. His last words were: "You must do it!" I then called up MUELLER, who unfortunately was not in, and discussed the matter with his deputy, who promised me to inform MUELLER about it.
- 4) A week later, I was told to report to Gruppenfuehrer GLUECKS, who asked me on what grounds I had dared to refuse a request of GEBHARDT's, whose official position should be known to me,

(page 2 of original)

and I answered that MUELLER had given me authority to do so. GLUECKS then told me that I would have to accompany him to see GEBHARDT, to settle this matter. Two days later GLUECKS arrived at my office, to take me to HOHENLYCHEN for a meeting with GEBHARDT. There, I tried to give my own opinion on this matter but I was not allowed to speak and I was forced to beg GEBHARDT's pardon in a very humiliating way. GLUECKS then ordered me to make three additional women available for these experiments. As far as I know, these were the last women ever used as experimental subjects. During my tenure of office as camp commandant, no further experiments were carried out in my camp.

5) At the beginning of 1945, GLUECKS' Amtsgruppe D gave me the oral order to transfer certain camps, situated east of the Oder, to RAVENSBUECK. I also was ordered, to take the entire equipment with me to RAVENSBUECK, as far as this was possible. The following camps were transferred to RAVENSBUECK: KALLIES, STARGARD, KOENIGSBERG/NEUMARK, EBERSWALDE, FINOW, and GRUNEBERG. Approx. 4000 inmates were transferred from these camps to RAVENSBUECK, among them were 3000 women and 1000 men.

Sworn by said Deponent Fritz SUHREN,
voluntarily at PADERBORN on April 1946
before me, Captain Duncan ELLIS,
detailed by C.-in-C. British Army of the Rhine.

CERTIFIED that this is a true copy from the original deposition
of Fritz SUHREN.

(signature) A. K. MANT

(A. K. MANT)

(Stamp): Major R.A.M.C.

Special Medical Section,
War Crimes Group (N.W.E.)

"End"

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, U.I. Radmann, RM-# 41513, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3648.

Nuernberg, 2 June 1947

U.I. Radmann
RM-# 41513

The entire German Clemency Law
and related subjects

Texts and Footnotes

by

Wolfgang Menschell

Ministerial Counsellor

Deputy Chief of the Main Department for
Clemency affairs of the Chancellery of
the Leader of the NSDAP.

Fifth enlarged Edition

German Law Publishing Company Ltd.

Berlin - Leipzig - Vienna

11

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3070
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

(Page 21)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor pertaining
to the execution of the pardon right.

1st February 1935.
(RGBL I S74)

On the basis of paragraph eight of the "Reichsstatthalter" law of 30th January 1935 (RGBL I S65) I order the following pertaining to the execution of the pardon right in criminal matters and in criminal matters of the service, cancelling the edicts of 3rd and 7th of December, 21st of March, 16th of April and 24th October 1934.

(RGBL I S.82, 87, 211, 338, 1069).

I. I reserve for myself

1. The decision on the execution of the pardon right,
 - a) in the case of death sentences.
 - b) in the case of sentences for high treason and treason
 - c) in the case of soldiers and Army employees, if a sentence of six months or more was pronounced,
 - d) in the case of other sentences, where I express my reservation either in general or specifically.
2. The quashing of criminal proceedings which are under the jurisdiction of the courts, and of court-martial proceedings, which have been instituted before service courts.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3070

Frank W. Young
AGO D-429702

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3071
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3071
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

(Page 26)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor on the authority of the Reichsminister for Justice to make rejecting decisions in high treason and treason cases.

2nd May 1935

In the edict of 1st February 1935 (RGBl I S74) I have reserved for myself without exception the execution of the pardon right in the case of sentences for high treason and treason.

In limiting this reservation, I delegate the authority to make negative decisions to the Reichsminister for Justice (with the right of further delegation) in all cases in which the pardon authority (higher state attorney, general state attorney) has expressed itself against the granting of a pardon.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3071

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3070.

Frank W. Young
AGO D-429702

14

The entire German Clemency Law
and related subjects

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3072
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

(Page 27)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor on the execution of the pardon right in the "Generalgouvernement".

30th January 1940
(RGBl I S.399)

I transfer to the General Governor for the Occupied Polish Territories (with the right of further delegation) the execution of the right to ~~quash~~ and the authority to grant pardons and to make denying decisions in pardon matters, for the occupied Polish territories. I reserve to make decisions in individual cases myself.

Paragraph 114 of the edict on military criminal proceedings during the war and special emergencies of 17 August 1938. (RGBl 1938 I S. 37) remains unchanged. Also unchanged remains the execution of the pardon right in matters of SS and police jurisdiction.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3072

I, Frank W. YOUNG, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-3072.

Frank W. YOUNG
AGO D-429702

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NG-3073
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

The entire German Clemency Law
and related subjects

Texts and Footnotes

by

Wolfgang Menshoff

Ministerial Counselor

Deputy Chief of the Legal Department for
Clemency affairs of the Chancellery of
the Leader of the Reich.

Fifth enlarged Edition

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3073
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

(Page 28)

Edict of the Governor General on the execution of
the Pardon right in the "General Government".

8th March 1940
(VOBL GG P I S99)

By the edict on the execution of the Pardon right in
the occupied Polish territories of 30th January 1940
(RGBl I S S:399) the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor has del-
egated to me, with the right of further delegation, the
execution of the right to quash and the authority to
grant pardons and to make denying decisions in the occu-
pied Polish territories.

In this connection, I order on the execution of the
right to pardon in the case of death sentences:

The execution of a death sentence pronounced by a
regular court, a special court or a police court
martial shall take place only when my decision has
been issued not to make use of my right to pardon.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3073

I, Frank W. YOUNG, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of Document No. NO- 3073

Frank W. YOUNG
AGO D-429702

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696-A U. S. ARMY

COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3853

A F F I D A V I T

16 June 1947

I, Francois Bayle, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am a Doctor of Medicine and presently commissioned as a Commander in the Medical Corps of the French Navy. I am a specialist in neuro-psychiatry. I have had approximately 12 years experience in the experimental study of handwriting.

My expert training in the analysis of handwriting started in 1930 and consisted in the study and application of the works of the two most outstanding French specialists in this field, Crespieux-Jamin and Carton.

Crespieux-Jamin's works on the question, Practical Treaty of Graphology, Handwriting and Character, Fundamental Basis of Graphology, Age and Sex in Handwriting, Elements of Secundrels Handwriting, ABC of Graphology, are known the world over and he himself is considered as the creator of modern scientific graphology.

I have been, and I still am, a direct and personal pupil of his still-living co-worker, Carton, who wrote in particular "Mentality Diagnosis by Handwriting", "Diagnosis and Conduct of Temperaments", "Medical Art", "Keys of Individuality Diagnosis", and thirty other important books.

Since 1935, I have been the psychiatric expert of the French Navy courts martial in Toulon, and I have used my knowledge of graphology in performing such work.

2. I have been submitted three documents for study. First, Document NO-265, which contains 30 "Ding" signatures and 4 "Schuler" signatures; second, Document NO-578 which contains one "Ding" signature; and third, Document NO-257, which contains one "Schuler" signature. I

have been asked to determine whether the "Ding" and "Schuler" signatures appearing on these three documents were written by the same writer.

3. The documents submitted to the expert's judgment consist of 31 "Ding" signatures, one of which is followed by the abbreviation of the term "SS-Sturmabannfuhrer", and 5 "Schuler" signatures.

By connecting the species of handwriting with their genus, we find that the following species which are of primordial importance, are the same in the two kinds of signatures:

<u>Speed:</u>	cut short, accelerated.
<u>Pressure:</u>	pointed, thick, tapered.
<u>Form:</u>	angular, common, overturned, swollen, inharmonious.
<u>Dimension:</u>	dilated, swollen, uneven, large, raised.
<u>Direction:</u>	centripetal, turning left, slightly organized.
<u>Arrangement:</u>	spaced out.

It is admitted in graphologists' circles that the establishment of ten species, permits the identification of a given handwriting among hundreds of thousands of other handwritings; without any difficulty I have gathered more than twenty species which belong both to the two different signatures. This is a strong proof of identity.

One very rare specie, the fragmentary specie, which belongs to the genus continuity, is found in the "g" of "Ding" and the "c" of "Schuler".

The continuity is also unfinished in an identical manner in several letters in the words "Ding" and "Schuler".

The "u" in "Schuler" is written with a Latin character and a Gothic stroke, as in the "u" in "Sturmabannf".

Several letters are identical in size and in nature in the different documents:

The letters "Dr" which precede "Ding" and "Schuler".

The "S" in "Sturmabann" and the "S" in "Schuler".

The "u" in "Sturmabann" and the "u" in "Schuler".

The first "Schuler" signatures which appear in July 1944 are hesitant and shaky.

The "Schuler" signature of July 1945 is clear and confident.

4. I conclude that the "Schuler" signature appearing on Document NO-257 and the "Ding" signature appearing on Document NO-578 and the "Ding" and "Schuler" signatures appearing on Document NO-265 were all written by the same person.

(signed) Francis Boyle

Before me, Fred Rodell, U. S. Civilian, AGO Identification No. D-432576, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel

for War Crimes, appeared Francis BOYLE, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of two pages in the English language and swore that the same was true, on the 16th of June 1947.

(signed) Fred Rodell

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO- 5686

EXTRACT OF TRANSCRIPT OF
MILITARY TRIBUNAL No. 2,
CASE NO. 4, 21 April 1947.

EUGEN KOGON, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

* * * * *

Q Doctor, you stated that in the first series of typhus experiments which began in January 1942, is that right?

A Yes, that is correct. It perhaps had already started in December, 1941.

Q Now, you stated that in that first series there were some volunteers, and I would like to investigate that for just a moment. Do you know whether these so-called volunteers were informed that they were to be subjected to typhus experiments in which they would be artificially infected with typhus?

A No, they had not the slightest knowledge of that. They were only told that there was a slight fever which was to be produced.

Q Can you further testify as to whether these so-called volunteers were told that there was a very good chance that they would die during the course of these experiments?

A No, certainly not.

Q In short we can assume that the word "volunteers" is hardly the proper way to describe these persons who were induced to come into the typhus clinical station?

A If I make somebody think something quite wrong and induce him to commit something and he reports in, then I can only call him a volunteer theoretically, but practically, of course, he is no volunteer.

Q Now, Dr. Kogon, were some of these experimental subjects non-German nationals?

A Yes, repeatedly.

Q And were there political prisoners who were experimented upon?

A During the second period which I have mentioned, that is, as from about spring, 1942, until the end of 1943, there were also quite a number of political prisoners amongst those who were sent to block 46.

Q And did it also happen that in the third period, when the criminal prisoners predominated, that political prisoners were also included for one reason or another, perhaps by the illegal camp management?

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO 0000

EXTRACT OF TRANSCRIPT OF MILITARY
TRIBUNAL No. 2, CASE NO. 4, 21 April,
1947 (Cont'd)

A. Yes; always during the third period foreigners were brought to Block 46 for different experiments; had been against the measures of the Reich Criminal Office, or also directly, for instance, as far as Russian prisoners of war were concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal will now recess.

THE MARSHAL: Tribunal is in recess for fifteen minutes.
(A recess was taken.)

THE MARSHAL: Tribunal II is again in session.

Q Mr. Kogon, were any or all of the experimental persons condemned to death?

A As far as I know, none of the prisoners who was taken to Block 46, was ever sentenced to death. Later on I was told four or six Russian prisoners of war who had been used for experiments were said to have been sentenced to death, that is to say, sentenced to death by shooting.

Q But other than these four or five Russian prisoners of war, you can say that none of the experimental subjects had been condemned to death; is that right?

A Yes, I can say that none was ever sentenced to death.

Q Now, you have mentioned four or five Russian prisoners of war. Were any other prisoners of war used in any of the experiments in Buchenwald?

A Apart from the Russian PW's I know no other category of PW's who were taken to Block 46.

Q Well, were there any Russian PW's other than these four or five that you have already mentioned?

A Yes, these were two experiments; in one case, four Russian PW's; in another case, six were used. I don't know in which case four were used and in which case six.

Q Were they used in the typhus experiments, or do you now have reference to the poison experiments?

A In one case it was a poison experiment; and in the other case the Russian PW's were used, as Dr. Ding-Shuler told me, for being shot at with poisoned bullets.

Q The poisoned bullet experiment, however, was not one which took place in Buchenwald, was it?

A That was an experiment which was carried out in Sachsenhausen in the presence of Mrugowsky. But there was another poison experiment which was carried out on Russian prisoners of war in Buchenwald in the crematorium. (Official English transcript, Pages 720, 731, 732, 733).

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1320
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

initialed: illegible

IVg 4351/42
5640

(handwritten) 3.II.43

Berlin, 11 December 1942

initialed:
H. D. Bischer

Dr.H./Be.

File-note

On the occasion of a visit to the foreign department of the Reichs Chamber of Physicians (Reichsarztekammer), SS-Obersturmbannführer W i l l e, Chief of the Staff Reichs Physician-SS, informed me today, that the manufacturing of typhus vaccine from rabbit lungs, by the method of the Pasteur Institute, should start now on a large-scale basis in the hygienic institute of the Waffen SS. In the meantime this vaccine had been tested among concentration camp inmates with excellent results. This vaccine seems to have better effects than the egg vaccine, although it is not quite as reliable as the vaccine by the Weigel method. The manufacturing of the lung vaccine can now be carried out in the hygienic institute of the Waffen-SS, since through intervention of our liaison office the hygienist Dr. D i n g learned this process in the Pasteur-Institute in Paris. At that time the French Government agreed to place the method at our disposal. It should be interesting to observe the further development in this matter, because great amounts of probably useful vaccine will be manufactured there.

IVg 4547/43

Signature: Dr. Haubold
(Dr. Haubold)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1320

Frank W. Young
AGO D-429702

21

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1322
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

ROBERT-KOCH-INSTITUTE
Reich Institute for the
Combatting of Contagious
Diseases.

(illegible handwritten note)

Berlin N 65 18 January 1943
Foehrerstrasse 2
Telephone: 46 41 36

Post Bank Account: Berlin 29260 / Reich Ministry of the Interior
21 Jan. 1943 A.M.

Diary No. 50/43
(In reply please refer to above
diary number)

(stamp)

VG. 1b. IV g 4547/ 43
5640 (stamp)
(handwritten note)

Original with 2 enclosures

to the Reich Minister of the Interior
Berlin

returned with the enclosed statement.

The assertions of Dr. Haubold are not correct. Through a discussion with Dr. Ding, who carried out the comparable experiments, and with Dr. Krugowsky, under whose supervision the experiments took place, I have established the following: According to the experiments of Dr. Ding, the rabbit-lung typhus-vaccine of the Pasteur Institute in Paris shows the same protective effect as the egg-culture vaccine of the Robert Koch Institute and the louse vaccine from Weigl. There can be no talk of a better effect from rabbit-lung-vaccine.

(marginal handwritten notes illegible).

The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS has not yet begun the production of rabbit-lung vaccine. Several months will pass before production in this institute is in full force.

There is no reason for the Robert Koch Institute to stop production of the egg-culture vaccine. I have worked so hard with the women who work with me on the egg culture method that we have been able to increase production substantially. It must not be overlooked that the extraction of vaccine from mouse lungs, as well as rabbit lungs, can run into great difficulties, which would cause a sharp decrease if not a complete interruption of production.

After the subject of typhus vaccine quieted down, it would be too bad if renewed unrest were stirred up among the physicians through false representations.

(signature) Gildemeister .
Berlin, 23 January 1943

The Reich Minister of the Interior

IV g 4547/43-5640-

Original Top Secret with 2 encl.

to the Reich Chief for Public Health, Berlin W 35
K / L (handwritten initials)
with the request for attention.

By order (illegible initials).

W.23 T (handwritten).

(page 2 of original)

The Reich Minister of the Interior February
Berlin, 3 (January) 1943

IV g 4547/43
5640

(rubber stamp):

7 3 February 1943
(illegible initials)

Referee: MR. Prof. Dr. Bieber
Dispatcher: - - -

- 1) To the
Foreign department of the Reich Chamber
of Physicians,
attention of Dr. Haubold,
at Berlin NW 40
Beethovenstrasse 3.

(rubber stamp:)
Ab 42 Sch

The Robert Koch Institute took the following attitude concerning your note for files of 11 December 1942 - Dr. H/ho. By consulting Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Ding who performed the comparative experiments, and with Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Ruckowsky who directed the experiments, I established what follows.

According to Dr. Ding's experimentations, the typhus vaccine from rabbit lungs of the Pasteur Institute at Paris proved a protective effect equal to the vaccine from egg cultures of the Robert Koch Institute and to the lice vaccine of Weigl. There cannot be any talk about a better effect of the vaccine from rabbit lungs.

The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS did not yet start production of vaccine from rabbit lungs. It will still take several months until production in this institute will start.

The Robert Koch Institute has no reasons to abandon production of the vaccine from egg cultures. Myself and my collaborators are now so acquainted with the method of the egg culture that we were able to increase our production considerably during the last time.

(page 3 of original)

It must not be overlooked either that the production of vaccine from the lungs of mice as well as from the lungs of rabbits may offer acute difficulties which may cause a heavy decrease if not an interruption of the production.

Since the topic 'typhus vaccine' calmed down already it would be very regrettable if incorrect representation would again trouble the ranks of physicians.

The Reich Chief for Public Health has been informed hereof.

By order
(initials:)
W (?)

2) To be filed

(initials)
B 30. I C 30/I P30.I. St. 30/I.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1322 Co

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, U.S. civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1322.

Frank W. Young,
AGO D-429702.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3671

Dr. Med S. Rascher

Dachau 3 K
November 18, 1943.

To
University Professor Dr. Pfannenstiel
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

Marburg (Lahn)

Hygiene Institute of the University

Highly esteemed Professor,

The deputy Reich Medical Chief (Reichsarztchef) SS-Gruppenfuhrer Prof. Dr. Blome with whom I am working together informed me that he some time ago, forwarded to you my thesis for habilitation as a university lecturer. This way had to be chosen because the Reichsfuhrer SS ruled that the work be classified top secret. Consequently, I was not allowed to submit the work personally. I therefore beg to excuse this procedure. May I, obediently, request permission to ask you, highly esteemed Professor, at what time I eventually may meet you and discuss the habilitation?

At the same time, I dare to ask whether you are still interested that we carry out the experiments on human beings on the fostering of altitude resistance by administering vitamins. If so, I would devotedly request you to apply to the president of the Reich Research Council (Reichsforschungsrat), chief of the business managing board, SS Standartenfuhrer Sievers, Berlin-Steglitz, Grunewaldstrasse 35, that a low-pressure chamber be requested from the Luftwaffe for your and my joined experiments. On October 27, 1943, I talked about the experiments with Reichsfuhrer-SS, and Reichsfuhrer SS would very much approve if such experiments would be performed. I could easily combine such experiments with my present scope of work. May I, very esteemed Professor, obediently request your occasional answer.

Heil Hitler
(Initials) R(ascher)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

9 June 1947

I, Charles E. Irwin, Ident. No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3671.

CHARLES E. IRWIN

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO- 3047

Excerpt from Volume I, Official Text
in the English Language, TRIAL of THE
MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS BEFORE THE INTER-
NATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, Nuremberg,
14 November 1945-1 October 1946.

THE LEADERSHIP CORPS OF THE NAZI PARTY

Structure and Component Parts: The Indictment has named the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party as a group or organization which should be declared criminal. The Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party consisted, in effect, of the official organization of the Nazi Party, with Hitler as Führer at its head. The actual work of running the Leadership Corps was carried out by the Chief of the Party Chancellery (Hess, succeeded by Bormann) assisted by the Party Reich Directorate, or Reichsleitung, which was composed of the Reichsleiters, the heads of the functional organizations of the Party, as well as of the heads of the various main departments and offices which were attached to the Party Reich Directorate. Under the Chief of the Party Chancellery were the Gauleiters, with territorial jurisdiction over the major administrative regions of the Party, the Gaue. The Gauleiters were assisted by a Party Gau Directorate or Gauleitung, similar in composition and in function to the Party Reich Directorate. Under the Gauleiters in the Party hierarchy were the Kreisleiters with territorial jurisdiction over a Kreis, usually consisting of a single county, and assisted by a Party Kreis Directorate, or Kreisleitung. The Kreisleiters were the lowest members of the Party hierarchy who were full-time paid employees. Directly under the Kreisleiters were the Ortsgruppenleiters, then the Zellenleiters and then the Blockleiters. Directives and instructions were received from the Party Reich Directorate. The Gauleiters had the function of interpreting such orders and issuing them to lower formations. The Kreisleiters had a certain discretion in interpreting orders, but the Ortsgruppenleiters had not, but acted under definite instructions. Instructions were only issued in writing down as far as the Ortsgruppenleiters. The Block and Zellenleiters usually received instructions orally. Membership in the Leadership Corps at all levels was voluntary.

On 28 February 1946 the Prosecution excluded from the declaration asked for, all members of the staffs of the Ortsgruppenleiters and all assistants of the Zellenleiters and Blockleiters. The declaration sought against the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party thus includes the Führer, the Reichsleitung, the Gauleiters and their staff officers, the Kreisleiters and their staff officers,

the Ortsgruppenleiters, the Zellenleiters and the Blockleiters, a group estimated to contain at least 600,000 people.

Aims and Activities: The primary purpose of the Leadership Corps from its beginning was to assist the Nazis in obtaining and, after 30 January 1933, in retaining, control of the German state. The machinery of the Leadership Corps was used for the widespread dissemination of Nazi propaganda and to keep a detailed check on the political attitudes of the German People. In this activity the lower Political Leaders played a particularly important role. The Blockleiters were instructed by the Party Manual to report to the Ortsgruppenleiters all persons circulating damaging rumors or criticism of the regime. The Ortsgruppenleiters, on the basis of information supplied them by the Blockleiters and Zellenleiters, kept a card index of the people within their Ortsgruppe which recorded the factors which would be used in forming a judgement as to their political reliability.

The Leadership Corps was particularly active during plebiscites. All members of the Leadership Corps were active in getting out the vote and insuring the highest possible proportion of "yes" votes. Ortsgruppenleiters and Political Leaders of higher ranks often collaborated with the Gestapo and SD in taking steps to determine those who refused to vote or who voted "no", and in taking steps against them which went as far as arrest and detention in a concentration camp.

Criminal Activity: These steps, which relate merely to the consolidation of control of the Nazi Party, are not criminal under the view of the conspiracy to wage aggressive war which has previously been set forth. But the Leadership Corps was also used for similar steps in Austria and those parts of Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Poland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Yugoslavia which were incorporated into the Reich and within the Gaue of the Nazi Party. In those territories the machinery of the Leadership Corps was used for their Germanization through the elimination of local customs and the detection and arrest of persons who opposed German occupation. This was criminal under Article 6 (b) of the Charter in those areas governed by the Hague Rules of Land Warfare and criminal under Article 6 (c) of the Charter as to the remainder.

The Leadership Corps played its part in the persecution of the Jews. It was involved in the economic and political discrimination against the Jews which was put into effect shortly after the Nazis came into power. The Gestapo and SD were instructed to coordinate with the Gauleiters and Kreisleiters the measures taken in the pogroms of 9 and 10 November 1938. The Leadership Corps was also used to prevent German public opinion from reacting against the measures taken against the Jews in the East. On 9 October 1942, a confidential

information bulletin was sent to all Gauleiters and Kreisleiters entitled "Preparatory Measures for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe. Rumors concerning the Conditions of the Jews in the East." This bulletin stated that rumors were being started by returning soldiers concerning the conditions of Jews in the East which some Germans might not understand, and outlined in detail the official explanation to be given. This bulletin contained no explicit statement that the Jews were being exterminated, but it did indicate they were going to labor camps, and spoke of their complete segregation and elimination and the necessity of ruthless severity. Thus, even at its face value, it indicated the utilization of the machinery of the Leadership Corps to keep German public opinion from rebelling at a program which was stated to involve condemning the Jews of Europe to a lifetime of slavery. This information continued to be available to the Leadership Corps. The August 1944 edition of Die Lage, a publication which was circulated among the Political Leaders, described the deportation of 430,000 Jews from Hungary.

The Leadership Corps played an important part in the administration of the Slave Labor Program. A Sauckel decree dated 6 April 1942 appointed the Gauleiters as Plenipotentiary for Labor Mobilization for their Gaue with authority to coordinate all agencies dealing with labor questions in their Gaue, with specific authority over the employment of foreign workers, including their conditions of work, feeding, and housing. Under this authority the Gauleiters assumed control over the allocation of labor in their Gaue, including the forced laborers from foreign countries. In carrying out this task the Gauleiters used many Party offices within their Gaue, including subordinate Political Leaders. For example, Sauckel's decree of 8 September 1942, relating to the allocation for household labor of 400,000 women laborers brought in from the East, established a procedure under which applications filed for such workers should be passed on by the Kreisleiters, whose judgment was final.

Under Sauckel's directive the Leadership Corps was directly concerned with the treatment given foreign workers, and the Gauleiters were specifically instructed to prevent "politically inept factory heads" from giving "too much consideration to the care of Eastern workers." The type of question which was considered in their treatment included reports by the Kreisleiters on pregnancies among the female slave laborers, which would result in an abortion if the child's parentage would not meet the racial standards laid down by the SS and usually detention in a concentration camp for the female slave laborer. The evidence has established that under the supervision of the Leadership Corps, the industrial workers were housed in camps under atrocious sanitary conditions, worked long hours and were inadequately fed. Under similar supervision, the agricultural workers, who were somewhat better treated, were prohibited transportation, entertainment, and religious worship, and were worked without any time limit on their working hours and

under regulations which gave the employer the right to inflict corporal punishment. The Political Leaders, at least down to the Ortsgruppenleiters, were responsible for this supervision. On 5 May 1943 a memorandum of Bormann instructing that mistreatment of slave laborers cease was distributed down to the Ortsgruppenleiters. Similarly on 10 November 1944 a Speer circular transmitted a Himmler directive which provided that all members of the Nazi Party, in accordance with instructions from the Kreisleiter, would be warned by the Ortsgruppenleiters of their duty to keep foreign workers under careful observation.

The Leadership Corps was directly concerned with the treatment of prisoners of war. On 5 November 1941 Bormann transmitted a directive down to the level of Kreisleiter instructing them to insure compliance by the Army with the recent directives of the Department of the Interior ordering that dead Russian prisoners of war should be buried wrapped in tar paper in a remote place without any ceremony or any decorations of their graves. On 25 November 1943 Bormann sent a circular instructing the Gauleiters to report any lenient treatment of prisoners of war. On 13 September 1944, Bormann sent a directive down to the level of Kreisleiter ordering that liaison be established between the Kreisleiters and the guards of the prisoners of war in order "better to assimilate the commitment of the prisoners of war to the political and economic demands". On 17 October 1944 an OKW directive instructed the officer in charge of the prisoners of war to confer with the Kreisleiters on questions of the productivity of labor. The use of prisoners of war, particularly those from the East, was accompanied by a widespread violation of rules of land warfare. This evidence establishes that the Leadership Corps down to the level of Kreisleiter was a participant in this illegal treatment.

The machinery of the Leadership Corps was also utilized in attempts made to deprive Allied airmen of the protection to which they were entitled under the Geneva Convention. On 13 March 1940 a directive of Hess transmitted instructions through the Leadership Corps down to the Blockleiter for the guidance of the civilian population in case of the landing of enemy planes or parachutists, which stated that enemy parachutists were to be immediately arrested or "made harmless". On 30 May 1944 Bormann sent a circular letter to all Gau- and Kreisleiters reporting instances of lynchings of Allied low-level fliers in which no police action was taken. It was requested that Ortsgruppenleiters be informed orally of the contents of this letter. This letter accompanied a propaganda drive which had been instituted by Goebbels to induce such lynchings, and clearly amounted to instructions to induce such lynchings or at least to violate the Geneva Convention by withdrawing any police protection. Some lynchings were carried out pursuant to this program, but it does not appear that they were carried out throughout all of Germany. Nevertheless, the existence of this circular letter shows that the

heads of the Leadership Corps were utilizing it for a purpose which was patently illegal and which involved the use of the machinery of the Leadership Corps at least through the Ortsgruppenleiter.

Conclusion

The Leadership Corps was used for purposes which were criminal under the Charter and involved the Germanization of incorporated territory, the persecution of the Jews, the administration of the slave labor program, and the mistreatment of prisoners of war. The Defendants Bormann and Sauckel, who were members of this organization, were among those who used it for these purposes. The Gauleiters, the Kreisleiters, and the Ortsgruppenleiters participated, to one degree or another, in these criminal programs. The Reichsleitung as the staff organization of the Party is also responsible for these criminal programs as well as the heads of the various staff organizations of the Gauleiters and Kreisleiters. The decision of the Tribunal on these staff organizations includes only the Amtsleiters who were heads of offices on the staffs of the Reichsleitung, Gauleitung, and Kreisleitung. With respect to other staff officers and Party organizations attached to the Leadership Corps other than the Amtsleiters referred to above, the Tribunal will follow the suggestion of the Prosecution in excluding them from the declaration.

The Tribunal declares to be criminal within the meaning of the Charter the group composed of those members of the Leadership Corps holding the positions enumerated in the preceding paragraph who became or remained members of the organization with knowledge that it was being used for the commission of acts declared criminal by Article 6 of the Charter, or who were personally implicated as members of the organization in the commission of such crimes. The basis of this finding is the participation of the organization in War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity connected with the war; the group declared criminal cannot include, therefore, persons who had ceased to hold the position enumerated in the preceding paragraph prior to 1 September 1939.

(Pages 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262).

A certified true copy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES.

A F F I D A V I T

FRANZ XAVER SCHWARZ, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

That he was duly appointed National Treasurer of the National Socialist German Labor Party (hereinafter to be NSDAP) by the Fuehrer of said Party, Adolf Hitler, in the year 1925 and acted officially in such capacity thereafter until the dissolution of said NSDAP in May 1945, and that in addition thereto he was a Reichleader of the NSDAP.

That by virtue of said Party offices held by him as aforesaid, affiant was in charge of the financial administration of the NSDAP during the period of time above set forth and thereby acquired full and complete knowledge of the organizational structure and chief leadership personnel of the NSDAP during said years.

That affiant has been shown and has carefully examined a certain chart captioned "National Socialist Party (NSDAP)- March 1945" and which said chart is attached to this affidavit and made a part thereof by reference and for identification has been signed and dated by affiant concurrently with the execution of the herein affidavit.

That said chart so attached hereto as aforesaid, to the best of his knowledge, is a true and faithful representation of the organizational structure and chief leadership personnel of the NSDAP as it was constituted and existed in March 1945.

DOCUMENT NO. 2903-PS
CONT'D

And further affiant sayeth not.

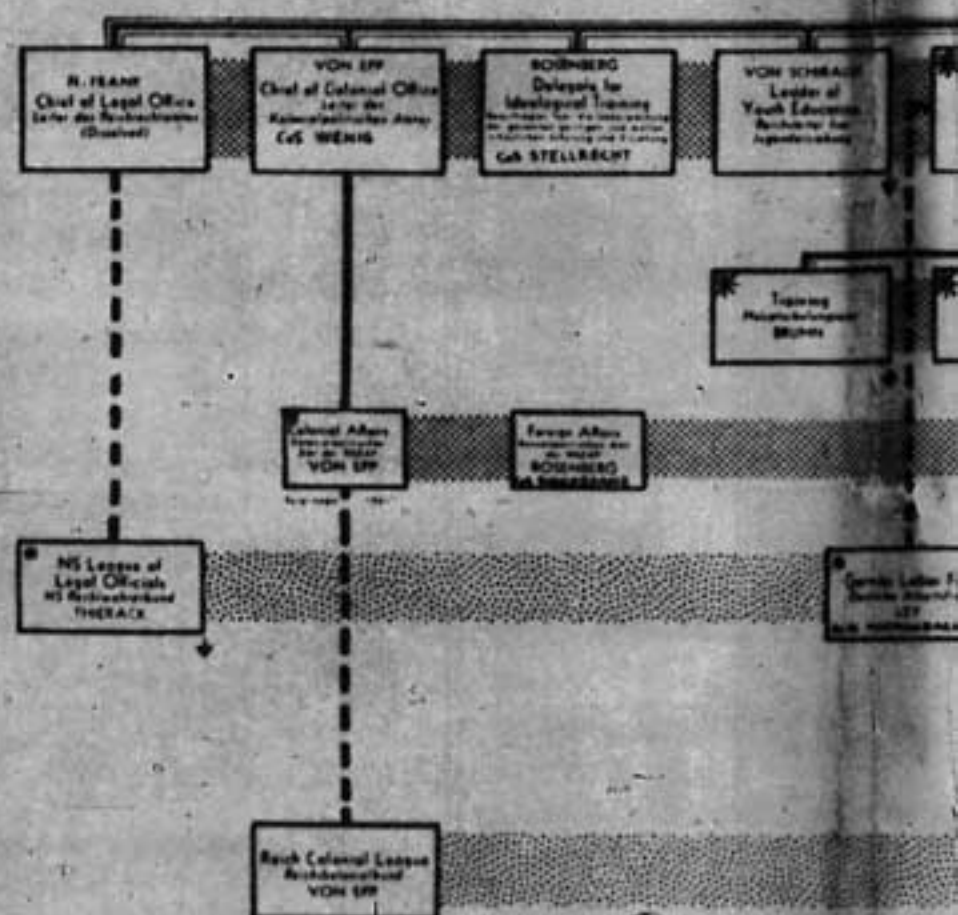
/s/ Franz Lever Schwarz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of
November 1945.

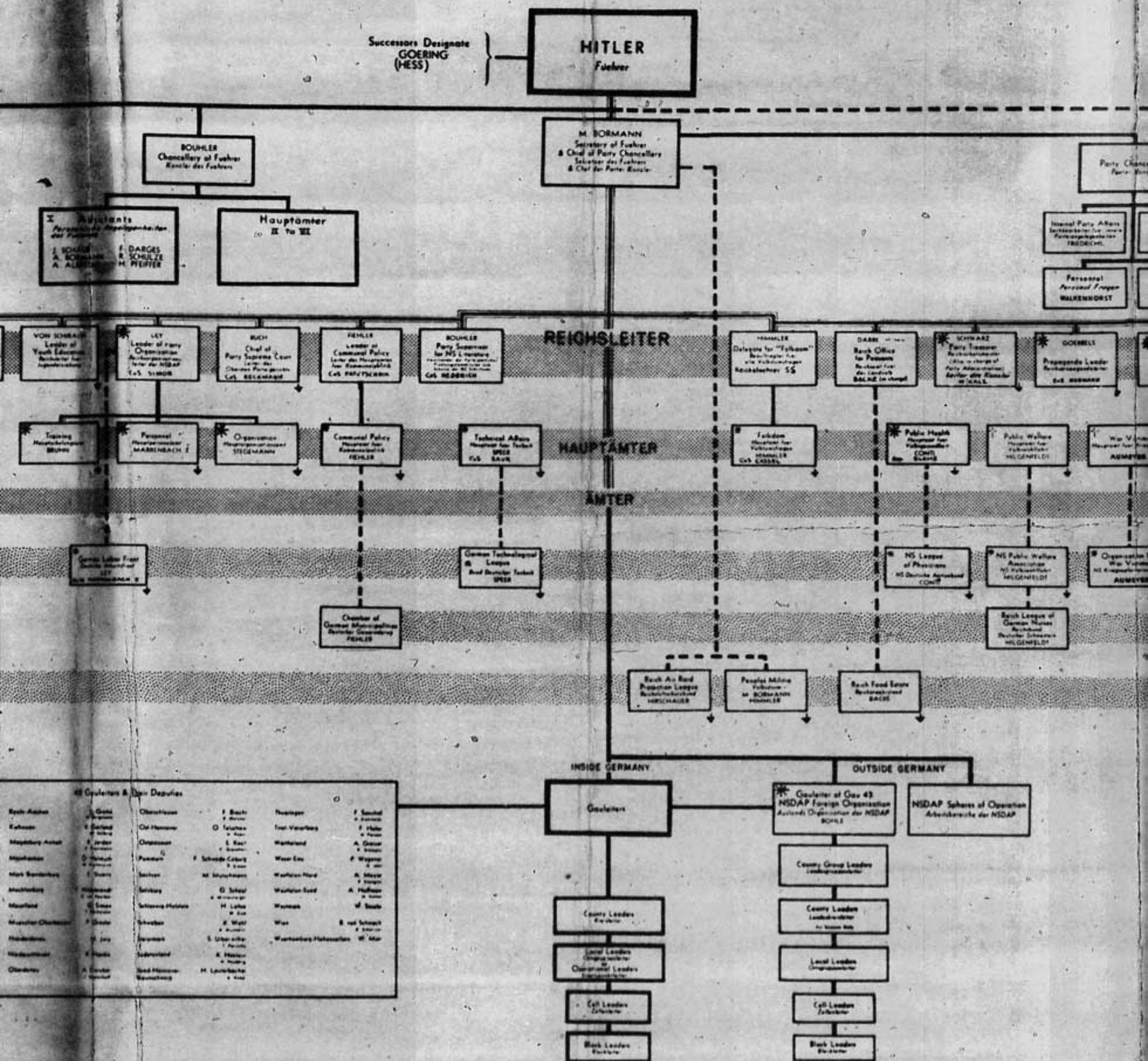
Thomas F. Lombert, Jr.
Lt.(jg) USNR, 276337

-2-
E N D

25

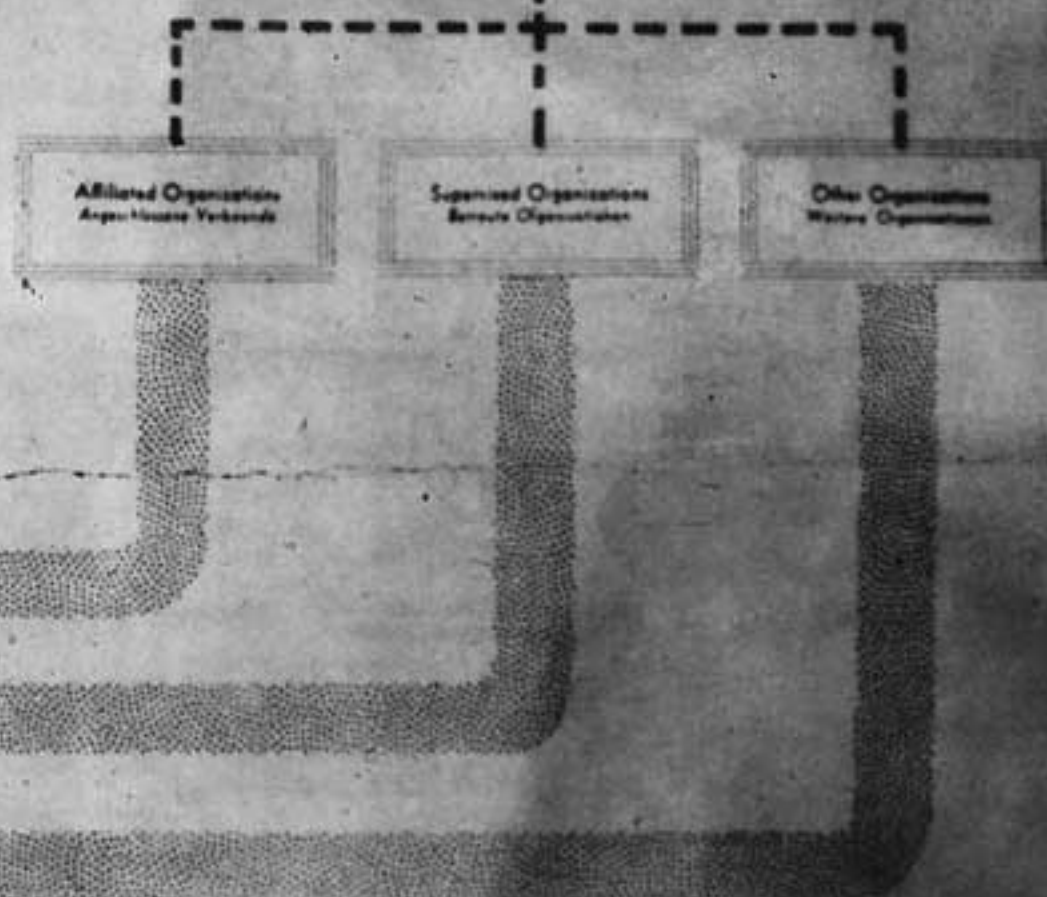
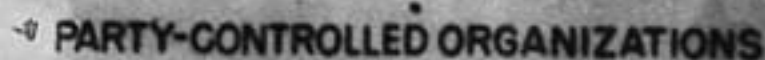
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42 Cyprianes &			
Bader	E. Wagner E. Wenz	Spahn-Aachen	1. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Wenz (E. Wenz)	Wachstein	2. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Wenz E. Wenz	Wachstein-Aachen	3. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich-Wachstein	A. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	4. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	5. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	6. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	7. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	8. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	9. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	10. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	11. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	12. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	13. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	14. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	15. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	16. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	17. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	18. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	19. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	20. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	21. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	22. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	23. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	24. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	25. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	26. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	27. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	28. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	29. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	30. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	31. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	32. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	33. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	34. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	35. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	36. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	37. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	38. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	39. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	40. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	41. Gieske E. Wenz
Beyrich	E. Farnet E. Wenz	Wachstein	42. Gieske E. Wenz










(NSDAP)

MARCH 1945



1975
 young female

LOGGED

-  Substitutes
-  Chain of Command within Party Proper
-  Control of Organizations Outside Party Proper
-  Supervise, for Specific Technical Matters, Party Formations and Organizations Outside *
-  Supervisor of those Operations with Highest Priority Only
-  New Functional Subdivisions Subordinate to the Substitutes of their Respective Regional Levels
-  Former Incident

2903-PS

PRESENTATION - 3A

SP-OCC

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APC 696 A U. S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-
NC- 3837

Wehrmacht
Research Tasks Yellow Fever- Typhus.

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
1942			
21 February	Transfer for disbursements in cash	200.-	
22 February	Miss Grodel: special and risk bonus for January, February, March	Pos. 1	180.-
24 February	Postage for transfer of 3800 RM Professor Haagen		1.-
27 March	Donation of blood (Helmut Holzmann)	Pos. 2	10.-
2 April	Bill (50 kilos of oats) Army Head Office of Supplies	Pos. 3	11.-
1 April	Donation of Blood (Miss Sprauer)	Pos. 4	
26 March	Transportation 1 package of, white mice	" 5	0.80
9 April	Payment for disbursements in cash to Prof. Haagen	500.-	
15 April	For payments in cash	500.-	
16 April	Costs of transportation package of breeding eggs	6	0.45
8 April	Postage expenses (Habensreitlingen, package of breeding eggs		0.15
20 April	Transportation of empty egg cartons	" 7	1.15
20 April	Bill Ernst Wilke Berlin dt. 17.4.42		
	500 white mice	" 8	375.-
	Car expenses carrier of above mice (Berlin)	" 9	10.-
	Car expenses carrier of above mice (Strassburg)	" 10	3.-
		1200.-	594.35

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.--
NO- 3837 cont'd

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
	transfer:	1200.--	594, 35
13 April	Bill Army Head Office of Supplies(50 kilos of oats Pos. 11		11.01
24 April	Costs of transportation package of breeding eggs " 13		0.25
1 May	Costs of transportation carton breeding eggs		0.10
6 May	Egg boxes returned to Vietz 14		1.10
6 May	Forms for dispatching of Express goods		0.20
12 May	Bill army Head Office of Supplies (50 kilo of oats) 15		11.01
16 May	Dispatching of mice boxes and egg cartons 16		3.--
5 May	For disbursements in cash (Dr. Graefe)	400.--	
9 May	Travelling expenses and ex- penses for mice (500) (Dr. Graefe)	12	415.30
19 May	Bill Fuerderer Jaeger 18		5.20
22 May	For disbursements in cash (Miss Grodel)	500.--	
24 May	Bill Schillinger (1 glass cutter) 19		3.--
2 June	Return of 2 cartons Fe. Hunger 20		2.--
7 June	Transportation costs package of eggs 21		0.25
10 June	Tacks and nails 22		0.90
10 June	Transportation costs package of eggs 23		0.25
11 June	5 padlocks for egg boxes 23		2.--
		2.100	1049.92

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.--
 NO- 3837 cont'd

Date:		Receipts	Payment:
	transfer	2100.--	1049.92
11 June	Bill, Skeis credit, 1 pair of scissors Pos.24		5.25
15 June	Expedition 5 eggs o.g. box for mice " 25		6.85
15 June	Expedition 1 box for eggs " 26		1.15
18 June	Delivery charges eggs Hietz" 27		0.10
24 June	" " " Heiligen- berg 28		0.35
25 June	" 1 box to Heiligenberg 29		1.45
26 June	" 1 " " Vietz 30		0.10
30 June	special-and-danger-pay-Frl. Gredel-April, May, June-1942- 31		-180.--
30 June	Special and danger pay Schultz April, May, June 1942 32		100.--
4 July	Delivery charges eggs Vietz 33		0.35
7 July	" " " Heiligen- berg 34		0.35
6 July	Transport of 3 egg boxes Vietz 35		7.70
7 July	Bill Mueller and Co.Berlin 36		58.80
9 July	Furderer-Jaylor,Nails 37		1.75
9 July	Delivery charges eggs Vietz		0.10
		2100.--	1.134.22

examined

Pencilled:

2.100.--
 1.134.22
 965.78

A

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-
NO- 3837 cont'd

Date:	Receipts:	Expenditure:
	Transfer: 2100.--	1134.22
10. July	Transfer charges for direct payment 1.Hlb. Pos.38	1.55
11 July	postage 1 box Heiligenbg. " 39	0.50
20 July	Delivery charges 1 box " " 40	0.25
20 July	" " 1 box Aerzen (mice) " 41	0.35
20 July	" charges 1 box Vietz " 42	0.10
24 July	Return 1 box Heiligenberg " 43	0.85
23 July	Dr. Graefe, travel expenses and taking of blood " 44	43.--
29 July	Return box Vietz 1.90 printed dispatch label 0.40 charges 0.05 " 45	
21 July	Delivery charges eggs Vietz " 46	0.10
1 Aug.	Travel expenses Berlin Frl. Crodel " 47	102.--
13. July	Bill-M-&-krw.-13-Juli-Zee---48- mice---account-of-German--- research-association	-252.--
3. Aug.	Return of mice boxes to Aerzen 49	2.35
4. Aug.	Delivery charges eggs Heiligenberg 50	0.40
4. Aug.	Return egg box Vietz 51	1.95
28 July	2 gas lighters and postage (Frl. Crodel) 52	3.15
3 Aug.	Delivery charges eggs Vietz 53	0.10
3 Aug.	" " " " 54	0.10
8 Aug.	Return 1 box Heiligenberg 55	0.50
12 Aug.	" 2 boxes Vietz 56	3.10
25 Juli	Expenses for an official journey to Cologne(Dr.Graefe) 57	14.90
	2100.-	1311.92

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-
 NG- 3837 cont 'd

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
	Transfer	2100.-	1311.92
17 Aug	Delivery Charges Tour Vietz Pos. 58		0.10
18 Aug	" " Tour Heiligenberg Pos. 59		0.35
20 Aug	Telegram Miss Selter and 1 case Vietz Pos. 60		1.65
18 Aug	Return Transport 2 boxes mice breeding " 61		3.40
20 Aug	Return Transport 1 case Heiligenberg " 62		0.85
21 Aug	Filling Station Freiburger- str. 15 litres benzine " 63		6.45
26 Aug	Return Shipment 1 case Vietz " 64		1.55
28 Aug	Delivery Charges 1 case mice " 65		0.35
		2100.-	1326.62

Settlement of Accounts to the Reich Ministry
 of Aviation

26 Aug	Delivery Charges Vietz	0.10
27 Aug	Filling Station Zwibel 10 litres benzine	4.30
31 Aug	Return Shipment of a case to Vietz	1.55
"	Delivery Charges of a case Heiligenberg	0.35
"	Return Shipment of a case to Aerzen	2.95
1 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Aerzen	0.35
2 Sep	Return Shipment 1 case Heiligenberg	0.85
8 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 Case Vietz	0.45
10 Sep	Return Shipment 1 case Aerzen	2.15
11 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Goettingen	1.15
13 Sep.	Delivery Charges 1 case Heiligenberg	0.25
		14.45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
NO- 3837 cont'd

Brought Forward	14.45
14 Sep Return Shipment 1 case to Vietz	13.55
15 Sep Address cards for express goods	0.60
Delivery Charges 1/case to Heilienberg	0.35
17 Sep Return Shipment of a case to Aerzen and Heilienberg	2.15
14 Sep Delivery Charges 1 case to Aerzen	0.30
15 Sep Handles for cartons	0.25
21 Sep Mice and Rat Breeding Delivery Charges	0.25
24 Sep Hungr Vietz Return Shipment case	5.75
25 Sep Grimsier 4 Rat-traps	1.20
26 Sep Bill Hygiene Institute 500 mice	500.--
" Delivery Charges case Hungr	0.10
28 Sep " " " Heilienberg	0.45
30 Sep Special-and accident-bonus July, Aug, Sept, Schulz	90.--
30 Sep Bill Poultry-yard Hungr Bill of 31 Aug.	106.--
1 Oct Return Shipment case Vietz and Heilienberg	5.75
11 Sep Dentzer and Grossberg Bill Beyonet Passenger	3.--
30 Sep Delivery Charges 1 case to Vietz	0.10
1 Oct Pick up mice from Aerzen	0.10
6 Oct Return Shipment 1 bundle (8 cases)	5.70
" Return Shipment 1 case Vietz	7.20
7 Oct Bill Grimsier Pigs Live	1.70
" Delivery Charges Eggs for hatching. Vietz	0.10
	<hr/> 759.05

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
 NO - 3837

	Brought forward:	759.05
13 Oct	1 case returned to Vietz	10.20
14 Oct	Carrier's charges, 1 case to Heilienberg	0.35
19 Oct	" " 1 case of guinea-pigs	0.35
"	1 case returned to Heilienberg	0.85
22 Oct	Invoice Grimm Eisen	1.20
23 Oct	1 case returned to Vietz	5.75
29 Oct	50 tags for express goods	1.10
30 Oct	Return of cases Vietz & Heilienberg	7.70
9 Nov	1 draw-spring (Bayer)	1.--
9 Nov	Case returned to Vietz	5.75
11 Nov	Return of mice cases to Lörzen	5.70
16 Nov	" " cases to Heilienberg	-.45
20 Nov	" " " Vietz	5.75
13 Nov	Carrier's charges, case Heilienberg	0.10
28 Nov	Return of case to Heilienberg	0.45
11 Dec	Bakelhouse Lappell, Str. bread (ascertained)	20.40
15 Dec.	Return of case to Heilienberg	0.50
17 Dec	" " 2 cases poultry Farm Hunger	12.--
23 Dec	" " 2 " Heilienberg & Vietz	6.15
5 Jan	" " 2 " Vietz	5.50
21 Dec	Charges for extras & risks Laboratory Schulz, Oct.- Dec. 42	90.--
7 Jan	Return of 1 case to Heilienberg	0.45
14 Jan	" " 2 cases to Vietz	12.--
		956.75

12

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
NO- 3837 cont'd

	Brought forward:	956.75
14 Jan.	Telegram Air Arm office, Inspector	3.--
18 Jan	2 kilos wire (Voigt)	0.60
22 Jan	Return of 1 case to Heiligenberg	0.45
2 Jan	Charges for extras & risks, January 43, Miss Crodel	60.--
25 Nov.	Filling Station, 15 liters benzine	6.60
26 Nov	10 liters benzine (Chr. Zwiebel)	4.40
29 Jan	25 liters benzine	11.--
2 Feb	Charges for extras & risks, February 1943 Miss Crodel	60.--
3 Feb	Return of 1 case to Vietz	5.70
20 Oct 42	25 liters benzine (Schaeffler & Mueller)	11.--
30 Dec 42	Breeding Institution 300 mice 1 Nov to 30 Dec	300.--
11 Feb 43	Return of 1 case to Vietz	6.50
10 Feb 43	Carrier's charges 1 case Heiligenberg	0.10
12 Feb 43	Return of 1 cardboard box to "	1.25
18 Feb	" " 1 case to Vietz	1.50
22 March	Christ. Zwiebel, Strassburg (benzine)	4.40
26 March	Main Office for Mineral oil, Strassburg (benzine)	6.60
31 March	Telegram Medical Chief Airsahrine	3.30
29 March	1 long distance call to R's H. No. 750019	9.--
31 March	Seegmueller's charges for carriage	12.30
"	Parcel post charges for Robert Koch- In- stitute (printed letter Yellow fever vac- cine)	3.25
2 April	Return of 1 case to Vietz	5.70
		1573.42

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
No - 3837

Brought forward

5 April	Price of carriage 1 box Heili_enber_	0.60
20 April	" " " " " "	0.50
" "	Express goods Walbert, Schirneck	0.60
30 "	Return of goods 1 box Vietz	5.75
29 "	Chr. Zwiebel (Benzin)	11.--
11 May	Chr. Zwiebel "	11.--
13 May	Price of return carriage by mail	6.30
13 May	Kohr, Ulm. Price of carriage	0.40
29 May	Zwiebel, lit.benzin	11.--
3 June	See_mueller, lit.charges for transport	9.95
10 June	Zwiebel, lit. benzin	11.--
11 June	Tele_gram Stabsarzt Debusch Military Med. Academy	4.50
23 June	Price of carriage Brandtel- Breed	0.70
18 June	Chr. Zwiebel	11.--
24 June	1 tele_gram Miss Groedel Berlin, Strassburg	6.--
22 July	Chr. Zwiebel, Benzin	7.30
6 Aug	Return of boxes Vietz in Heili_enberg and addresses	10.13
31 July	Price of carriage, box, Vietz	0.10
4 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil, benzin	4.40
6 Aug	Miss Groedel, additional charges in case of danger, Aug 43	60.--
17 July	Firm Boeckel, bill of 17 July	7.75
4 Aug	See_mueller, fodder transport	10.55
6 July	Tele_gram stabsarzt Prof. Antbour, Berlin Reichs -Luftfahrt-Ministerium	3.30

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
NO- 3837 cont'd

carried over

6 Aug	Return of 1 box Vietz and labels	5.80
8 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil, benzin	2.20
12 Aug	" " " "	6.60
14 Aug	Charges for carriage, Vietz	0.10
18 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil (benzin)	4.40
18 Aug	Charges for carriage Heilienberg	0.10
23 Aug	Return of 1 box Heilienberg	0.65
28 Aug	Charges of carriage Vietz	0.10
31 Aug	Return of 1 box Vietz	1.50
3 Sep	Post-office orders new	0.25
7 Sep	Return of boxes Vietz and Heilienberg	1.95
8 Sep	Benzin (Central Office for mineral oil)	14.--
10 Sep	Return of 4 boxes Vietz	19.--
11 Sep	Charges for carriage , 1 box Vietz	0.10
16 Sep	Return of 2 boxes Heilienberg	0.70
18 Sep	Charges for carriage Vietz	0.10
24 Sep	Return of 1 box, Heilienberg	0.45
25 Sep	Charges for carriage, 1 box Vietz	0.10
27 Sep	Chr. Zwiebel, Strassburg, benzin	8.60
2 Oct	Ber mueller, Strassburg, charges for transport of fodder	9.18
2 Oct	Return of 2 boxes Vietz, 1 box Heilienberg nice boxes transport charges	11.35
4 Oct	1 telegram Oberstabsarzt Dr. Barmist, Berlin (22 and 14)	6.--

Page 11 of the original

6 Oct	Return transport 1 case Heilienberg	0.45
"	Delivery charge Heilienberg	0.10
11 Oct	Delivery charge 1 case Heilienberg	0.10
19 Oct	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	1.--
27 Oct	Return shipment 2 cases Vietz and Heilienberg	4.25
13 Nov	Return shipment 1 case Heilienberg	0.45
26 Nov	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	0.85
30 Nov	Gasoline station Halfert, Str.	8.80
2 Nov	Invoice Beyer, Str. of 2 Nov. 43	300.--
5 Dec	Invoice Beyer, Str. of 5 Dec. 43	400.--
28 Oct	Telephone call Schirmeck	1.60
16 Dec	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	-.80
24 Dec	" " " "	-.70
30 Dec	W. Hoffert, Str., Gasoline	8.--
2 Jan 44	Telegrams Drouschel- Zueff	2.40
15 Jan 44	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	0.85
19 Jan 44	1 ba Feed line	8.--
26 Jan 44	without name of concern (whiskbroon for animal husbandry)	9.60
26 Jan 44	Gasoline from Heinrich Loos	6.60
12 Feb 44	Tri. to Schirmeck	25.--
3 Mar. 44	Willy Halfert Gasoline	2.40
9 Feb 44	Christian Zwiebel	17.60

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No -
10- 3837 cont'd

Forwarded:

(Page 12 of the original)

12 Feb 44	Return shipment 2 cases to Breuschtal Zucht	0.85
14 Feb "	Christian Zwiebel	2.20
24 Feb "	" "	6.60
26 Feb "	Vietz H. Hunger	0.10
1 March 44	1 case to Breuschtal-Zucht Heilienberg	0.45
8 "	44 Chickenfarm Hunger	8.10
26 Feb. 44	Central office for petroleum products	
	5 litres gasoline	2.20
26 Feb. 44	Christian Zwiebel, gasoline	15.40
4 March 44	Vietz H. Hunger	0.10
10 March 44	Christian Zwiebel gasoline 10 litres	4.40
11 March 44	Willy Holfert gasoline 15 litres	6.60
8 March 44	Telephone calls	1.--
29 Feb 44	" "	0.60
16 March 44	Christian Zwiebel gasoline	6.60
22 March 44	" "	8.80
21 March 44	Telegrams Mohr, Gervens, Haase	9.--
21 March 44	Return shipment 2 cases H. Hunger and Heilienberg	9.95
28 March 44	Additional fee for Reserve Hospital I Krakau Infantry detachment	0.40
12 July 43	Societe Alpha S.r.l.	17.58
18 March 44	Natzweiler, one telephone call	0.50
25 March 44	H. Hunger, Vietz	0.10
1 April 44	Marlise Krauth telegram	2.55
11 April 44	President Bildemeister	3.55

(Page 13 of original)

12 April 44	1 Telegram with answer paid Mohr	4.20
20 April "	" " " " Gervens	4.30
27 April "	Gas station Holfert	11.60
27 " "	" " "	11.--
" " "	" " "	8.--
29 " "	Return boxes to Vietz and Heilienberg	10.20
6 May	" box Heilienberg	0.55
25 April	Telephone fees Natzweiler	2.--
5 May	" " "	0.60
6 May	" " "	1.20
25 May	Gasstation gas	6.60
30 May	Boehm	3.50
31 May	Return 1 box Heilienberg	0.70
5 June	Delivery charges 1 box Heilienberg	0.50
3 March	Long distance call commander of the motor pool	1.80
11 March	" " " Schirneck security camp	1.20
11 March	" " " Natzweiler " "	5.--
24 May	" " " Schirneck " "	0.60
25 May	" " " " " "	0.50
27 May	" " " " " "	1.--
27 May	" " " Natzweiler " "	0.60
30 May	" " " Schirneck " "	1.--
30 May	" " " " " "	1.20

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No -
NO- 3837 cont'd

Page 14 of original		Forwarded:	79.20
1 June 1944	Heinrich Joos Anzheim 15 litres gas		6.60
2 June "	Long distance call Schirmeck security camp		0.80
8 June "	Heinrich Joos Anzheim 15 litres gas		6.60
8 June "	Long distance call Schirmeck		0.60
15 June "	Long distance call "		0.80
15 June "	Christian Zwiebel 20 litres gas		8.80
22 June "	Heinrich Joos 15 litres gas		6.60
29 June "	Christian Zwiebel 20 litres gas		8.80
29 June "	Breuschtal bread return		0.70
2 July "	Heinrich Joos Anzheim, 10 litres gas		4.40
31 May "	Christian Zwiebel 5 litres gas		2.20
29 June "	call to Schirmeck		1.40
30 June "	" " "		0.60
30 June "	" " "		0.80
5 July "	" " "		0.60
5 July "	" " "		0.60
6 July "	" " "		0.60
10 July "	See mueller & Co.		13.60
14 July "	E. Massung Gas		4.40
21 July "	Waffen- SS Natzweiler gas		5.40
23 July "	Return of 3 boxes to Heiligenberg		2.30
24 July "	Wagner- Weber		2.50
24 July "	camp medical officer Natzweiler, transport of tubes		0.50
31 July "	business firm Mohr cable Garveus		1.50
11 Aug "	business firm return transport of mice boxes		2.50
18 Aug "	business firm Mohr cable		1.50
20 Aug "	Dr. Suchalla Essen- Hiegel cable		3.60
27 July "	telephone Schirmeck		0.60
3 Aug "	" "		1.20
22 Aug "	" "		1.80
21 Aug "	" Natzweiler		1.40
21 Aug "	" "		0.20
26 Aug "	return transport of boxes Heiligenberg		1.10
12 July "	telephone conversation Schirmeck		- .60
12 July "	" " "		- .60
12 July "	" " "		- .60
2 Aug "	Christian Zwiebel		6.60
7 Sept "	cable Halle Dodeau		4.45
12 Sept "	Breuschtal Zucht Heiligenberg		1.40
15 Sept "	Dr. Cording (transport)		15.--
19 Sept "	package value-declaration Reich Berlin (100 RM)		0.70
19 Sept "	package value declaration Heiligen Greifenberg		0.70
28 Aug "	return shipment of boxes Heiligenberg		1.10
12 Sept "	Joos (?)		11.--
19 Sept "	cable Dr. Suchalla		2.55
24 Oct "	Wywiorski packet declaration of value (100 RM)		0.70
			<hr/> 140.--

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-
NO - 3837 cont'd

	Forwarded:	140.--
3. Nov. 1944	2 parcelpost packages zoological shop	2.10
4. Nov. "	2 cables to Garveys, Voel	5.20
5. Nov. "	1 cable to Mohr, Ulm	1.70
13 Nov. "	Strub, Strassburg (bill of 13 November)	25.--
21 August	telephone conversation Schirneck	2.--
		<hr/> 176.--

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT No.- NO- 3837

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D- 429702, hereby certify
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and
German languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of Document No.- NO- 3837

/s/ Frank W. Young
AGO D- 429702

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- End -

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-944.

(Photograph)

Service Record
of

Dr. ROPPENDICK, HELMUT SS-No. 36345/ Party No. 998607

born: 6 January 1901 in: Hude/Oldenburg

1. Year	2. Date Day	3. Month	4. Rank	5. Unit	6. Nature of Assign- ment
1. 1934	30	1.	SS-Sturmfl.	III/42	Officer in Medical Service
2. 1934	15	6.	"	I/42 Regt.	Battalion Physician
3. 1934	9	11.	SS-Ostuf	I/42 Regt.	"
4. 1935	18	5.	"	8th Regt.	Physician (illegible abbreviation)
5. 1935	6	7.	"	Reichs- fuhrer SS	Officer in Staff for Racial Policy
6. 1935	9	11.	SS-Hstuf.	"	"
7. 1936	9	11.	SS-Stubaf	"	"
8. 1937	1	11	"	Main Race & Settle- ment Office	Officer in Eugenics Office
9. 1939	1	8.	"	Reichs- fuhrer SS	Officer in Staff of Reichsarzt
10. 1941	20	4.	SS-Ostuf	SS-Op- erational Main Office	Officer in
11. 1942	1	Mar.	"	Office of Reich- sarzt SS and Police	Waffen SS
12. "	5	3.	"	"	"
13. 1943	21	6.	SS-Stan- dardf.	"	Promotion
14. 1943	31	Aug	"	to Chief of Per- sonal Office in Staff of RFSS and Police	Appointed

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-944 Contd.

(Page 1 of original contd)

15.	1944	1	Sept.	SS-Ober- fuehrer	"	Promotion
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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 June 1947

I, Enid M. Standring, BPO No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-944.

ENID M. STANDRING

- 2 -
(End)

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1120

To the SS Oberfuehrer (akt) (Senior Colonel, active)
the SS Standartenfuehrer (Colonel)

handwritten: yes, initials
illegible.

P o p p e n d i c k , Dr. Helmuth

born the 6th of January 1902 (42 years)

Profession: Physician

entered the SS: 5 July 1932

SS number: 36 345

last Promotion: 21 June 1943

Party Number: 998607

Assignment: Chief of Main Department, Chief of Office
of the Personal Office of the Staff of the
Reichsarzt SS and Police

active service: since 1 March 1942 active in the Waffen SS

Frontline service: 1 Sept 1939 to 10 Jan. 1941 (Campaign
against Poland and France)

Decoration: War Merit Cross 1st and 2nd class with swords

Wounds: None

married: yes

since: 24 March 1943

Age of the spouse: 29 years

number of children: three

Age of the youngest child: 1 year

Religion: Believes in God (no formal affiliation)

Degree of fitness: fit (for mil. service)

Evaluation by: SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the
Waffen SS G R A W I T Z

P. is one of the oldest SS doctors in Berlin. I worked
together with him in the Schutzstaffel (SS) since 1931.
He distinguishes himself - most of all by showing a un-
swerving, exceptional strength of character and by proven
accomplishments.

Through his leading position in the medical work of the SS
Race and Settlement Main Office, he has gained merit for
himself by his independent, organizing and developing,
scientific-creative work.

As Chief of my Personal Office, he handles the tasks and
spheres of activity pertaining thereto with exceptional
force and outstanding ability. His circle of comrades has
greatest confidence in him. His family affairs are in order,
his wife expects her fourth child.
I recommend his promotion most strongly.

Dr. P. (his Promotion) is in accordance with the promotion
regulations.

handwritten note: yes

19 December 1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1120 Cont'd

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. YOUNG, D - 429 702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1120.

FRANK W. YOUNG
D - 429 702

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3289
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

SS-Brigadefuehrer
Professor Dr. H. TEITGE
Head
of the Chamber of Health in the General Gouvernement
Head
of the Main Department, Board of Public Health
in the Administration of the General Gouvernement.

259321 RA f.V.D.

Krakau, 29 April 1943
Private address:
Botanische Strasse 1
Telephone: 20173
Office address: Burgstr. 64
Telephone: 18960-64
Register No. 616-B4

(crossed out:) Register-Ne. 2937
O/43 Praes./schm. (Reference)

To
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
Dr. POPPNDIECK

Berlin W 15
Kneesebeckstrasse 43/44

My dear POPPNDIECK:

In your capacity as physician to the Office for Racial and Settlement Matters, I should like to have the following information from you:

It has been reported that children in the General Gouvernement, whose blood is 50% German, are to be examined from a racial and health point of view, and if found suitable they are to be brought up according to the German ideology in NSV-homes.

Do you know the examination-form G 167, published by Wilhelm DIECKMANN, Altenkirchen (Westermund)? Is this form suitable for the examination of the child's mother, or would you, after having discussed this matter with your Office for Racial and Settlement Matters, perhaps suggest a different examination-form?

Do you consider it advisable that a hereditary card-index should be compiled in conjunction with this examination? Do you not think it necessary to examine the German parent as well, who is actually in most cases a German soldier - and to make a record of the findings?

I would appreciate an early reply.

Heil Hitler!

Yours

(signature:) H. TEITGE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, MONICA WILWOOD, E- 00525, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3289

MONICA WILWOOD
E-00525

"END"

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO - 13347
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Medical Clinic of the University (13a) Erlangen, 14 April 1947
Krankenhausstrasse 6
Director: Prof. Dr. K. Matthes telephone: 2141

Military - Tribunal I

N u e r n b e r g
Court House

Re: i "Experimental studies of animals concerning sterilization
by drugs (by caladium seguinum / Dieffenbachia seguina /)
by G. Madaus and Fr. E. Koch, published in:
Journal for the entire experimental medicine, volume 109,
part 1, pages 68-87 (1941)

Reference: Request for a scientific expert opinion of the above mentioned
publication, by Dr. Alexander, Court house., Nuremberg, Room 21

Expert Opinion:

A. P r e a m b l e :

First of all it is necessary to
differentiate between the meaning of
sterilization and
castration in order to discuss
the problem presented by the authors of
the above mentioned work. Both are methods
of

*Attestation of
Dr. Scheibhuth.*

(page 2 of the original)

bringing about sterility the fundamental biological difference being the importance for the individual who is subjected to one or the other method.

Castration is "sterilization" of a male or a female individual by removal or destruction of the tissues of the reproductive organ. See definition by Albers-Schoenberg (1) and by Lazarus (2). With the elimination of procreative power or the ability to conceive, castration results in the loss of a great part of the physical and spiritual (sexual-) individuality. For instance, changes occur in the stature, known as "eunuchoidism" and as "genital obesity"; the degree of such a change depending largely on the age of the subject. A transformation and a change in the correlation of the entire endocrine system takes place. Therefore, castration or "sterilization" always results in more or less severe damage to the biological whole of the individual, which has been sufficiently proved by pathology and experiment. (3), (4)

- 1) Albers-Schoenberg: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 1
 - 2) Lazarus: Manual of the entire X-ray-therapy, volume 1
 - 3) Bietl and Dorak: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 1, page 57
Bergmann, Munich (1928)
 - 4) Jintz: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 2, page 113
- 58

(Page 3 of original)

S t e r i l i z a t i o n within the real meaning of the word is, in contrast thereto, the elimination of the procreative and conceptive ability by blocking the natural channels within the individual, which are open to the germ cells before their fusion that is before a procreation in the biological sense. These channels are: in the male the spermatic cord (Vas deferens), in the female the ovarian duct (tubes). A removal of these channels is performed by operative-surgical measures (contusion, ligation, incision), (5,6). No proof of serious damage to the sexual glands or the entire organism following this method of sterilization is known.

All other methods of "sterilization", no matter whether performed physically (by radiation energy, mainly X-rays) or by effects of hormones or by chemical-pharmacological influences, are as a rule castrations; because their success lies in a temporary or permanent damage or destruction of the sexual gland tissue.

5) Bauer and Nikolitsch: The Practice of the Sterilization Operations, Leipzig 1935

6) Martius: The Gynecological Operation.

Georg Thieme, Leipzig: 1943.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO 3247
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original)

and the entire "apparatus" of the genital organs as well as of the incertion.

The "X - R A Y S t e r i l i z a t i o n" is also, stricktly speaking a castration. Beyond a certain age, it is of less consequence, because the sexual glands are in any case losing their importance as incertory organs. This refers to women beyond the age of approximately 38 years (7). The change of the sexual gland tissues, caused by radiation means a destruction: the principle of X-ray sterilization is based upon the scientific realization that radiation energy eliminates the development of certain tissues by blocking the cell partitions and cell ripening. In contrast to surgical sterilization, which especially in females involves a rather extensive operation, X-ray sterilization consists of a technically simple and especially unobtrusive method, which could be carried out on a large scale, at the expense however, of the individual. Surgical sterilization always results in a physically visible trauma, as well as a mental one.

(7) Eymar, H.: The Sterilization of the Women; in: Guett-Ruedin-Ruttke: For the Prevention of hereditary diseased progeny. Lehmann Publishers: 1936, page 340

(page 5 of original)

Numerous methods for hormone or medicamental pharmacological sterilization have been given, but up to the present one has actually not been able to get beyond the stage and meaning of a scientific experiment.

Theoretically as well as practically, hormone-sterilization can be considered as the most important, of all as it also throws light upon the effect of other chemical pharmacological methods. The application of hormones is effected through the transfer of gland tissues or gland extracts. It is based on the scientific understanding of the correlation of the endocrine system: some of the various glands with internal secretion have a double function with opposite effects such as the Yellow Body (Corpus Luteum) and the Ovarian Hormone (Follicle-Hormone) or they control one other, promote and check each other as in the antagonism: Thyroid Gland and reproductive organs (8) and the so called gonadotropic influence of the pituitary Gland. (9).

-
- (8) Doeberlein, G.: *Archive for Gynecology* 133, (1928)
page 330)
- (9) Haberlandt, L.: *The hormone sterilization of the female
Organism.*
Gustav Fischer, Jena : 1931.
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The results of the examinations which were made with these points in mind have been judged in various ways (10). In any case a harmful secondary effect on the human organism could be proved by examining the delicate tissues. (11). The principle is the same for the so-called anti-hormone sterilization: it consists of the application hormones of the opposite sex. Here too the examination of the tissues shows the effect of a castration (12).

The discovery of Landsteiner (13) is biologically interesting, but up to the present has in practice remained meaningless. The use of "anti-hormones" in the above sense causes the production of anti-bodies (in the sense of immunization biology) that is to say the power to fight disease. At the same time these anti-bodies develop Zytotoxins: the serum of animals treated in this way can cause in other animals sterility which is based on a harmful influence on the reproductive organs (14). These experiments have not yet been made on human beings.

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- (10) American Medical Association: "The Glands with Internal Secretion". Moskau-pubishers, Vienna-Leipzig. 1937, Collective Works.
- (11) Mandelstam, A.: Archive for Gynecology 151, page 386
- (12) Reiprich, W.: Archive for Gynecology, Volume 186, page 117 (1921)
- (13) Landsteiner: Central Gazette for Bacteriology No.25 page 546 (1898)
- (14) Jislenski, K.: Referat: Report on the Entire Gynecology and Birth Assistance, Volume 18, page 194 (1930).

(page 7 of original)

There are various medication - chemical sterilisation methods. They consist mostly in the use of poisons, which are empirically known to be harmful to the reproductive organs, as for example alcohol, nicotine and coffee. The potency weakening, conception hindering and fertility damaging effect of chronic alcoholism is sufficiently well known through human pathology.

The effect of the above mentioned poisonous beverages has been experimentally examined and proved. (15). Yet, its utilisation for practical purposes has not yet been effected, as, amongst other things, an exact dose can hardly be determined and the general damage to the entire organism would be at least as serious as the intended special effect on the genital organ.

A further possibility would be in the decrease of certain vitamins. In this connection vitamin B as fertility vitamin plays a special part (16). Indirect vitamin B damage

(15) Bluhm, A.: Munich Medical Weekly, Volume 2, Pages 15 and 16 (1930)

(16) Koronschewsky, V.: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine. 26 Page 1187 (1933).

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can amongst other things be attributed to the effect of fat decaying products and diethylin, a diethyl-ether of glycerine which was used as a solvent for hormone extracts. (17). Also the excessive feeding of cod liver oil which leads to a fatty deterioration of the ovary tissues, appears to be due to indirect Vitamine E damage (18). Inorganic substances (for example Iodine) appear partly to have an indirect hormone effect on the thyroid gland (19.). To this group of partially inorganic and partially organically effective poisons various substances mentioned by the authors of the above mentioned works may be reckoned, which will be announced in the publication. (Compare Pages 83 and 84). The records referred to in the following chapter further clarify this.

The idea, to reduce evil customs of primitive tribes to scientific laws by means of exact analysis is the initial stage of enriching the medicament-pharmacological methods of sterilization which is the aim of the above animal experiments.

(17) Weber and collaborators: *American Journal of Physiology* 125, Page 593 (1939)

(18) Richter: *The German Animal War Breeder*. (1936). Chapter 1.

(19) Moller, L.: *Central Institute of Physiology*, Volume 16, Page 48 (1913).

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9. Files

The material available for the examination of the scientific value of the work on:

"Studies on animals experiments on the question of sterilisation by drugs (by *Caladium seguinum*/*Pfeffenbachia seguinum*) has been collected in a large number of reports on experiments, which have partly been published in the Journal for the entire experimental medicine, volume 109 (1941). A series of publications concerned with further effects on hormone production is announced in this work. Mentioned are: *Scutellaria officinalis* and several other plants with regard of their effect on lactation (lactal gland) of the Oestrus (Ovaries). The file contains ^{reports} on experiments with further plant extracts with *Caladium* (Type II and III), the yellow water lily (*Nymphaea luteum*), the white water lily (*Nymphaea alba*) the hops (*Lupulinum*), the colt's foot (*Lactuca virosa*) and several others. The experiments (Sterilisation experiment V) were carried out on rats and larvae of flies (*Musca domestica*). Furthermore copper sulphate and iron chloride were used in 2% and 1% solution. Extensive

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(page 10 of original)

reports on this subject can be found under the numbers: P.I. 89/Ia-Ib, 89/IV, 89/VII to 89/VIII. Also compare here number 57/3 etc. The substances used are characterized as very poisonous 57/": "many animals died i.e. toxic effect." A number of related substances have been referred to as particularly dangerous to the embryo-7.89/IV/VII/VIII/IX- (Compare: opinion and criticism" (57/22). The result of the whole of these experiments, which are partly concerned with the process of changing *Drosophila melanogaster* into the chrysalis state, partly with the reproduction ability of rats, have been judged as very provisional. The retarding effect on the changing into the chrysalis state is even queried as a cause of the substances applied. It is less a question of a "toxic effect of the preparation" but far more a question of a nutritional damage to the fly larvae by depriving them of the fostering soil for fungi and yeast which are wanted for their breeding. Further controls, also the question complex when the damaging of the germ and the damaging of the embryo occurs by the substances applied, are missing. Experiments with *Caedon seguinum* were carried out for the first time by the authors in 1937 on frogs. (see page 426 of the films) and on mice (compare page 69 of Information on "Studies on animal experiments") but "an influence on the outward signs of heat on the thumbs balls

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(Page 11 of original)

(of frogs - Author's note) has not been established definitely" only "swelling of the lymphatic sacks (compare "Criticism" page 6).

The failures of the experimental studies of 1937 are traced back in the publication of 1941 to the variable contents of the activator in the course of the vegetation period of the plant or to insufficiently prolonged administration (page 69).

The experiments of 1939/40 were carried out on 12 male and 12 female rats. The pressed out juice of fresh Caladium leaves is used for daily feeding or for subcutaneous injections in certain amounts and over a longer period (77 - 218 days).

The capability of procreation eg. conception are being observed and finally the anatomical changes of the reproductive organs are being examined.

The results have been arranged in a clear, tabulated summary (page 71, 72, 75) as well as the photographic reproduction of the examination of the delicate tissues (Illustration page 76-86) detailed explanations have been attached. The results are the following:

1. Impotence of male rats after an average period of treatment
- 64

(Page 12 of original)

over a period of 40 - 90 days independent^{of} the method of administration.

2. Incapability of the female animals to conceive after Caladium treatment during 30 - 50 days, independent of the method of administration.

In 3 out of 9 male animals the effect is characterized as: "definite impotentia generandi." Experimental animal No. 9 shows a negative result in spite of long treatment. Failures also occurred in the cases of female animals after long treatment (No. 21). The capabilities of some of the animals to conceive (No. 10, 17, 19, 20) appears at first not to be influenced, however INJURED, SHORTLIVING young are being born.

The question of damage to the germ by Caladium remain basically open as: "outside the question" (see page 75 below). Likewise the question remains unanswered, how long the sterility caused by Caladium lasts after discontinuation of the treatment." Only the general conclusion is arrived at "that Caladium has a not insignificant aftereffect", which however is "a more temporary one" in female animals, and is suspected to be an "irreversible" one in male animals (page 76).

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(page 13 of original)

The examination of the pathological-anatomical results refers mainly to male animals. It is generally referred to as having a "paralyzing" effect of caladium on the propagating functions but this does not lead to the conclusion "that the point of attack of the caladium is located selectively in the germ glands" (page 83).

The histological pictures unmistakably indicate a castration effect in the male animal. (see illustrations and descriptions II b, III b, IV b, V b). The effect in the female animal is described as "lutinisation" and "reduced follicle formation". Examinations of the pituitary body are also less unequivocal.

C. REVIEW :

The "Studies on the problem of medicinal sterilization by means of caladiumseguinum" represent- as is shown by the file documents (compare) - a PART of several experiments by which common experiences like those preserved in the witch-craft customs of primitive cultures were to be made available by scientific methods

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(page 14 of original)

and used for practical purposes - in this particular case for the medicinal pharmacological technique of sterilization.

It has already been shown under A (see above pages 1 - 6) that in addition to x-ray sterilization, hormonal and immunobiological sterilization, a number of other sterilization methods, including chemical techniques, were examined, which, however, never passed the stage of scientific discussions and remained therefore practically unimportant. The only noteworthy fact is that nearly all these methods show the effect of castration. For one can only speak of sterilization in a strict sense (compare above page 3) in the case of surgical disconnection of the spermatic cords and the oviducts.

So much the more, the examinations promised by the authors of this work, MAHAUS and KOCH, seem to be a promising contribution to the problem. At least it appears that they establish the scientific startingpoint for a method of practical importance. The authors, however, "do not want to give an opinion based upon the experiments described, to the question, whether the treatment of man a-beings in one way or another

(page 15 of original)

will be successful." (page 86 of the publication in the Journal for the entire experimental medicine, Vol.109, 1941).

The caladium experiments described in this publication as well as the records of experiments with other plant extracts contained in the documentary material available for this evaluation (compare this evaluation under B, page 9-13), doubtlessly are of great scientific interest. Also, it cannot be denied that the scientific analysis and method as well as the evaluation and explanation and the entire representation are carried out with absolute thoroughness and conscientiousness.

The result of all the research work available, however must still be regarded as a very preliminary one. Practically, it represents a beginning or a starting point. Neither the question of how these plant extracts (caladium seguinum) affect the organism nor, especially, the effect on the female animal organism are unequivocally cleared up. There are also failures reported (experimental animals No. 9 and No.21). The reasons

(8)

(page 16 of original)

for these have, however, not been analysed beyond this point. Among the remarks in the survey chart it is only mentioned that the "caladium treatment of the animal was continued". It is only stated as a conjecture that the effect of the toxin, when administered over a longer period, is more "temporary" in female animals while it is "irreversible" in male animals. (compare page 76 of the publication). The pathological-anatomical effect is seen in a "paralysing" effect of caladium on the generative faculty.

According to the thorough examination of the tissue as shown in the microphotographic reproductions (illustrations II b, IV b and V b on page 77, 78, 80, 82) and according to the explanations given in the text by the authors themselves, the reactions caused by caladium show "a striking similarity with changes caused by castration in the entire male sexual organism (page 37 of the publication). Nevertheless, the authors" do not want to draw the conclusion that the point of attack of the caladium is selectively situated in the germ-glands."

Also, the question of cardinal damage is left open: a part of the animals treated

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(page 17 of original)

remained able to conceive and is in any case not seriously affected by treatment of average duration. But the litter is damaged, most of the young being stillborn or weak and short-lived (experimental animals nos. 10, 17, 19 and 20; compare page 74 of the publication), and, on the other hand "whether the progeny of a male caecidium animal which has been treated only for a short time can suffer an injury, is not decided with certainty since this does not fall within the question under discussion."

It has, then, been clearly formulated several times that no opinion at all has been given as regards certain important subsidiary problems the solution of which would constitute the necessary basis for the utilization of the experimental analyses of a problem of such importance. In their entirety these studies, as their authors declare themselves, are only meant to be basis for a fundamental attitude of research circles towards a method of sterilisation in empirical practice amongst the masses.

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(page 18 of original)

Summary.

The attempt at "drug sterilisation" by the use of calcium seguinum is scientifically interesting, but so far it remains an unimportant contribution to a group of pharmacological sterilisation methods all of which are up to now, only of a certain theoretical interest. The scientific quality of the publication by Madrus and Koch "Animal experiments etc." can certainly not be questioned. But it is only a preliminary result, since the authors, consciously and emphatically, have left open a number of questions the solution of which would have been essential for any practical utilisation, especially ^{if} applied to human beings.

The only essential result of the present publication is that the effect of calcium might correspond to castration. As mentioned at the beginning the main objection to the application of this method to human beings would be that castration does not only mean "sterilisation", i.e., prevention of breeding, but also a serious injury to the biological entirety of the individual.

(signature): Dr. Friedrich Scheiffarth

Senior Physician (Oberarzt) of the Clinic.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

22 May 1947

We, Sidney Gates Civ. No. 026116, Leonara Huber Civ. No. F-145347, Kathleen Stout Civ. No. 20184, Stanley F. Donath Civ. No. A-442937, Vera Solander Civ. No. S-30765, Markheim Civ. No. D 230019 and Halkett Civ. No. 20193, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NO - 3347.

Sidney Gates
Civ. No. 026116

Leonara Huber
Civ. No. F-145347

Kathleen Stout
Civ. No. 20184

Stanley F. Donath
Civ. No. A-442937

Vera Solander
Civ. No. S-30765

Jack J. Markheim
Civ. No. D230019

Rene Halkett
Civ. No. 20193

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S/gf/00

3 January 1942

To
SS-Untersturmfuehrer
Professor Dr. HIRTH

Registered!

Secret!

Strassburg
University

Dear Comrade HIRTH!

Following our discussion during the re-opening of the Reich University of Strassburg, I have submitted a report to the Reichsfuehrer-SS. Reichsfuehrer-SS has consequently asked me to induce you to put at his disposal, without delay, a detailed report of your research-work which, if necessary, might later serve also as the basis for a consultation.

Will you therefore please send me in the near future the papers on your research-work, which you had promised me, and also the report that was asked for - wherein you need only briefly outline your fields of research - so that I may forward them both to the Reichsfuehrer-SS for his information.

With regard to your anthropological research-work, I can already today inform you, that the Reichsfuehrer-SS would then give you an opportunity to conduct experiments of any kind and which might aid you in your research-work, on prisoners and real criminals who would never be released anyhow, and on persons scheduled for execution.

To enable me to start preliminary arrangements for your admittance to the "Ahnenerbe" (proof of aryan descent), that is to say, to personal staff of RFSS (Reichsfuehrer-SS), I would like to ask you for some personal data.

To simplify matters, I have summed up some question on the enclosed sheet of paper to save you all possible work.

Professor NIEMEIER's letter concerning the study of

(page 2 of original)

nuclear physics I have also passed on to the Reichsfuehrer-SS, together with the treatise in the "Strassburger Monatshefte". I have not yet received an answer since the Reichsfuehrer-SS is still away, and will be on a visit to the front lines until the middle of January.

With comradely greetings,

Heil Hitler!

(Signature) SIEVERS

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, Joseph M. Frankenstein, A-442842, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3629.

Joseph M. Frankenstein
A-442842

Dr. Ing o.h. (honoris causa) Rudolf BINGEL
Chairman of the Vorstand
of the Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G.

Berlin-Siemensstadt
22 September 1942
Administrative Building
Local calls 34 00 11
Long distance calls 43 00 15
(handwritten:) 41

(Rubber stamp: 000175 * 23 Sept. 42

Reference: G/W/12

(initial illegible)

To the
Reichsführer-SS
Chief of the Office "Ahnenerbe"
for the attention of Herr SS-Obersturmbannführer
SIEVERS

B e r l i n SW 11

Dear Herr Obersturmbannführer:

I was very interested to learn from your letter of the 11th inst. that in the course of important secret experiments carried out at the Research Institute for Applied Military Science (Institut fuer wehrwissenschaftliche Zweckforschung) in Munich, among other things a Siemens single lead electro-cardiograph (Einkurven Elektrokardiograph) was used, replacement of which is urgently required for the continuation of this research work.

I forwarded your inquiry, together with a note of recommendation, to the Siemens-Reiniger-Werke A.G., which is competent within the Siemens concern to deal with all electro-medical matters. The Siemens-Reiniger-Werke will be pleased to let you have further details after a thorough investigation of all possibilities.

As no apparatus is available for loan, I would at any rate suggest that you send the Siemens-Reiniger-Werke A.G., Berlin, Carlstr. 31 a written order for the required electro-cardiograph. In view of considerable arrears in completed orders placed for this apparatus under priority S, the Siemens-Reiniger-Werke can only give you priority for such an order if you submit an SS priority slip. Even then the date of delivery for this apparatus will depend on the date when the Siemens-Reiniger-Werke will be able to procure the necessary amplifying tubes to be fitted into the apparatus. The stocks of such tubes are at present completely exhausted and the Siemens-Reiniger-Werke are endeavoring to procure such tubes through the intervention of the regional Armament Office. The Siemens-Reiniger-Werke will only be able to state the time required for the delivery of the apparatus once the date of delivery for these tubes has been definitely settled.

(page 2 of original)

I should be pleased if the suggested method were seen to prove successful.

(handwritten:) 42

Hail Hitler!
Yours very truly

- 1 -

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(page 2 of original cont'd.)

(Dr. BINGEL dictated this letter shortly before setting out on a rather long journey, but could not sign it.)

Dr. BINGEL's office
(Signature:) illegible

The original to

SS-Untersturmfuhrer

Dr. RASCHER, staff doctor, Munich 27

Trogerstr. 56

with the request to give his opinion as to whether the acquisition of an electro-cardiograph is necessary in view of the fact that the freezing experiments are shortly to be concluded.

I suppose that when (crossed out: with/ the low pressure chamber (crossed out: necessary; handwritten:) is again taken back there for the high altitude experiments which are then to be started, an electro-cardiograph will also become available (handwritten:) again. Or is this not the case?

(Signature:) SIEVERS
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

illegible marginal note.

Berlin-Dahlem, 30 September 1942
S2/No.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, MONICA WELLSWOOD, E-00525, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3675.

MONICA WELLSWOOD
E-00525

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-3674
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

G/R/S S/Sb.

20 October 1942

(handwritten:) 39

(handwritten and scratched out again:)

189

To: His Magnificence
the Rector of the Munich University
University Professor Dr. Walther WUEST

Munich 22
Widenmayerstrasse 35

Subject: Loan of equipment.

For carrying out an urgent research assignment by the Reichsfuehrer-SS to our Institute for Military Scientific Research for Special Purposes, in the interest of the combat troops, the following instruments are required at once:

1 Autenrieth Colorimeter with all pins for:

Blood sugar,
Nitrogen residues,
Bilirubin,
Kolesterin,
Hydrogen ions conc.P.h.
Double pins,
Albumen,
Sugar (uric),
Uric acid,
Urea,
Depositing troughs

1 Spectroscope according to Kirchhof-Bunsen, including:

Micrometer,
Photographic camera and
Plates

1 Bancroft apparatus for determining insufficiency of oxygen

1 Analytical balance with 1 set of weights.

As these instruments are at present not available at the German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), I beg to inquire whether it would be possible to make them available to us from the stocks of the clinics or

(handwritten:) 149 (scratched out) & 64

(page 2 of original)

(handwritten:) 40

research institutes of the university. Since the research work is to be performed in Munich, no further transportation will be necessary.

Heil Hitler!
(signature) SIEVERS.
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

To: SS-Untersturmfuehrer RASCHER for his information.
Please let me know for how long you will still need the

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-3674
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

instruments, but do not intervene in this matter for the time being.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

June 25, 1947

I, Johanna K. Reischer, B-397961, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No NO-3674.

Johanna K. Reischer
No. B-397961

"END"

- 2 -

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3819

Das „Innenrbe
The Reich Manager

Berlin - Dahlem, 29 October 1942

Diary No.: Wo/Bg.

To
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer
Professor Dr. A. Hirt
Strassburg, I.R.
Karl Bernhardstrasse 7

Subject: Payment of a Research Subsidy Effective
1 October 1942

you will receive until further notice from the „Association for
Research and Teaching „Das „Innenrbe“ a research subsidy
of

RM 316

per month for the research work done by you at the Institute
for special military scientific research. The above amount
will be remitted in advance on the 1st of the current month.

Research subsidies of this kind being taxable, kindly
apply immediately for a second taxation card.

(signature) Sievers
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

16 June 1947

I, Frank W. Young, AGO No. D-429702, hereby certify that
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages
and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.
NO-3819.

/s/ Frank W. Young
AGO No. D-429702

A F F I D A V I T

I, Prof. Dr. Hans REITER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am the same Prof. Hans REITER who swore, on 24 January 1947, to an affidavit on behalf of Prof. HAMBLOSER (Document Ka-25). To this affidavit, I want to give some explanation:

2. Regarding the typhus problem in Germany at the end of 1941, I can only say that at that time relatively few cases of typhus occurred among the civilian population in the German Reich, mainly brought in from the East by returning prisoners of war or soldiers on leave. I personally had no knowledge about the number of diseased persons in the military sector, as I and my office were never officially informed about these numbers. I only occasionally received private information. I, therefore, cannot say from my own knowledge how pressing the typhus problem was then in Germany.

3. With reference to the conference at the Ministry of the Interior on 29 December 1941, I want to say that I do not remember whether Prof. HAMBLOSER, or one of his representatives was present. However, I am not in a position to exclude this possibility. The same also applies to Prof. KRUGOWSKI or any other representatives of the SS.

4. I remember that in this meeting experiments on contagion were discussed. I understood this in the following way: Groups of persons who were in the same or a similar degree of danger, were to be vaccinated with different vaccines. CONTI, however, went even further and said if we wanted to be correctly informed, it would be necessary to carry out experiments on infection. That I can remember quite clearly. He also exchanged significant glances with

Page 2 of Original

attending Dr. LINDEM from the Ministry of the Interior, and I then had the impression that these two gentlemen did not intend to respect the opposition, but would prefer to carry out infection experiments. The meeting was then interrupted abruptly and I do not know whether it was taken up again, but this seems quite probable to me. As I was not present after the interruption, I cannot say whether the persons mentioned in the Ding Diary (Doc. NO-265) were present or not. I am, however, not in a position to exclude that. I, therefore, cannot testify whether

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2506 (cont'd)

or not it was established that it was necessary to test the efficacy of, and resistance of the human body to, the typhus serum cultivated in egg yolks.

I have read the above affidavit consisting of 2 pages in the German language and declare that according to the best of my knowledge and belief it is the full truth. I have had an opportunity to effect changes and corrections in the above declaration. This declaration I have made voluntarily without any promise of reward whatsoever and I was not subjected to any type of force or threat.

Nurnberg, Germany, 20 March 1947

Signed: Hans Reiter

Before me, Iwan E. DeVries, AGO No. A 442938, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Hans REITER, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklarung) consisting of 3 pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 20 day of March 1947, in Nurnberg, Germany

Signed: Iwan E. DeVries

I, M. Wolfson, U.S. Civilian, AGO D-152236, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NO- 2506.

Nurnberg, Germany, 20 March 1947

M. Wolfson

- 2 -

End

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696 A U.S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT -NO.
NO - 3356

I. Transport
on 18. I. 1940

NO.:	House :	Name :	Birthday:
1	1 A E	Alexander Ludwig Israel	1.9.1895
2	1 B E	Steib Georg	3.5.1908
3	2	Hintrager Heinrich	10.12.1890
4	2	Schiller Sebastian	7.1. 1891
5		Schwaiger Franz	9.4. 1887
6		Heinle Franz	28.2. 1880
7		Hecht Josef	12.8. 1895
8	4 B E	Holzmann Josef	8.12.1871
9		Herchner Alfred	25.12.1868
10		Haenel Friedrich	6.9. 1904
11		Gegenfurtner Max	23.6. 1898
12		Erhard Johann	16.11.1899
13		Weiss Josef	5.3. 1895
14	1 B E	Widhammer Anton	1.7. 1878
15	4 B E	Zentler Friedrich	28.9. 1888
16		Stock Johann	9.9. 1862
17		Schneiderhan Adelbert	29.10.1883
18		Rothensicher Otto	7.9. 1880
19		Ortner Max	25.3. 1902
20		Maurer Julius	3.10.1885
21		Koeb Oskar	14.2. 1884
22		Hug Karl	6.9. 1870
23		Jbinger Johann	6.3. 1900
24		Keiss Stefan	24.7. 1913
25		Liebl Josef	25.11.1894

s/ VORBERG

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT No.- NO - 3356

I, Charles E. Ippen, - Research Analyst , Con- 9
Ident. Card NO- 20063 - Canadian, hereby certify that
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of Document No.- NO- 3356.

s/ Charles E. Ippen
Ident. Card NO-20063

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3355
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR U.S. OFFICIALS

DRAFT

mdt. 17 January 1941

To the
Reich Committee for Scientific
registration and treatment of
hereditary diseases and
Constitutional susceptibility to
Severe diseases

Berlin W 9
Post box 101

Registered!

Eglfing, 17 January 1941

Subject: Obligatory report as to deformed, etc.
newly born patients of Eglfing-Haar
Institution.

Enclosures: 3 reports.

Complying with the agreement of the conver-
sation of 10 December 1940: Berlin W 8, Voss Strasse
4, enclosed please find 3 reports concerning
cases now at the children's house of Eglfing-
Haar Asylum which are to be reported according
decree of the Reichministry of the Interior IV
b 3088/39, dated 18 August 1939
1079 MI

Heil Hitler
(initials) Pf(amme)ller)

(Handwritten note:)

Reported were:

- (1) Czerny, Gertrud*8 January 1935
- (2) Hornsteiner, Edward*2 January 1938
- (3) Trankes, Gert*7 June 1938

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, ident. No. 20063, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of Document No.
NO-3355.

s/s CHARLES E. IPPEN
Ident. No. 20063

(1)
(End)

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TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-3354
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Schwarzenau, 2 March 1941
on the Eder, Westphalia

Insane Asylum EGLFING

From Lublin, I received the death-certificate of my sister Frau Theta Sara Frankenberg from Coburg, with the note that my letter which I addressed to the direction of Eglfing was forwarded; at the same time, I ordered linen death clothes in Coburg, according to Jewish rites, to be forwarded. In case they still are in Eglfing, I beg to have them sent to this place, on my expense. Best thanks for the trouble.

Faithfully yours
(signature) Frieda Sara Kahn

Frau Sara Kahn
Schwarzenau on the/Eder
via Berleburg
(Westphalia)

Draft!
mdt. 6 March 1941. W.

6 March 1941
Subject: Frankenberg, Theta Sara
re letter 2 March 1941

All personal belongings accompanied the patient when she was transferred. There are no clothing and valuables belonging to Theta Sara Frankenberg left here.

(Initials illegible, most probably
PF?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-3354.

/s/ CHARLES E. IPPEN
No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2094
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

I/150/41 Top Secret

To be submitted to Dr. Leibbrandt for information.

Note for Files

Hauptabteilungsleiter (Chief of Main Dept.) Dr.
Leibbrandt yesterday informed me that, according to a
conversation with the Reichsminister, I had to sign
the letters dated 11 November 1941 addressed to the
Reich Commissioner for the East, to the Reich Commissioner
for the Ukraine, to the Reich Security Main Office and to
Oberdienstleiter Brack. On the basis of this order,
I signed these letters.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident.No. 20063, hereby certify
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and
German languages and that the above is a true and
correct translation of Document No. NO-2094.

Charles E. Ippen
Ident.No. 20063

Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Office of the Commandant
AS: 14 f 13/4/42/Su./NY.

Gross-Rosen, 3 April 1942

S E C R E T

Secret Journal No. 55/42

Subject: Special treatment 14 f 13
Reference: Our F. S. No. 664 of 26 March 1942
Enclosures: - 1 -

To the

SS Main Office of Economic Administration
("SS-Wirtschafts - Verwaltungshauptamt")
Section D
Oranienburg, b. Berlin

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
reports that the special treatment of 127 prisoners has been completed
on 2 April 1942.

The Camp Commandant of the
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Initials
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

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Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Office of the Commandant

Gross-Rosen, 23 October 1941

Gr.Ro./Az.: KL 14f 1/10. 41/Supra
Secret Journal No. 117/41

S E C R E T

Subject: Execution of Russian prisoners of war.

Reference: Oral discussion with SS-Brigade-fuehrer Mueller, Gestapo, Berlin.

Enclosures: - 1 -

To
SS-Brigadefuehrer Mueller

Berlin
Prinz-Albrechtstrasse

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen forwards enclosed a list of those Russian prisoners of war who have been executed on 22 October 1941 between 1700 and 1800 o'clock and cremated subsequently.

The Inspector of the Concentration Camp Oranienburg has been informed directly from here.

The Camp Commandant of the
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Initials
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

L I S T

of the Russian prisoners of war executed and cremated in this camp on 22 October 1941.

No.	Staling No.	First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth
1	45860	Nikolai	Troiteski	1.2.1921
2	45861	Konstantin	Warfankow	6.5.1922
3	45862	Wassili	Wainko	23.3.20
4	45863	Wladimir	Warnaschin	24.7.19
5	45864	Nikolai	Pankratow	23.8.20
6	45865	Piotr	Gorelow	2.6.21
7	45866	Jefgeni	Pfanitski	19.3.19
8	45867	Georgi	Koschuckowski	10.7.16
9	45868	Alexander	Kowowslaw	3.9.20
10	45869	Alexander	Ibriganow	1.4.07
11	45870	Michael	Igatow	20.9.09
12	45871	Jakow	Jakolow	21.7.16
13	45872	Jakow	Sursukow	22.11.95
14	45873	Georg	Sinkojonko	19.4.13
15	45874	Nikolai	Ibrielow	3.5.1919
16	45875	Wladimir	Alasenkow	19.4.20
17	45876	Ivan	Korolow	14.6.11
18	45877	Apolen	Dimentzow	18.3.18
19	45878	Wassili	Kirinanow	14.1.10
20	45879	Alexi	Keranlow	11.4.15

Gross-Rosen 23 October 1941

The Camp Commandant of the Concentration Camp
Gross-Rosen

by direct
illegible
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Commandant
C.C. Gross-Rosen

The Camp Commandant of the
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
(Initials)
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

Journal No. 138/41

The Chief of the Security Police (SIPO) and the SD

B. No. 2009 B/41g-IV A i c

Berlin, 9 November 1941

SECRET

SPECIAL DELIVERY (SCHNELLBRIEF)

Subject: Transport of Sovietrussian Prisoners of War marked for execution.

Reference: None

Encl. :Enclosures.

The commandants of the concentration camps raise complaints about the fact that about 5 to 10% of the Sovietrussians marked for execution arrive dead or half-dead in the camps. This gives the impression as if the Stalags get rid of their prisoners in this way.

In particular it has been stated that on the march, especially from the railroad station to the camp a not inconsiderable number of prisoners of war break down on the way dead or half dead of exhaustion and have to be picked up by a following vehicle.

There is no way to prevent the German population from noticing these occurrences.

Even if such transports unto the concentration camps are as a rule carried out by the Wehrmacht, the population will nevertheless charge these facts to the account of the SS.

To exclude such occurrences in future as far as possible I therefore direct effective immediately that Russians definitely secluded as suspects who obviously are destined to die (e.g. of hunger-typhus) and consequently cannot stand the exertions especially of an even short march shall generally be excluded from transport to concentration camps from now on

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Message Center	No.	Transmitted			
F.L.-Lender Gross-Rosen	2672	So.	Day	Hour	by
		Tulc (7)	5 Dec	44	1427 St.
					55

Notes: (Initials)

S E C R E T

accepted

by Day Hour By
1 5 Dec 44 1150 St.

Secret Journal No. 302/44

Sent off	To the Commander of the	Sending Section
Day: 5 Dec 44	Security Police Radom in	Section I/aa.
Hour:	Tachenstochan	Tel.:
Priority:		

Subject: Execution of Polish prisoners in protective custody.

Reference: F. S. Tachenstochan No. 5038 of 25 Nov 1944. File No. IV 6 B

The following Poles have been executed in this camp on 5 December 1944 by being shot according to order received.

- 1) Lucjan Piernacki born 6 Oct 27 in Tachenstochan
copy list 1-17

The Poles listed under Nos. 5 and 17

Mieczyslaw Majecki born 8 Oct 14 and
Jan Tkacz born 5 Apr 1920

have been shot while trying to escape. The Pole listed under No. 17 of your F. S.

Zdzislaw-Josef Stocznial born 4 Jan 21

has been transferred to the concentration camp Flossenburg on 6 November 1944

Please forward the execution order there.

11-16-45 (Initials) Cdt. Gro. Ko. Hasselbrock.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Lucjan Piernacki born | 6 Oct. 27 in Tachenstochan |
| 2) Zigmunt-Kazimierz Dubiel, | 3 Marc. 26 in Tachenstochan |
| 3) Mieczyslaw Kaja | 6 Feb 27 in Podlase |
| 4) Stefan Kowalski | 14 Oct. 23 in Kuznierki |
| 5) Stefan-Tadeusz Koziel | 27 Nov 18 in Tachenstochan |
| 6) Konstanty Kaczmarzyk | 3 Dec 14 in Klobuck |
| 7) Mikołaj Kulakow | 13 Apr 20 in Leningrad |
| 8) Mieczyslaw Majecki | 6 Oct 12 in Przeczniew |
| 9) Zenon Michalski | 6 Jan 17 in Klimontow |
| 10) Josef Munk | 27 Sep 17 in Porzykowa |
| 11) Adam Pawel | 22 Sept. 16 in Golee |
| 12) Ryszard Paskala | 17 Mar. 15 in Tachenstochan |
| 13) Tadeusz Paskala | 13 Apr. 26 in Matow |
| 14) Mieczyslaw Stojan | 21 Sep 19 in Pleszno |
| 15) Jan Szczepanik | 1 Jul. 18 in Lislawice |
| 16) Jerzy-Witold Szam | 3 Feb. 23 in Tachenstochan |
| 17) Bogusław-Kazimierz Stocznial | 7 Feb 25 in Skomlin |

87

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (j.g.) USNR, 391590, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English
and German languages; and that the above is a true and
correct translation of excerpts from Document 1234-PS

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE,
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
391590

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1873
OFFICE CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Commandant's Office

Gross-Rosen, 17 March 1942

Gr. Ro./Az: KL. 14 h/3.42./Su/W

Subject: Transfer of Prisoners

Re: Your letter of 10 March 1942 and telephone conversation
of 16 March 1942

Enclosures: 1 Transport List

To
Mental Institution
BERG (Saale)
Attention: Mr. GODENSCHWEIG

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen is today transferring 70 prisoners as shown on the attached transport list.

The Commandant of the Concentration
Camp Gross-Rosen

(signature) ROEDL
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. PC-1873
CONTINUED

T E S T I F I E R L I S T

1.	Bartosch	Gerhard	11.8.99	995
2.	Bartosch	Karl	24.11.16	1075
3.	Bodo	Anton	4.11.81	882
4.	Braumüller	Wilhelm	7.4.16	781
5.	Bülow	Rudi	30.8.20	10
6.	Bura	Vinzent	1.12.99	883
7.	Chmielewski	Johann	9.10.13	1258
8.	Chrust	Michel	27.8.12	133
9.	Cichon	Josef	25.3.10	934
10.	Ciszek	Mieczyslaw	6.1.08	135
11.	Dapport	Werner	2.5.14	12
12.	Dienel	Walter	5.1.09	1016
13.	Dietrich	Konrad	17.3.06	1319
14.	Dziggel	Paul	19.5.00	460
15.	Dziedzic	Wladislaw	12.1.19	745
16.	Ebert	Vurt	30.12.15	371
17.	Endriss	Adolf	1.10.01	17
18.	Engel	Willy	17.9.07	1322
19.	Erkamsier	Walter	10.6.14	872
20.	Feller	Bruno	10.1.89	974
21.	Frankowaki	Alex	21.11.02	270
22.	Frenske	Sigurd	3.1.12	1053
23.	Frydrych	Jaroslav	20.6.93	86
24.	Gaw	Erich	8.11.07	376
25.	Geissler	Herbert	25.11.05	734
26.	Goralaki	Antoni	1.5.98	378
27.	Hänel	Edmund	6.12.99	785
28.	Happerschoss	Walter	22.3.09	500
29.	Hauer	Walter	23.4.20	380

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1878
CONTINUED

30.	Follstein	Hermann	18.12.21	1875
31.	Horslek	Josef	21.8.20	737
32.	Hrdina	Karel	29.3.21	88
33.	Huhmann	Friedrich	12.12.17	1078
34.	Jakubowski	Tadous	6.4.88	179
35.	Jankowski	Stanislaus	10.10.93	176
36.	Janik	Czeslaus	16.8.11	1274
37.	Janik	Hygin	11.1.06	1275
38.	Jaworowski	Stanislaus	18.5.09	505
39.	Jendrzajewski	Peter	29.4.07	1114
40.	Jordan	Werner	2.8.06	1027
41.	Kazimierczak	Stanislaw	21.11.12	210
42.	Kling	Wilhelm	15.9.02	897
43.	Koschewiak	Georg	11.2.06	533
44.	Kozlowski	Antoni	6.10.08	192
45.	Kragl	Willibald	20.4.20	40
46.	Kraft	Fritz	3.11.14	1081
47.	Krasa	Karel	12.2.14	1349
48.	Kula	Helmut	18.6.16	655
49.	Kuscho	Max	7.12.00	517
50.	Kwaka	Stefan	5.9.06	514
51.	Lehmann	Walter	25.1.10	812
52.	Lesota	Eugen	23.3.14	980
53.	Iutanaki	Stanislaus	20.9.14	237
54.	Polczak	Josef	25.5.15	1291
55.	Karcinkowski	Jan	16.12.16	1293
56.	Riessler	Rudolf	5.2.98	1124
57.	Mix	Bruno	20.4.91	557
58.	Müller	Johann	10.2.03	53
59.	Mund	Erich	16.2.02	400
60.	Piedospiel	Stanislaus	29.1.03	1386

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1873
CONTINUED

61.	Nowicki	Ernst	24.11.07	264
62.	Ciezyk	Jan	16.8.03	1389
63.	Przyk	Wacław	28.8.91	277
64.	Prulig	Erich	17.8.11	928
65.	Peter	Hermann	9.11.97	1038
66.	von Pilgrim	Adolf	23.10.03	1355
67.	Preuss	Fritz	29.6.08	1446
68.	Prison	Paul	28.4.12	402
69.	Przybyleki	Leo	14.2.21	1393
70.	Przynitz	Johann	29.11.86	1447

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11 Feb 47

I, Ellinor F. JASINSKI, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1873.

Ellinor F. JASINSKI
AGO No. D-434562

A f f i d a v i t

I, Dr. jur. Hugo SUCHOMEL, being duly sworn depose and state:

1. I was born in Vienna on 30 March 1883 and am an Austrian citizen. I attended high school (humanistisches Gymnasium) in Vienna and Lwow. I studied law at the University in Vienna from 1901 - 1907. I graduated in 1907 with the doctor's degree. In March 1907 I started the judge's preliminary service, worked as an auxiliary judge and later as a judge on various courts in Vienna, and finally at Liesing District Court. On 9 May 1914 I was appointed to the Kaiserlich-Koeniglich Ministry of Justice, and since 3 August 1914 I was employed there and later in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice, on penal law legislation. In March 1938 I was assigned to the so-called "Austrian Department of the Reich Ministry of Justice" ("Abteilung Oesterreich des Reichsjustizministeriums"). In March 1939 I was assigned to the Reich Ministry of Justice in Berlin as a Ministerialdirigent and was employed there until 1945. According to my rank I was deputy departmental chief for the Austrian legal section (Rechtsbereich) (Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia). On 23 July 1945 I was arrested on account of the rank I held. This was, at that time, an automatic measure and I was released again on 16 April 1946. On 17 April 1946 I again took up my duties as Section Chief in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice, and I am now, next to the Minister, the highest official at this Ministry, i.e. the head of the department for penal law and penal law legislation. I have never been a member of the NSDAP nor of its affiliated organisations, nor have I been a member of the SS.

2. At the Reich Ministry of Justice I held the position of a deputy departmental chief for Austrian legal matters in Department III (penal law legislation). This covered Austria, the Sudetenland,

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2253
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

Bohemia and Moravia. When both the Ministerialdirektor for the Reich penal law legislation as well as his deputy fell ill in 1942, I directed the penal law legislation. I was in charge of this function from March 1942 until the end of 1942. In 1943 I also took over the individual Austrian penal cases in department IV (penal law administration).

3. In my capacity as deputy departmental chief for Austria in the Reich Ministry of Justice I received, at the end of 1941 or at the beginning of 1942, a report from a father who lived in Austria concerning the murder of his 5 year old child. He asserted that a physician in a mental institution in Austria was guilty of the murder of his child. The child who, however, was dumb and also suffered from fits of excitement, was put into a mental institution. The father maintained that apart from the defects described above, the child had been in good health, and he also included a photo which I have seen and which confirmed this impression. I had this case reported to the Minister, I believe it was THIERACK who issued the order to have the files submitted to the Reich Health Office, in order that the necessary investigations might be made. A short time later, the father made a second application of a similar character which was again submitted to the Reich Health Office. In answer, the Reich Ministry of Justice received the information, which was submitted to me through official channels, that the father of the child had been informed that he could expect state police measures should he continue to

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

(page 3 of original)

molest the Reich Ministry of Justice by making further applications. It was clear to me from these applications and from the answer given, that the consent of the father had not been obtained for killing the child. I was at that time not familiar with the problem of euthanasia killing of insane people, whether adults or children.

4. In the second half of 1942, I remember the date because I know that THIERACK was already Minister of Justice at that time, he was appointed in August 1942, and because at that time Prof. Karl BRANDT was already General Commissioner for the Medical and Health Service (He was appointed in July 1942), I received orders to take part in a meeting at the Reich Ministry of Justice in Berlin. As far as I recollect, approximately 30 persons were present at this meeting. I can remember the following: Ministerialdirigent METTGENBERG, Ministerialrat JOEL, Oberregierungsrat Dr. Hans HOYER, Ministerialrat MIELKE, second Generalreferent Dr. Karl WESTPHAL, Ministerialrat AMON, Ministerialdirigent Dr. Fritz GRAU and Ministerialrat RIETZSCH.

I do not know who called the meeting, as I received the request to attend through official channels. The purpose of the meeting was a lecture on euthanasia killing of insane persons. The lecture was given by a representative of Dr. Karl BRANDT. I am of the opinion that it was BRACK who was to explain the problem to us.

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

(page 4 of original)

He informed us that a Fuehrer decree had been issued according to which mercy-killing could be performed on persons affected with incurable mental diseases, with the exception of the war-wounded and persons who had become insane as a result of air attacks. Among the groups of persons who were excluded from mercy-killing, foreigners and Jews were certainly not mentioned. He stated furthermore that all measures against any misuse had been taken:

- 1) The various mental institutions (lunatic asylums) had to make a list of the persons affected with incurable mental diseases, and send this list to Berlin,
- 2) A commission of physicians would then visit the various mental institutions in order to examine the patients in question,
- 3) only then there would an order from Berlin be given, he did not explain the idea in any more detail - saying that these patients were to be transferred to institutions where the killing would be performed.

At the end he showed us a large number of pictures showing individual patients before and after the killing, in order to demonstrate the moral justification of this program, as well as the fact that death was painless.

5. The remarks of the speaker gave the impression that only a very limited circle of persons

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHMEL

(page 5 of original)

was concerned. We assumed that several hundred persons throughout Germany and Austria as well as the Protectorate were concerned. The general opinion was that these patients were dangerous and delirious maniacs, who might injure themselves and who were usually kept in padded cells. The speaker further explained that this measure was to be kept strictly secret in order to avoid people abroad from getting the false impression that Germany was not in a position to feed these insane persons.

6. Subsequently I repeatedly learnt of persons being killed in this way. Within the circle of my colleagues in the Reich Ministry of Justice, this form of killing, in carrying out this program was usually referred to as "action BRANDT". It was only after the conference that I learned that the speaker whose name I assumed to be BRACK, was a representative of Professor BRANDT. We all knew that BRANDT was in charge of this program, and therefore called the killings, according to this program, action BRANDT.

7. Thru my activity in the Austrian Federal Ministry for Justice I know of the case of Dr. NIEDERMOSER, chief physician of the lunatic asylum attached to the general civilian hospital at Klagenfurth, and of the case of Dr. ILLING (killing of children in the Steinhof mental institution near Vienna). In the mental institution at Klagenfurth, about 400 insane persons were killed by injections under the supervision of NIEDERMOSER during the years 1941 to 1942 or perhaps 1943. NIEDERMOSER and a female nurse

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2253
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original)

from the Klagenfurth lunatic asylum, have been sentenced to death for this crime; a large number of attendants and nurses have been condemned to long prison terms. Dr. NIEDERMOSE was executed, the female nurse was pardoned. I have worked personally on the mercy problem connected with this sentence. The trial and the verdict have proved that numerous victims did not show a very high degree of insanity. Amongst the victims there was, among others, a female patient who had been employed as doorkeeper. This woman was killed, when it was discovered that she intended to tell her mother of the killings which took place in the lunatic asylum.

I have read the above statement, consisting of six pages in the German language, and declare that it is the full truth to the best of my knowledge. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have given this statement voluntarily without any promise of reward and I have not been subject to any threat or duress.

Muerberg, 21 February 1947

(signature)

Dr. Hugo Suchomel

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

Before me, Herbert, H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, AGO Identification # A-441 694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklaerung) consisting of six pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 21st day of February 1947 in Muerberg.

(signature) Herbert H. Meyer

Herbert H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

26 February 1947

I, Zita PHILLIPS Civ. No. 346 087, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of a copy of the document No. NO-2253.

Zita PHILLIPS
Civ. No. 346 087

incomplete. No complete copy available

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3059
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

3) Because of this letter I met KLARE in Berlin about September or October 1940. KLARE was delegate for medical publications for physicians. He approached me because I was an old party member. I was at that time consultant for the science of heredity in the council of experts with the main public health office. KLARE also informed me that he had intervened in the matter with CONTI, but without success. CONTI had told him that the entire organization was in Victor BRACK's hands and that BRACK was acting as BOUHLER's deputy.

In about November that year I approached Martin BORMANN with the request to arrange for an audience with HITLER in the Euthanasia-matter. BORMANN rejected this request as quite impossible. He also declined to discuss the matter with HITLER who, as BORMANN said, knew much too little about the whole process; he recommended me to approach Karl BRANDT as he was responsible for this execution of the Euthanasia program. From this explanation I gained the definite impression that BRANDT was the highest authority in the Euthanasia program.

4) Following my discussion with BORMANN, I met Karl BRANDT in my hotel room in Berlin. I explained to BRANDT the serious objections which I had against the way Euthanasia was carried out which I had learned from KLARE and from printed matter he showed me. These objections were: 1) the distasteful method of informing the relatives, 2) the absence of any attempt at obtaining the consent to Euthanasia of the relatives, 3) the false statements about the causes of death.

(page 3 of original)

BRANDT replied to this that these three points were dealt with in this manner on direct orders of HITLER. When I pointed out that the Euthanasia-program, in my view, should have been regulated by law and should not be carried out in this secret manner, BRANDT replied that he would prefer legislature thereon and that the Minister of Justice, GUERTNER had also urged legislature. BRANDT also agreed with me that the consent of the relatives of the insane persons who were to be killed by the Euthanasia-program should first be obtained. He told me that the selection of persons to be killed was made after a personal examination of the patient by a medical commission. Such at least were the impressions I gathered from his explanations.

5) From the conversation with BORMANN I had the impression that BRANDT was the medical director and the responsible authority for the Euthanasia-program. BRACK evidently had to deal only with the organization of this program as he was not a physician. The impression that BRANDT was the leading personality in this program, was, if anything, intensified after the above mentioned conversation with him.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-896

A F F I D A V I T
(Eidesstattliche Erklärung)

I, Otto Schellmann, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 19 November 1880 in Kassel, Germany. I am a retired provincial councillor (Landesrat), and my residence at present is Saengersrain 5, Kassel-Harleshausen. From 1912 on I was employed by the office of the Country Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Hesse. On 1 September 1939 I was appointed commander of the railway station of Kassel, serving with the Wehrmacht. On 1 July 1941 I was dismissed from the Wehrmacht because of a serious accident, and I returned to my civilian agency, where, without interruption, I acted as deputy of Landeshauptmann TRAUPEL, who had been drafted into the Wehrmacht in the meantime, until about June 1945.

2. When I took up my position, on 1 June 1941, the so-called planned economy measures concerning the destruction of the so-called life unworthy of being lived in the sphere of care for insane persons were in full swing. I had until that time heard no details of these measures. They induced me, however, to have a detailed discussion at once with the heads of the three provincial mental institutions, under our jurisdiction - Heina, Merkshausen, and Marburg/Lahn. I emphatically instructed the heads of the institutions to take the position in their reports to the ministries, etc., that insane persons, even if they had only slight working ability, should absolutely be kept from "transfer" to another institution. The consequence was that relatively few patients were included in the "transfer".

At the end of August 1943 these planned economy measures were completely performed. They ceased then and as far as I know, were never resumed. As far as I remember the insane persons are said to have been transported from our institutions first to the various institutions of the district agency (Bezirksverband) of Nassau and from there to the district mental institution at Hadamar and Nassau. The order for the "transfer"

Page 2 of original

of insane persons did not pass through my office either but to my recollection came directly from the Ministry of the Interior to the institutions in question. As far as I recall, this ministerial agency was camouflaged under the designation of a transport company, the orders of which were all forwarded as being secret.

As the institution Hadamar belongs to the district (Regierungsbezirk) of Nassau and therefore was not subordinate to the Landeshauptmann of Hesse, I am also not in a position to make a statement about the procedures carried out there especially with regard to the treatment of the patients. I personally never visited the asylum Hadamar since 1930.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-896
CONTINUED

3. On 8 March 1943 a decree was issued from the Reich Minister of the Interior according to which mentally healthy partly Jewish minors (from reformatories) were to be assigned to the partly Jewish section of the Hadamar asylum. With regard to the suspicious part that Hadamar had played during the treatment of insane persons I was of the opinion that I must be careful and asked on the occasion of my visit in the Landeshaus in Wiesbaden whether proper treatment of these minors was guaranteed. To this question the lawyer of the institution (Anstaltsdezernent) Landesrat Bernotat answered affirmatively. I was especially assured that satisfactory and good schooling was guaranteed. After that I ordered our institutions at Homburg and Wabern to take care of the transfer of the children in question.

To these measures were subjected the siblings Klara, Alfred, Edeltraud and Amanda Gotthelf from Grossknetzenburg, District Hanau, who were transferred on 1 October 1943 to Hadamar. Soon afterwards we received the news that the children, who had up to then been healthy on the whole, died suddenly, Alfred on 20 October, Amanda on 22 October, Klara on 26 October and Edeltraud on 1 November 1943. One other pupil named Wurr (a partly Jewish child) who

Page 3 of original

was also brought on 1 October 1943 from Homburg to Hadamar, died there on 20 October 1943.

Of course this disconcerted me and I demanded the Hadamar institution in a letter of 12 November 1943 to inform me immediately about the cause of death, by enclosing the death certificate. As a reply to this I received a letter of 18 November 1943 from the asylum Hadamar that the four Gotthelf siblings died of enteritis; with regard to the death certificates I was referred to the registry office in Hadamar. To my recollection the latter then confirmed the death of the children by transmitting the death certificates.

I was not able to forward my inquiry of 12 Nov. 1943 to Hadamar any earlier because in the meantime on 22 to 23 October 1943, the office buildings of the district administration (Landesverwaltung) in Kassel had been destroyed by an air raid and as a result all business traffic was held up. Also all the files of the administration, in particular those concerning the siblings Gotthelf were destroyed, so that I am only able to speak about the further management of these cases from my own recollection. These strange casualties disconcerted me so that my scruples could not be put aside even by the official statement of the Hadamar Institution. On the other hand I had to consider the fact that the official statements of the Hadamar Institution were at hand and could not be dismissed as unworthy of belief. I would certainly have met with difficulties for I would never have succeeded

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TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-896
CONTINUED

in case the official statements had not been right, in obtaining in answer to my inquiry a rectification or clarification of the procedures. Nothing else remained to me than to avoid a repetition of such events by means of preventive measures. Explaining the state of the case therefore I personally instructed the Heads of our institutions in Wavern and Homburg by word of mouth to send no more children to Hadamar under any circumstances. After that it did not happen any more in any case. If someone had objected to these measures I would have refused to transfer further minors to Hadamar, pointing out what happened to the Gotthelf siblings.

Page 4 of original

I declared this emphatically to a deputy of the Nassau district administration (Landesverwaltung), I do not remember his name at the moment.

4. The Superior of my administration was at that time Oberpraesident Prince Philipp of Hesse. He was very occupied by his other official business and was very often on long official journeys by order of Hitler. Therefore I often did not see him for months and carried out the official business in my section concerning the social tasks and as deputy of the Landeshauptmann independently. Whether Prince Philipp of Hesse knew of the planned economy measures in the sphere of care for insane persons I do not know. So far as I know I never reported to him on that. But I assume that these procedures in general were not unknown to him since they were certainly discussed everywhere as an open secret. In any case I am fully responsible for all that was carried out by my section in this field.

On the other hand I think I can state with certainty that Prince Phillip of Hesse knew nothing about the transfer and the immediate treatment of the partly Jewish minors in Hadamar. I never reported these procedures but acted according to my own convictions and duty and I am therefore solely and fully responsible for this. According to the position at that time I thought the best way I could help the young people was to cease their transfer to Hadamar.

5. I wish to add as a supplement that although I was the only responsible specialist in this field, there was a subordinate worker, the Provinzialverwaltungsrat Rueckert, who one day received an order from the above mentioned so-called Transport company, according to which he was responsible for carrying out the measures concerned with the annihilation of lives unworthy of being lived.

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TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-896
CONTINUED

Page 5 of original

I cannot remember exactly the text of this writing. Nevertheless, in spite of this letter I clarified, in agreement with Herr Rueckert, that I was the only responsible lawyer and that he was not allowed to carry out measures without my consent. That was also carried out.

I have read the above statement, consisting of 5 (five) pages in the German language and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had the opportunity to make corrections and changes in the above statement. I made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was not subjected to any pressure or threats.

Kassel, 23 January 1947
Germany

(Signature) Otto Schellmann

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, AGO identification number A-441694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Otto SCHELLMANN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of five pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 23rd day of January 1947 in Kassel, Germany.

/s/ Herbert H. Meyer
HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-896

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Identity Card #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-896.

/s/ Charles E. Ippen
CHARLES E. IPPEN

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C o p y

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (US)
SECRETARIAT FOR MILITARY TRIBUNALS
APO 696A U. S. ARMY

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY GENERAL

8 July 1947

C e r t i f i c a t e

I certify that the attached Document, consisting of 87 photostated pages and entitled DEATH BOOK NATZWEILER - PROSECUTION, Exhibit 560

in Case 1

is a photostat of the personal records of Gerrit NALES, Hollander, kept at Natzweiler Concentration Camp re: Experimental Subjects.

The original document, one black note book, 3" x 5", has been returned to Gerrit NALES this day by mail.

/s/ Mills C. Hatfield
MILLS C. HATFIELD
Major, Infantry

Gerrit Nales
Slaghekstr. 87
Rotterdam, Holland

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. 1

CASE NO.

Prosecution Document Book No.

XIX

English



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REBUTTAL

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Discussion with Reich Fuehrer of SS Himmler on 18.9.42 in his Field Headquarters in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Rothenberger, SS Gruppenfuehrer Streckenbach and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Bender.

also in 1. Correction (2 illegible pencilled words) by special cases where treatment at the hands of the police in cases where judicial ? sentences are not severe enough. On the suggestion of Reichsleiter Bormann, the following agreement was reached between (marginal) the Reich Fuehrer of SS and myself:
note in pencil)

- a) In principle the Fuehrer's time is no longer to be burdened with these matters.
- b) The Reich minister for Justice will decide whether and when special treatment at the hands of the police is to be applied.
- c) The Reich Fuehrer of SS will send the reports, which he sent hitherto to Reichsleiter Bormann, to the Reich Minister for Justice.
- d) If the views of the Reich Fuehrer of SS and those of the Reich Minister for Justice agree, the final decision on the case will rest with them.
- e) If their views are not in agreement, the opinion of Reichsleiter Bormann will be brought to bear on the case, and he will possibly inform the Fuehrer.
- f) In cases where the Fuehrer's decision on a mild sentence is sought through other channels (such as by a letter from a Gauleiter) Reichsleiter Bormann will forward the report to the Reich Minister for Justice. The case will then be decided as already described by the Reich Fuehrer of SS and the Reich Minister for Justice.

2. The delivery of anti-social elements from the execution of their sentence to the Reich Fuehrer of SS to be worked to death. Persons under protective arrest, Jews, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians, Poles with more than 3-year sentences, Czechs and Germans with more than 8-year sentences, according to the decision of the Reich Minister for Justice. First of all the worst anti-social elements amongst those just mentioned are to be handed over. I shall inform the Fuehrer of this through Reichsleiter Bormann.

3. Administration of justice by the people.

This is to be carried out step by step as soon as possible, first of all in the villages and the small towns of up to about 20,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to carry out in large towns. I shall rouse the Party particularly to cooperate in this scheme by an article in the Hoheitsstaeger (NSDAP publication). It is evident that jurisdiction in may not lie in the hands of the Pa

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according to the permanent cy of the courts (?) (marginal note in pencil)

4. Orders regarding the police and justice are, in future, to be tempered, for example, not prosecuting unmarried mother, they attempt to procure abortion.

5. The Reich Fuehrer of SS is agreed that the cancellation of sentence, even for members of the police, will rest, as in Article 8 of the law relating to the cancellation of sentence, with the Reich Minister for Justice.

6. The Reich Fuehrer of SS has given full consent to the ruling I have planned on the corporal punishment ordered by the Fuehrer.

7. I shall refer to the Common Law relating to Aliens and will give notification of the claims of Justice, e.g. in the identification of young people as anti-social elements and their arrest. Also, it seems to me that the actual circumstances which serve to stamp a person as anti-social are not laid down in the law with sufficient clarity. The Reich Fuehrer of SS is waiting for our opinion, and until then will not carry out the text of the law.

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Marginal note in pencil

illegible
pencilled
word

8. The Reich Fuehrer of SS has agreed to a clause for the juvenile Court Law, whereby the age of discretion can be extended to over 18 years.

9. SS - Obersturmbannfuehrer Bender, of the Staff of the Reich Fuehrer of SS, is appointed by the Reich Fuehrer of SS as liaison officer for matters which appear to necessitate direct liaison with the Reich Fuehrer of SS. He can be contacted any time by teleprinter in the Field Headquarters of the Reich Fuehrer of SS, and will come once every month to Berlin to report to me here. Hauptsturmfuehrer Wanning is appointed as liaison officer for other matters, and he will be at Security Headquarters (Sicherheitshauptamt).

10. The Reich Fuehrer of SS declared that, in the infliction of punishment, special establishments should be set up, on the principle that confirmed criminals should be confined separately and that those capable of improvement should be separated according to the nature of their crimes (e.g. impostors, thieves and those who have committed acts of violence). This was recognised as correct.

11. The Reich Fuehrer of SS demands that the penal register should be kept by the police, arguments against this are to be examined (cancellation and tightening up of the Penal Register Bill and additions made to it). The question is to be further discussed with Gruppenfuehrer Streckenbach.

12. The Reich Fuehrer of SS pointed out as reliable SS - Obersturmfuehrer Reichsgerichtsrat Altstoetter, at present on active service as a Major, and also Landgerichtspräsident Stopp; he designated as unreliable Generalstaatsanwalt Jung in Dresden.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 654-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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13. Finally, the Reich Fuehrer of SS bronched the subject of the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its transference to police. I rejected it flatly. There was no further discussion of this subject.

14. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intended aims of the Government for the clearing up of the Eastern problems, in future Jews, Pole Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far as punishable offences are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reich Fuehrer of SS. This does not apply to civil lawsuits, nor to Poles whose names are announced or entered in the German

Signed Th.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 654-PS

I PETER FRASER, Captain, K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 654 - PS.

PETER FRASER
Captain, K.R.R.C.
76538

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG 715
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIM.

CONTENTS -- DOCUMENT BOOK II

Doc.No.	Exhibit No.	Page	Description
NG		1		*Weimar Constitution Articles 103, 105; excerpts re-exceptional courts (1919).
		2		1933 RGB I/83: Decree for "Protection of People and State".
		4		1933 RGB I/136: Establishment of Special Courts.
		6		1934 RGB I/341: Expansion of treason; establishment of People's Court; 1936 RGB I/369: People's Court declared a "regular" court.
		10		1934 RGB I/1214: Transfer of all state judicial ad- ministration to the Reich.
		11		1945 RGB I/30: Establishment of Courts Martial.
		12		1933 RGB I/162: Law Against Violent Political Acts; Special Courts competent to try such crimes.
		13		1935 RGB I/839: Punishment by analogy or through "sound concept of the people."
		14		1935 RGB I/844: Courts directed to disregard precedent when the new NS ideology demands it.
		16		1936 RGB I/999: Death penalty for economic sabotage; People's Court competent to try such cases.
	17		1939 RGB I/1455: Death penalty for undermining German defensive strength (Wehrkraftzersetzung); People's Court and Special Court com- petent to try.

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Doc.No.	Exhibit No.	Page	Description
NG		18	1939 RGB I/1683: Death penalty for spreading foreign radio news; Special Courts competent to try.
		19	1939 RGB I/1679: Death penalty against "public enemies" (Volksschaelinge); Special Courts com- petent to try.
		21	1939 RGB I/2378: Death penalty against violent criminals; same punishment for accessories as for principals.
		22	1939 RGB I/2319: Death penalty for damage to war material or essential enterprises; also extended to Protectorate.
		23	1939 RGB I/1609: Death penalty for conduct detrimental to war economy.
		24	1939 RGB I/1841: Extraordinary appeals by Prosecution against Valid People's Court sentences. For nullity pleas against Special Court sentences see Art.34 of 1940 Court Jurisdiction Decree (page 31).
		26	*HENKEL article concerning double jeo- pardy (1943).
		27	*German Code of Criminal Procedure con- cerning trial in abzentia, etc.; excerpt from LOEWE on defendants' incapacity to stand trial.
		28	1939 RGB I/752: Extension of German criminal jurisdiction to Protectorate.
		30	1940 RGB I/754: Extension of German criminal jurisdiction to foreigners not only in Germany but anywhere abroad (1940).
		32	1940 RGB I/405: Expansion of People's Court and Special Courts' jurisdiction; a complete redefinition.

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Doc.No.	Exhibit No.	Page	Description
NG-		36	*RJM decrees turning over all public enemy (Volksschadlinge) cases to Special Courts, to speed wartime trial (1940) (Doc.Nr. RG-470).
		37	1941 RGB I/549: Death penalty for habitual criminals and sex offenders; unlimited fines authorized.
		38	1942 RGB I/139: Institution of summary procedure.
		40	1942 RGB I/508: Decree for further summary procedure.
		41	1942 RGB I/247: Reichstag decree delegating Hitler's plenary disciplinary power regardless of proscribed procedures.
		42	1942 RGB I/535: Hitler decree authorizing RJM to deviate from any existing law.
		43	1944 RGB I/115: Penalties up to death, in excess of regular penal limits, permitted for both voluntary and negligent offenses if "sentiment of the people demands it"; regular statutory penal limits likewise may exceeded.
		44	1933 RGB I/188: Disbarment of Jews.
		45	1935 RGB I/1146: Law for protection of German Blood and honor.
		47	1941 RGB I/722: Eleventh amendment to Citizenship Law disenfranchising Jews abroad.
		48	1941 RGB I/759: Decree against Poles and Jews.
		52	1942 RGB I/637: Deprivation of Jewish citizenship in Protectorate.

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Doc.No.	Exhibit		Description
	No.	Page	
NG		54	1943 RGB I/372: Thirteenth amendment to Citizenship Law depriving Jews of all judicial process.
		55	1939 RGB I/2107: Special penal jurisdiction in penal matters established for SS and Police Units (transferred to NSDAP Courts).
		56	1942 RGB I/475: SS and Police Courts supersede Judiciary in Protectorate.
		57	1933 RGB I/529: Sterilization Statute.
		59	1933 RGB I/1021: Decree for execution of Sterilization Statute.
		60	1935 RGB I/289: Third Sterilization Decree.
		61	1943 RGB I/639: Reich Youth Court Law extending death penalty and general Penal Code to juveniles 14-18 years of age.

NOTE: Items preceded by an asterisk (*) are
not statutory, but are quoted from
Reich decrees and publications.

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FOR WAR CRIMES

<u>Doc.No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
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	Addendum:	11a	Abrogation of necessity for defense counsel.
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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GERMAN REICH

(Weimar Constitution, 11 August 1919)

* * * * *

ARTICLE 103

The ordinary judiciary consists of the Reich Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) and the Courts of the Lands.

* * * * *

ARTICLE 105

Exceptional courts are prohibited. No one may be deprived of the right to be heard by his legally proscribed judge.***

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 83

Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People
and State of 28 February 1933

In virtue of Section 48 (2) of the German constitution, the following is decreed as a defensive measure against Communist acts of violence, endangering the state;

ARTICLE 1

Sections 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, and 153 of the Constitution of the German Reich are suspended until further notice. Thus, restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press, on the right of assembly and the right of association, and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications, and warrants for house-searches, orders for confiscations as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed.

ARTICLE 2

If in a state the measures necessary for the restoration of public security and order are not taken, the Reich Government may temporarily take over the powers of the highest state authority.

ARTICLE 3

According to orders decreed on the basis of Article 2, by the Reich Government, the authorities of states and provinces, if concerned, have to abide thereby.

ARTICLE 4

Whoever provokes, or appeals for or incites to the disobedience of the orders given out by the supreme state authorities or the authorities subject to them for the execution of this decree or the orders given by the Reich Government according to Article 2 is punishable - insofar as the deed is not covered by other decrees with more severe punishments - with imprisonment of not less than one month, or with a fine from 150 up to 15,000 Reichsmarks.

Whoever endangers human life by violating Article 1, is to be punished by sentence to a penitentiary, under mitigating circumstances with imprisonment of not less than six months and, when violation causes the death of a person, with death, under mitigating circumstances with a penitentiary sentence of not less than two years. In addition the sentence may include confiscation of property.

- 2 -

Whoever provokes or incites to an act contrary to public welfare is to be punished with a penitentiary sentence, under mitigating circumstances, with imprisonment of not less than three months.

ARTICLE 5

The crimes which under the Criminal Code are punishable with penitentiary for life are to be punished with death; i.e. in Sections 81 (high treason), 229 (poisoning), 307 (arson), 311 (use of explosives), 312 (flooding), 313 (damaging of railroad stock), and 324 (dangerous poisoning).

Insofar as a more severe punishment has not been previously provided for, the following are punishable with death or with life imprisonment or with imprisonment not to exceed 15 years:

1. Anyone who undertakes to kill the Reich President or a member or a commissioner of the Reich Government or of a state government, or provokes to such a killing, or agrees to commit it, or accepts such an offer, or conspires with another for such a murder;

2. Anyone who under Section 115(2) of the Criminal Code (serious rioting) or of Section 125 (2) of the Criminal Code (serious disturbance of the peace) commits the act with arms or cooperates consciously and intentionally with an armed person;

3. Anyone who commits a kidnapping under Section 239 of the Criminal Code with the intention of making use of the kidnapping person as a hostage in the political struggle.

ARTICLE 6

This decree enters in force on the day of its promulgation.

Berlin, 28 February 1933.

The Reich President
von Hindenburg
The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

1933 / REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 136

Decree of the Reich Government on the Formation
of Special Courts.
of 21 March 1933.

ARTICLE 1

1. A Special Court will be formed for the district of each Supreme Provincial Court (Oberlandesgericht).
2. The Special Courts will be courts of the province.
3. The Provincial Administration of Justice (Landesjustizverwaltung) shall determine the location of the Special Courts.

ARTICLE 2

The Special Courts shall have jurisdiction over the crimes indicated in the decree of the Reichs-President for the protection of people and state of 28 February 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I p.83) and in the decree for the defense against malicious attacks on the government of 21 March 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I p. 135) insofar as the jurisdiction of the Reichs Supreme Court or the Supreme Provincial Courts is not given.

ARTICLE 3

1. The Special Courts shall also be competent, if a crime within their jurisdiction represents also another punishable deed.
2. If another punishable act is factually connected with a crime within the jurisdiction of the Special Courts, the proceedings on that other punishable deed against delinquents and participants may be referred to the Special Court by way of connection.
3. The extension of jurisdiction according to paragraphs 1 and 2 above does not apply to acts within the jurisdiction of the Reichs Supreme Court or the Supreme Provincial Courts.

ARTICLE 4

1. The Special Courts are composed of a President and two associates. A representative has to be appointed for each member in case of his absence.

2. The members and their representatives must be professional judges of the district for which the Special Court is installed.

3. The members will be appointed and the distribution of their tasks undertaken by the Presidency of the Provincial Court, in the district of which the Special Court is located.

* * * * *

ARTICLE 6

The regulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of the law concerning Judicial organization will apply correspondingly to the proceedings, provided nothing else has been determined.

* * * * *

ARTICLE 16

1. There is no legal appeal against decisions of the Special Courts.

* * * * *

ARTICLE 17

Proceedings initiated on a punishable act, within the jurisdiction of the Special Courts and running at the date this decree becomes effective, will be continued according to general rules, if the trial has already started. Otherwise they will be tried according to the proceeding regulate by this decree.

Berlin, 21 March 1933
The Reich Chancellor
(s) Adolf Hitler
For the Reich Minister of Justice
The Deputy of the Reich Chancellor
(s) von Papen

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT RG - 715
(con't)

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 341

Law of 24 April 1934 Amending Provisions of the Criminal Code and
Criminal Procedure

ARTICLE I

In the second part of the Criminal Code, the first chapter (sections 80 to 93) is amended as follows:

Chapter 1

High Treason.

Section 80

1. Anyone attempting to incorporate, by violence or by threat of violence, the German territory in its entirety or in part into a foreign state, or to detach from the Reich territory belonging to the Reich, will be punished by death.

Section 81

1. Anyone attempting to deprive the President of the Reich, the Chancellor of the Reich or any other member of the Reich Government of their constitutional power or to prevent them by violence, by threat of violence, or by the perpetration of a crime, from carrying out their constitutional rights in their entirety or to any particular extent, will be punished by death or hard labor for life, or by hard labor of not less than five years.

Section 82

1. Anyone conspiring with others in a treasonable act (sections 80, 81) is subject to punishment by death, hard labor for life or hard labor of not less than five years.

2. Anyone contacting a foreign power for the purpose of the preparation of a treasonable act or anyone misusing his official authority or recruiting men or training them in the use of arms is subject to the same penalty. If the perpetrator contacts a foreign government in a written declaration, the crime is considered committed once this declaration has been made.

Section 83

Solicitation and Preparation

Whoever publicly solicits and incites an undertaking of high treason shall be punished by hard labor not to exceed 10 years. Whoever prepares an undertaking in any other way shall be punished in like manner.

The death penalty or hard labor for life or hard labor for not less than 2 years shall be inflicted:

1. If the act aimed at establishing or maintaining an organized combination for the preparation of high treason; or
2. If the act was directed toward making the Armed Forces or Police unfit for the execution of their duty to protect the stability of the German Reich from internal or external attack; or
3. If the act was directed toward influencing the masses by making or distributing writings, recordings and pictures, or by the installation of wireless, telegraph, or telephone; or
4. If the act was committed abroad or was committed in such a manner that the perpetrator undertook to import writings, recordings or pictures from abroad for the purpose of distribution within the country.

* * * * *

Section 87

Undertaking, within the meaning of the Criminal Code, embraces both completion and attempt.

Chapter 1a

Treason.

Section 88

1. State secrets in the meaning of the provisions of this chapter are documents, drawings, other objects, facts or reports thereof, the secrecy of which the welfare of the Reich, especially in the interest of national defense, requires that they be withheld from foreign governments.

2. Anyone passing on or publicizing said state secrets to another person, especially to a foreign government or to anyone in the service of a foreign government, with the intent of endangering the welfare of the Reich, commits an act of treason in the meaning of the provisions of this chapter.

Section 89

1. Anyone undertaking to give away a state secret will be punished by death.

2. If the perpetrator is a foreigner he may be sentenced to hard labor for life.

3. If the act could not have constituted a danger for the welfare of the Reich, the verdict may be hard labor for life or for not less than five years.

Section 90

1. Anyone attempting to procure a state secret in order to give it away will be punished by death or hard labor for life.

2. If the crime could not have brought about a danger for the welfare of the Reich the verdict may be a term of hard labor.

Section 91

Treasonable Conspiracy

Whoever, with the intention of causing a war or forcible measures against the Reich or any other serious detriment to the Reich, establishes liaison with a foreign government or a person acting for the foreign government shall be punished by death. Whoever, with the intention of influencing the Reich's nationals enters into liaison as hereinbefore described, shall be punished by hard labor for life or for not less than 5 years. Section 82 shall apply.

Section 91a

Treasonable Armed Assistance

A German who, during the war against the Reich, serves in the armed forces of the enemy or carries arms against the Reich or its allies shall be punished by death or hard labor for not less than 5 years.

Section 91b

Rendering Comfort to the Enemy

Whoever, during the war against the Reich, or with regard to a threatened war, either undertakes within the Reich or being a German abroad acts in favor of the enemy powers, or causes a detriment against the armed forces of the Reich or its allies shall be punished by death or by hard labor for life.***

Section 92

Treasonable Conspiracy

Whoever conspires with another a major crime of treason under Sections 89, 90, or 91b shall be punished by hard labor. Whoever solicits or volunteers to commit a major crime as hereinbefore described or accepts such a solicitation or offer shall be punished in like manner. If the offender declares his

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715
(con't)

solicitation, offer, or acts in writing, the crime is completed whenever the declaration is sent out.*** In especially serious cases the death penalty may be imposed.

* * * * *

Inserted Excerpt from German Criminal Code of 1876, as Amended

Section 134b

Insulting a Nazi

Whoever publicly profanes the Nazi Party, its sub-divisions, symbols, standards and banners, its insignia or signs or maliciously and with premeditation exposes them to contempt shall be punished by imprisonment. The offense shall be prosecuted only upon order of the Reich Ministry of Justice who shall issue such order in agreement with the Fuehrer's Deputy.

* * * * *

Inserted Excerpt from 1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 531

Law of 2 July 1936 amending provisions of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure.

Section 139

Failure to Denounce Contemplated Crime

Whoever acquires trustworthy knowledge of a contemplated high treason, treason, damage to means of national defense, a major crime against life, crimes against coinage, robbery, kidnapping, or a major crime against public safety, and fails to report this at the time to the authorities or the threatened person, shall be punished by imprisonment. If no criminal attempt took place, the penalty is not mandatory. In especially serious cases, hard labor may be imposed, and if the contemplated crime involves the death penalty, hard labor for life or the death penalty may be applied.

* * * * *

ARTICLE 3

People's Court

Section 1

1. The People's Court is established to try cases of high treason and treason.

2. In principal proceedings, the decisions of the People's Court are to be made by five members, in collateral or subsidiary proceedings by three members including the President. The President and one other member must be qualified as judges. Several divisions may be set up.

3. The Chief Reich Prosecutor is the prosecuting authority.

* * * * *

Section 3

(Repealed by section 5 of article I of the Decree of 21 February 1940, concerning jurisdiction, and replaced by section 38, paragraph 2, of article VI of the same decree) reading:

1. For the procedure before the People's Court, the provisions of the Law on Judicial Procedure and the Law on Criminal Procedure are applied insofar as nothing else is provided.

2. There is no appeal against decisions of the People's Court

* * * * *

Berlin, 24 April 1934

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice also for
the Reich Minister of the Interior
Dr. Guertner

The Reich Minister of Defense
von Blomberg

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 369
Law of 18 April 1936 Concerning the People's Court

Section I

The People's Court is a regular court within the meaning of the Law on Judicial Organization.

* * * * *

Berlin, 18 April 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

1934, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1214

Second Law of 5 December 1934 Concerning the Transfer
of Administration of Justice to the Reich

In the National-Socialist State, the administration of justice is uniform. It is under the jurisdiction of the Reich and requires uniform administration by the Reich. After the Ministries of Justice of the Reich and of Prussia have been combined, the Reich takes over the immediate direction of justice in the other states in accordance with the following provisions:

Article 1

The jurisdiction of the supreme state agencies administering justice is transferred to the Reich Minister of Justice. He is authorized to transfer them to agencies subordinate to him.

Article 2

The Reich Minister of Justice may appoint deputies for one or several states as a temporary measure to carry out said transfer. These deputies are called "Deputies of the Reich Minister of Justice", their office is called "Reich Ministry of Justice, Division (state)".

* * * * *

Berlin, 5 December 1934

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

1945, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 30

Decree on Court Martial Procedure as of
15 February 1945

The seriousness of the fight for existence of the Reich demands of every German, determination to fight to the last, and devotion to the utmost. Whoever tries to withdraw from his duties towards the common cause -- especially if it is done through cowardice or for personal profit -- must at once be called to account, with the necessary severity, so that the State will not suffer damage through the failing of one single person. Therefore, the following orders have been given upon the order of the Fuehrer in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, the Reich Minister of the Interior and the head of the Party Chancellery:

I

Court martials are to be established in Reich Defense Districts which are menaced by approaching enemy.

II

1. The court martial consists of a judge of a criminal court as president and of a member of the political leader corps, or of a leader of another structural division of NSDAP and an officer of the Wehrmacht, the Waffen SS or the police, as associate judges.

2. The Reich Defense Commissar appoints the members of the tribunal and designates a state attorney as public prosecutor.

III

1. The court martials have jurisdiction for all kinds of crimes endangering the German fighting power or undermining the people's defensive strength.

2. For these proceedings, the regulations of the Criminal Procedure Law will be applied.

IV

1. The sentence of the court martial will be either death, acquittal or commitment to the regular court. The consent of the Reich Defense Commissar is required. He gives orders for the time, place and kind of execution.

2. If the Reich Defense Commissar is not available, but the immediate execution is indispensable, the public prosecutor is authorized to act in his place.

V

The necessary regulations for amendment, changes and execution of these decrees are issued by the Reich Minister of Justice in agreement with the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Chief of the Party Chancellery.

VI

The decree comes into force immediately upon its announcement on the radio.

Berlin, 16 February 1945.

Reich Minister of Justice
Thierack

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 162

Law of 4 April 1933 of Protection Against Violent Political Acts

1. The following shall be punished by death, hard labor for life, or hard labor not to exceed fifteen years, wherever milder penalty has been prescribed hitherto:

(1) Whoever commits a major crime against Section 5, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Law Forbidding the Criminal and Dangerous Use of Explosives of 9 June 1884 (RGBl 61);

(2) Whoever sets fire or explodes a structure serving a public purpose (Sections 306-308, 311 of the Criminal Code), or whoever starts a fire or causes an explosion with the intention of provoking fear or terror in the population;

(3) Whoever commits a major crime against Sections 229, paragraph 2; 312, 315, paragraph 2; 324 of the Criminal Code (administration of poison, inundation, damage to railway installations, poisoning causing common danger).

2. The Special Courts (Sondergerichte), created by the Decree of the Government of the Reich of 21 March 1933 (RGBl I/133), are competent for the major crimes indicated in Section 1 as well as for the major crimes against Section 5, paragraph 3, Sections 6-8, of the Law Against the Criminal and Dangerous Use of Explosives, so far as the competence of the Reichsgericht or of the Oberlandesgerichte (Appellate Courts) is not established.

Berlin, 4 April 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
For the Reich Minister of Justice
by the Vice Chancellor
von Papen

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 839

Law to Change the Penal Code.

Of 28 June 1935.

ARTICLE 1

Creation of illegality by proper application of the Penal Code.

Articles 2 and 2a of the Penal Code are amended to read:

ARTICLE 2

Whoever commits an act which the law declares as punishable or which deserves punishment according to the fundamental idea of a penal law or the sound concept of the people, shall be punished. If no specific penal law can be directly applied to this act then it shall be punished according to the law whose underlying principle can be most readily applied to the act.

ARTICLE 2a

A law issued for a limited time only is to be applied even if it is no longer in effect for those criminal acts which were committed during its validity.

Berlin, 28 June 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

Of Article 2 of the Penal Code prior to the above amendment:

ARTICLE 2

For no act may punishment be imposed unless such punishment is prescribed by statute before the crime is committed. In the event of any change in the statute between the time of commission of an act and the time of rendering a decision, the most lenient statute shall apply.

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 844

Law of 28 June 1935 for the Change of Stipulations on Criminal Procedure and the Law on the Constitution of Courts.

ARTICLE 1

Increased Independence of Judges

1. Creation of Law by Proper Application of the Penal Laws.

(a) As Articles 170a and 267a the following stipulations will be added to the Code of Criminal Procedure:

ARTICLE 170a

If an act deserves punishment according to the common sense of the people, but is not declared punishable in the code, the prosecution must investigate whether the underlying principle of a penal law can be applied to the act and whether justice can be helped to triumph by the proper application of this penal law. (Paragraph 2 of the Legal Gazette)

ARTICLE 267a

If the main proceedings show that the defendant committed an act which deserves punishment according to the common sense of the people but which is not declared punishable by the law then the court must investigate whether the underlying principle of a penal law applies to this act and whether justice can be helped to triumph by the proper application of this penal law. (Article 2 of the Penal Code.)

(Article 265, Section 1 applies accordingly.)

* * * * *

a) Article 331 will receive the following form:

ARTICLE 331

Even if the judgment has been contested only by the defendant or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor, it can be changed against the interests of the defendant.

b) Article 358, Section 2 will receive the following form:

Even if the judgment has been contested only by the defendant or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor, it can be changed against the interests of the defendant.

c) Article 373, Section 2, will receive the following form:

Even if resumption of the proceedings has been applied for only by the sentenced person or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor the sentence can be changed against the interests of the defendant.

ARTICLE II

Exemption of the Reich Court from being bound to precedent sentence.

The Reich Court as the highest German Tribunal must consider it its duty to effect an interpretation of the law which takes into account the change of ideology and of legal concepts which the new State has brought about. In order to be able to accomplish this task without having to show consideration for the jurisdiction of the past brought about by other ideology and other legal concepts, it is ruled as follows:

When a decision is made about a legal question, the Reich Court can deviate from a decision laid down before this law went into effect.

* * * * *

ARTICLE IV

More Liberal Position of the Prosecution

1. Doing away with the necessary pre-examination; introduction of assistant examining judges.

The criminal-trial procedure is amended as follows:

a) Article 178 receives the following form:

ARTICLE 178

In penal matters for which the People's Court, the Superior District Court or the Court of Assizes are competent, pre-examination is conducted upon application of the prosecution if, after due consideration, the prosecution thinks it necessary.

In other penal matters as well, pre-examination takes place upon application of the prosecution. The prosecution should make such an application only if unusual circumstances make it necessary to have a judge conduct such pre-examination.

* * * * *

2. Discretionary liberty towards victims of blackmail:

As Article 154b, the following regulation is inserted:

ARTICLE 154b

If pressure or blackmail has been applied by threatening to reveal a criminal act, the prosecution can refrain from prosecuting the act whose revelation had been threatened, unless this is required as an expiation and to protect the national community.

* * * * *

Berlin, 28 June 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 999
Law Against Economic Sabotage of 1 December 1936

Section 1

(1) A German citizen who consciously and unscrupulously, for his own gain or for other low motives, contrary to legal provisions smuggles property abroad or leaves property abroad and thus inflicts serious damage to German economy is to be punished by death. His property will be confiscated. The perpetrator is also punishable, if he commits the misdeed abroad.

(2) The People's Court is competent to pronounce sentence.

* * * * *

Section 2

The law will become effective on the day of its proclamation.

Berlin, December 1st 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Plenipotentiary of the Four Year Plan
Goering
Minister President

The Reichsminister of Economy
Poser

The Reichsminister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1455

Decree of 17 August 1938 in regard to special Criminal Law in
War Time

* * * * *

Section 5

Undermining German Defensive

(1) The following shall be guilty of undermining German defensive strength, and shall be punished by death:

1. Whoever openly solicits or incites others to evade the fulfillment of compulsory military service in the German or an allied armed force, or otherwise openly seeks to paralyze or undermine the will of the German people or an allied nation to selfassertion by bearing arms;

2. Whoever undertakes to induce a soldier or conscript in the reserves to disobedience, opposition or violence against a superior, or to desertion or illegal absence or otherwise to undermine the discipline of the German or an allied military force; and

3. Whoever undertakes to cause himself or another to avoid the fulfillment of military service entirely, to a limited extent, or temporarily by means of self-mutilation, or by means designed to deceive or by other methods.

Berlin, 17 August 1938

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Chief of the OKW
Keitel

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1683

Decree of 1 September 1939 Concerning Extraordinary Measures
in Regard to Radio

Section 1

Deliberate listening to foreign stations is prohibited. Violations are punishable by hard labor. In less severe cases there can be a sentence of imprisonment. The radio receivers used will be confiscated.

Section 2

Whoever deliberately spreads news from foreign radio stations which is designed to undermine German defensive strength will be punished by hard labor and in particularly severe cases by death.

Section 3

The provisions of this decree do not apply to actions taken in execution of official duty.

Section 4

The Special Courts have jurisdiction over the trials and decisions in cases of violation of this decree.

Section 5

Criminal prosecution under Section 1 and 2 takes place only on request of the State Police authorities.

The Chairman of the Council of
Ministers for the Defense of the Reich
Goering, Fieldmarshal
The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess
The General Deputy for the Reich
Administration
Frick
The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery
Dr. Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1679
Decree of 5 September 1939 Against Public Enemies

Section 1

Looting in Liberated Territory

- (1) Whoever is found looting in liberated territory or in buildings or rooms voluntarily vacated will be punished by death.
- (2) Trials will be held by the Special Courts insofar as Military Courts have no jurisdiction.
- (3) The death penalty may be executed by hanging.

Section 2

Crimes During Air Raids

Whoever commits a crime or offense against the body, life or property taking advantage of air raid protection measures is punishable by hard labor of up to fifteen (15) years or for life, and in particularly severe cases punishable by death.

Section 3

Crimes of Public Danger

Whoever commits arson or any other crime of public danger, thereby undermining German defensive strength will be punished by death.

Section 4

Exploitation of the State of War a Reason for More Severe Punishment

Whoever commits a criminal act exploiting the extraordinary conditions caused by war is punishable beyond the regular punishment limits with hard labor of up to fifteen years or for life, or is punishable by death if the sound common sense of the people requires it on account of the crime being particularly despicable.

Section 5

Speeding up Special Court Procedure

In all trials by Special Courts the verdict must be pronounced at once without observation of time limitations if the perpetrator is caught red-handed or if guilt is otherwise obvious.

Section 6

Sphere of Jurisdiction

The provisions of this law are also applicable in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and also for those persons who are not German citizens.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers
for the Defense of the Reich
Goering, Fieldmarshal

The General Deputy for the Administration
of the Reich
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich
Chancellery
Dr. Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 2378

Decree of 5 December 1939 Concerning Violent Criminals

Section 1

Armed Violence

- (1) Whoever uses a firearm, a cutting or stabbing weapon, or any other equally dangerous object while committing rape, street robbery, bank robbery or any other serious act of violence, or whoever threatens another person's life with such a weapon will be punished by death.
- (2) The criminal who attacks his pursuers or defends himself against them with the use of arms will be punished likewise.

Section 2

Protection for People Assisting in the Pursuit of Criminals

Whoever takes part personally in the pursuit of a criminal has the same privileges under criminal law as policemen and officers of the law.

Section 3

Competence of the Special Court

In cases of crimes which fall under the provision of Section 1 or 2 of this Decree, the prosecution will be before the Special Court.

Section 4

More Severe Punishment for Attempted Crimes and Aiding and Abetting

Where an attempted crime or offense of the aiding and abetting in such crime or offense are punishable, the same punishment is admissible as is provided for the accomplished crime.

Section 5

Retroactive Power

This decree is also applicable to crimes committed before it became valid.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers
for the Defense of the Reich
Goering, Fieldmarshal
The General Deputy for the Administration
of the Reich
Frick
The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery
Dr. Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 2319

Decree of 25 November 1939 supplementing penal provisions for the protection of the Armed Forces of the German people.

Section 1

Damages to War Material

Whoever intentionally destroys, renders unserviceable, damages, abandons or removes military equipment or installations intended for the defense of German territory and thereby endangers intentionally or through negligence, the fighting power of German Armed Forces, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months. In especially serious cases the death penalty, hard labor for life, or hard labor for a period shall be imposed.

A like punishment shall be inflicted upon a person who intentionally manufactures or delivers in a defective manner defense equipment or military installations or intentionally fixes a defective production or delivery thereof, and thereby intentionally or through negligence endangers the fighting power of the German armed forces. The attempt is also punishable ***

(This paragraph was added by amendment of 4 September 1941, Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 549, Section 5, and incorporated into the Reich Penal Code as Section 143a)

Section 2

Disturbance of Essential Enterprise

Whoever disturbs or imperils the ordinary function of an enterprise essential to the defense of the Reich or to the supply of the population in that he made a thing serving the enterprise completely or partially unusable or put it out of commission, shall be punished by hard labor or in especially serious cases by death.

* * * * *

Section 5

Endangering the Armed Forces of Friendly States

(1) Whoever gathers in Germany or forwards information concerning military matters for a foreign military intelligence service to the prejudice of another State or forms, maintains, or supports an information service concerning such matters, shall be punished by hard labor or in less serious violations by imprisonment.

(2) The offense shall be prosecuted only upon order of the Reich Ministry of Justice.

Section 6

In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia the provisions of Section 1, 2, *** and 5 of this Decree are valid also for persons who are not Nationals of the German State.

Berlin, 25 November 1939 * * * * *

Chairman of Ministry Council for
Reich Defense

Goering

General Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration

for Himmler

Chief of the Reich Chancellery

Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1609

War Economy Decree of 4 September 1939

Section I

Conduct Detrimental to War

Article 1

(1) Whoever destroys, does away with or conceals raw materials or products to the vital requirements of the population and thereby malevolently endangers the supply of such requirements, will be punished with total servitude or imprisonment, and in particularly grave cases by death.

(2) Whoever conceals payment certificates without any justified reason, will be punished with imprisonment and, in particularly grave cases with hard labor.

* * * * *

The Chairman of the Minister Council for
the Defence of the Reich

Goering, General Fieldmarshal

The Deputy of the Fuehrer

R. Hess

The General Plenipotentiary for the Administration of the Reich

Frick

The General Plenipotentiary for Economy
Walther Funk

The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

The Chief of the OKW
Keitel

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1841

Law of 16 September 1939 for the Changing of Regulations Concerning General Penal Proceedings, the Armed Forces Penal Law, and the Penal Code.

* * * * *

Article 2

Extraordinary appeal
(Ausserordentlicher Einspruch)

* * * * *

§ 3

Extraordinary Appeal Against Legally Valid Sentences.

(1) Against legally valid sentences in criminal proceedings, the Senior Reich Prosecutor at the Reich Supreme Court can file an appeal within one year after they have been pronounced, if, because of serious misgiving, concerning the justness of the sentence, he considers a new trial and a new decision in the cases necessary.

(2) On the basis of the appeal, the Special Penal Senate of the Reich Supreme Court will try the cases a second time.

(3) If the first sentence was passed by the People's Court (Volksgerichtshof), the appeal is to be filed by the Senior Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court and the second trial is to be held by the Special Senate of the People's Court. The same applies to the sentences of Courts of appeal in cases which the Senior Reich Prosecutor, at the People's Court, had transferred to the Public Prosecutor attached to the Court of Appeals, or which the People's Court had transferred for trial and sentencing to the Courts of appeal.

(4) If there is a connection with a case which is under the jurisdiction of the Army Courts, the second trial can be referred to the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces, after a previous agreement between the Reich Minister of Justice and the Chief of the Army High Command (OKW). On the basis of such an appeal, the case will then be decided by the Special Senate of the Reich Supreme Military Court (according to § 410b of the Military Penal Court Law).

* * * * *

§ 5.

The Special Senate of the People's Court

(1) The Special Senate of the People's Court consists of the President and of four members.

(2) The Special Senate is presided over by the President of the People's Court and, if he cannot be present, by the Vice-President. One of the members must be a Senate President or a councillor of the People's Court.

(3) Members and their deputies will be appointed for the

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duration of two years by the Fuehrer, on the basis of suggestions submitted by the Reich Minister of Justice.

Fuehrerhauptquartier, 16 September 1939

Der Fuehrer und Reichskanzler
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner
Chief of the High Command of the Army
Keitel

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(con't)

Excerpt from "German Criminal Procedure"
(Hamburg, 1943) by Heinrich Henkel:

p. 438 -- Validity of Double Jeopardy and Breaches of this Principle

* * * * *

p. 440 - 442: "A criminal case on which verdict has been passed must not again become the subject of another criminal proceeding. This exclusive effect pertains to the subject of the case both as regards the crime and the criminal. *** According to the findings of the German Supreme Court and to the prevailing theory in accord with these findings, the effect of ne bis in idem includes the history of the case submitted to the court for verdict.*** This theory, however, leads to unbearable consequences. In order to avoid these unbearable consequences some courts, recently, have permitted the breach of the principle against double jeopardy in exceptional cases where jeopardy of a second trial is necessitated by the "sound sense of justice." if * * *

ff

See among others:

People's Court, as cited in 1941 Deutsche Justiz 1077;
1938 " " " 1193.

* * * * *

Court of Appeal, Stuttgart: 1939 Deutsche Justiz 1698

Excerpts from the German Code of Criminal Procedure,
as quoted by "German Criminal Procedure" (1943)

by Dr. Otto Schwarz:

§ 205

Temporary Suspension

If the absence of the defendant or other obstacles involving the person interfere with the main proceedings, the court may hold up the case temporarily. The presiding justice secures the evidence if necessary.

§ 276

- I. Main proceedings can be held against a fugitive from justice if the public feeling for justice demands the prompt conviction of the crime.
- II. A fugitive in the sense of the directives of this paragraph is an accused who escapes German jurisdiction by residing abroad or hiding in the Reich.

Excerpts from "Code of Criminal Jurisprudence" (1934)

by A.O. Loewe:

pp. 39-40: "Proceedings against a defendant can be started only if his state of health permits a suitable defense of his rights. If the defendant shows reliable signs indicating that these prerequisites are lacking because of serious troubles concerning his physical or mental state of health, no proceeding can be maintained against him." ***

p. 916: "The defendant's lack of ability to stand trial has to be taken into consideration without any restriction. This principle has been observed in current decisions." ***

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 752

Decree of 14 April Concerning German Jurisdiction
in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

ARTICLE I

Setting Up the Jurisdiction

Section 1

1. To carry out German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia:

The German Provincial Court, Prague
The German District Courts, Bruenn and Prague
The German Local Courts, Bochnish-Budweis,
Bruenn, Deutsch Brod, Gitschin, Goeding,
Iglau, Machrisch Ostrau, Olmuetz, Pilsen,
Prag and Stakonitz,

are being established.

2. Furthermore, the Supreme Reich Court and the People's Court will carry out jurisdiction for the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

Section 4

A Public Prosecutor's Office is being established with each German court in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

ARTICLE II

Extent of the Jurisdiction

Section 6

1. German nationals are subject to German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

2. Persons who are not German nationals are subject to German jurisdiction for offenses:

- a) to which German criminal law applies,
- b) if they are prosecuted under a private action, provided the action has been brought by a German national.

3. Furthermore, persons who are not German nationals are subject to the Protectorate jurisdiction in so far as German jurisdiction is not being established by law.

Section 7

German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia excludes jurisdiction by the courts of the Protectorate unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE III

Execution of the Jurisdiction

Section 8

The German courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and
Moravia administer justice in the name of the German people.

* * * * *

The Reich Minister of Justice

Dr. GUERTNER

On Behalf of the Reich Minister of Interior

PRUNDTNER

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 754

Decree on the Extension of the Application of Criminal Law
of 6 May 1940

The Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich
decrees by its legal power for the territory of Greater
German Reich:

Article 1

Extent of the Application of Criminal Law

The paragraphs 3 to 5, 8 and 37 of the Reich Penal
Code will be replaced by the following law:

Paragraph 3

German Criminal Law will be applied to the crime of a
German National, no matter whether it is committed in Ger-
many or abroad. For a crime committed abroad, which accord-
ing to the laws of the place of commitment is not punishable,
German Criminal Law will not be applied, unless such action
would constitute a crime according to the sound sentiment
for justice of the German people on account of the particu-
lar conditions prevailing at the place of commitment.

A crime shall be deemed as being committed in any
place where the criminal has acted, or in case he did not
act, was under an obligation to act, or where the results
of this action came about or were intended to come about.

Paragraph 4

German Criminal Law will be applied also in case of
crimes committed by a foreigner in Germany.

German Criminal Law will be applied to crimes
committed by foreigners abroad, if they are punishable
according to the Penal Code of the territory where they
are committed, or if such territory is not subject to any
jurisdiction and if

1. the criminal has obtained German Nationality after
the crime or
2. the crime is directed against the German people or
a German National or
3. the criminal is apprehended in Germany and is not
extradicted, although the nature of his crime would permit
an extradition.

German Criminal Law will be applied to the following
crimes committed by a foreigner abroad, independently of
the laws of the place of commitment:

1. Crimes committed while holding a German governmen-
tal office, as a German soldier or as member of the
"Reichs-Labor Service" (Reichsarbeitsdienst) or
committed against a holder of a German office of
the State or the Party, against a German soldier
or a member of the "Reichs-Labor Service", while
on duty or relating to his duty;

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2. Actions constituting treason or high-treason against Germany;
3. Crimes committed by explosives;
4. Traffic in children and women;
5. Disclosure of a manufacturing or commercial secret of a German enterprise;
6. Perjury at the proceeding of a German court or some other German agency authorized to take oaths;
7. Crime and transgressions of counterfeiting;
8. Unauthorized sale of narcotics;
9. Trade with obscene publications.

Paragraph 5

German Criminal Law will be applied, independently of the laws of the place of commitment, to crimes committed on a German vessel or a German airplane.

* * * * *

Article 2

Supplementary Regulations Amending the Rules of Procedure:

1. As Paragraph 8a of the Reich Criminal Procedure Act (rules for criminal proceedings), the following regulation is being inserted:

Paragraph 8a

Furthermore, jurisdiction shall be deemed to be established for a court in the District of which the defendant is being detained, by order of the authority at the time the indictment is being submitted.

2. As Paragraph 153a of the Reich Criminal Procedure Act (rules for criminal proceedings), the following regulation is being inserted:

Paragraph 153a

A crime committed by a foreigner abroad will be prosecuted by the Public Prosecutor only if so demanded by the Reich Ministry of Justice. The Public Prosecutor may abstain from the prosecution of a crime if the same crime has already been punished abroad and if the punishment has been carried out and the sentence to be expected in Germany would, after deducting the time served abroad, not be heavy.

* * * * *

Berlin, 6 May 1940

Chairman of Minister Council for Reich Defense
Goering
Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration
Frick
Reich Minister and President of Reich
Chancellery Lammers

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 405

Decree of 21 February 1940 Concerning the Jurisdiction of
the Criminal Courts, the Special Courts, and Additional
Provisions of Criminal Procedure

Article I

Pertinent Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts

Section 5

Jurisdiction of the People's Court

1. The People's Court has jurisdiction of:

- (1) High treason (section 80 to 84 of the Reich Criminal Code)
- (2) Treason (sections 89 to 92 of the Reich Criminal Code);
- (3) Attacks against the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor (section 94, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code);
- (4) Severe cases of damaging war material and endangering the armed forces of friendly countries (sections 1 and 5 of the Decree Supplementing Criminal Provisions for the Protection of the German People's Military Morale);
- (5) Failure to report an intended crime (section 139, paragraph 2 of the Reich Criminal Code), insofar as this crime was intended to be high treason or treason under the jurisdiction of the People's Court, or was a severe case of damaging war material;
- (6) Crimes under section 5; No. 1 of the Decree of 28 February 1933 Concerning Protection of People and State;
- (7) Crimes under section 1, paragraph 1 of the Law of 1 December 1936 against Economic Sabotage;
- (8) Undermining German defensive strength by public action (section 5, paragraph 1, No. 1 of the Emergency War Criminal Decree of 17 August 1938);
- (9) Intentional evasion of military conscription (section 5, paragraph No. 3 of the Emergency War Criminal Decree of 17 August 1938).

Article II

Special Courts

First Chapter

Organization and Jurisdiction of Special Courts

Section 10

Organization

1. Special Courts will be established with one or several District Courts within the territory of each Superior District Court.

2. Location and territory of the Special Courts are determined by the Reich Minister of Justice.

Section 11

Composition

1. Decisions of the Special Court are to be rendered by three professional judges.

* * * * *

Section 13

Exclusive Jurisdiction

The Special Court has jurisdiction of:

1. Crimes and offences committed under the Law of 20 December 1934 concerning treacherous attacks against State and Party, and concerning protection of Party uniforms,
2. Crimes under section 239 a of the Reich Criminal Code and under the law of 22 June 1938 concerning highway robbery by means of highway traps,
3. Crimes under the decree concerning extraordinary measures in regard to radio,
4. Crimes and offences under the War Economy Decree of 4 September 1939,
5. Crimes under section 1 of the decree of 5 September 1939 against public enemies,
6. Crimes under section 1 and 2 of the decree of 5 December 1939 against violent criminals.

Article 14

Establishment of jurisdiction of the court by the prosecution

1. The Special Court also has jurisdiction over other crimes and offenses, if the prosecution is of the opinion that immediate sentencing by the Special Court is indicated by the gravity or the outrageousness of the act, on account of the thereby-aroused public sentiment or in consideration of serious threat to public order or security.

Article 15

1. The Special Court is competent also for crimes or offenses within its jurisdiction of the Special Court, the proceedings on this offense may be brought before the Special Court concurrently.

Article 16

Limitations of jurisdiction

The Special Court is not competent for offenses indicated in articles 13-15, providing the competency of the People's Court or of the Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht) is established.

Second Section

Proceedings before Special Courts

Article 17

Application of general rules of procedure

1. The Reich Code of Criminal Procedure (Reichsstrafprozessordnung), the Code concerning the constitution and competence of the Courts (Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz) and their respective supplements and amendments are to be applied to the proceedings of the Special Court unless otherwise specified.
2. The rules of the second section of the Juvenile Court Law (Jugendgerichtsgesetz) are not applicable.

Article 18

Competency of the Court

The Special Court shall also be competent for delinquents, who are seized or kept in confinement in its district. The jurisdiction, once established, will not be affected by the release of the delinquent.

Article 23

Speeding up of the proceedings

1. In all proceedings before a Special Court the sentence must be passed immediately without observation of any reprieves, if the delinquent was caught in the very act or if his guilt is selfevident otherwise.
2. In all other cases the term of summons shall be 24 hours (Articles 217, 218 of the Reich Code of criminal procedure (Reichsstrafprozessordnung)).

Article 25

Relationship between the Special Courts and the Regular Courts

1. The special court must hand down a decision in a case, even if the trial shows that the act with which the accused is charged is of such a nature that the special court is not competent to deal with it. If, however, the trial shows that the act comes under the jurisdiction of the People's Court, the special court refers the matter to the latter court, by decision; Article 270, Section 2 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable accordingly.
2. If the trial of a case in the People's Court or the Oberlandesgericht, after the filing of the indictment, shows that the special court has exclusive jurisdiction over the act with which the accused is charged, the People's Court or the Provincial Court of Appeals can either reach a decision in the matter themselves, or they can decide to direct the main procedure to take place before the special court. In the latter case the act with which the accused is charged, has to be described, with emphasis on its legal characteristics and on the Penal Code.

Article 26

Incontestability

1. There is no legal appeal against a decision of the Special Court.
2. Applications for a reopening of the proceedings will be decided on by the Criminal Court at the seat of the Special Court. The reopening of the case in favor of the defendant will take place even if circumstances should make it necessary to reexamine the case in an ordinary proceeding. Article 363 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure shall remain unaffected. If the application for reopening is justified, the trial shall be brought before the competent ordinary Court.

* * * * *

Conditions for a petition for nullification

The Chief Public Prosecutor may lodge a petition for nullification with the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) against a final judgment of a judge of the Criminal Court or of the Special Court, within one year from the date of its becoming final, if the judgment is not justified because of an erroneous application of law on the established facts.

Article 35

Decision on the petition for nullification

1. The petition for nullification must be submitted in writing to the Supreme Court. This court will decide thereon by judgment based on a trial with the consent of the Chief Public Prosecutor it can also reach a decision without trial.
2. The Supreme Court may order a postponement or an interruption of the execution. It may order arrest or internment even prior to the decision on the petition for nullification. The Criminal Senate (Strafsenat) composed of three members including the president will decide thereon without a trial, with reservations as to the regulations of article 124, section 3 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. If the Supreme Court reaches a decision based on a trial, the articles 350, 351 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable accordingly. The president may order the personal appearance of the defendant.
4. If the Supreme Court suspends the contested sentence it can make its own decision on the case if the factual evidence of the contested judgment is sufficient; otherwise it will refer the case to be retried and newly decided on.

* * * * *

Article 40

This decree is also valid for the German courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Berlin, 21 February 1940

The Plenipotentiary for the Reich Administration

Frick.

THE REICH MINISTER OF JUSTICE

3234 - III a4 1187

Berlin W 8, 26 September 1941
Wilhelmstrasse 65
Telephone: 11 60 44,
long distance: 11 65 16

To the Presidents and
General Public Prosecutors at the
Courts of Appeal

and for the information of

- a) the President of the Reich Supreme Court
- b) the Senior Reich Prosecutor of the Reich Supreme Court

Concerning Prosecution of War-Time Criminality:

War time crimes, particularly those involving the Decree against Public Enemies, the War Economy Decree, the Decree against Violent Criminals, and the Decree against "Black Listening", should, as a matter of principle, be indicted before Special Courts, in order to speed up proceedings as much as possible.

In the event that, because of the great number of proceedings, the necessary rapid handling of such cases should not prove possible, I wish to be informed promptly, in order that I may have new Special Courts established or new Senates added to already existing Special Courts. The over-load of work on a Special Court should never result in the handing over of cases to other courts.

A Special Court is, as a rule, to be considered overloaded if a monthly average of more than 40 new indictments has been filed with it.

Acting for the Minister

signed: Dr. Freisler

Certified

signed: Benicke
Ministerialkanzleioberssekretar

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT , Part I, page 549

Law Changing the Criminal Code

Of 4 September 1941

The Criminal Code will be supplemented and changed as follows:

Article 1

The dangerous habitual criminal (Article 20a of the Penal Code) and the sex criminal (Article 176-178 of the Criminal Code) are subject to the death penalty, if necessitated for the protection of the national community or by the desire for just expiation.

* * * * *

Article 3

The usurer (Article 302 d, 302 e of the Criminal Code) will be punished with penitentiary in especially severe cases. Aside from that a fine of an unlimited amount can be imposed.

* * * * *

Headquarters of the Fuehrer, 4 September 1941

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The President of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich
Goering
Reichsmarshall

The Reich Minister of Justice
(In charge of the Ministry)
Dr. Schlegelberger

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Dr. Lammers

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 139

Decree by the Fuehrer regarding the simplification of the administration of Justice, issued 21 March 1942

The defence of people and Reich necessitates smooth and quick work in the administration of justice. In order to enable the courts of justice and the public prosecution to continue the execution of their tasks under the extraordinary conditions caused by the war, I decree as follows:

I

The procedure in penal cases including the execution of penal law, in civil affairs, and in matters of voluntary jurisdiction, must be simplified and expedited, by eliminating all dispensable measures and by employing all available help, insofar as it is compatible with the object of the proceeding. In penal cases, particularly the reading of the indictment by the prosecutor and the formal opening of the main proceeding, must be eliminated; the penal authority of the district-judge has to be increased, and the admissibility of the penalty order extended.

II

Indictments and judicial decisions must be more tersely written by restricting them to the absolutely necessary.

III

The cooperation of professional investigating judges in judicial decisions must be restricted.

IV

Legal opinions justifying judicial decisions must be written in accordance with war conditions; they can be omitted subject to special permission. In civil affairs increased restrictions against second appeals are necessary.

V

1. The term of office of the members of the special Senates of the Reich Court of Justice and of the People's Court, as well as the honorary members of the People's Court, is extended to the termination of the war.
2. The validity of an objection is decided on by the president of the deciding court. The admissibility of an appeal is decided on by the president of the Court of Appeal (Berufungsstrafkammer); he is also authorized to bring about a decision of the court. These decisions are not subject to any proof, and are incontestable.
3. Further objections will not be admitted.
4. In case no legal proofs have been put in, it is sufficient for a judge to mention the established state of the case, to name the penal law which has been applied, and the circumstances which were decisive in the determination of the penalty, in order to confirm the verdict.

VI

I commission the Reich Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery and with the Chief of the Party Chancellery, to issue the legal provisions necessary for the execution of this decree. I empower the Reich Minister of Justice to make the necessary administrative provisions and to decide any doubtful questions by administrative means.

* * * * *

Fuehrer Headquarters 21 March 1942

The Fuehrer
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Dr. Lammers.

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 508

Decree for Further Simplification of the execution of the Criminal 1 Code
of 13 August 1942

Article 2

Extended penal authority of the district-judge:

The district-judge may pass sentence up to five years penal servitude.

Article 3

Extension of the admissibility of the penalty order:

The penalty order of up to six months imprisonment is admissible also for crimes.

Article 4

Economizing of the number of judges necessary to render verdicts in the penal courts:

Decisions by the Criminal Court, the Special Court, and the Criminal Senate of the circuit Courts of Appeal may be made solely by the president or his regular deputy, if he considers the cooperation of his associates dispensable in view of the simplicity of the nature and the legal status of the case, and if the public prosecutor agrees.

Article 5

Main proceeding without public prosecutor

In the proceeding before the district-judge, the public prosecutor may renounce his participation in the main proceeding.

Article 7

Changing of legal means

Section 1

Restriction of legal measures

1. Appeal and objection by the defendant, prime accuser and secondary accuser against a decision issued after the enforcement of this order, are subject to special permission. This will be granted in cases where a refusal would be unjust.

Berlin, 13 August 1942

The Reich Minister of Justice
(In Charge of the Ministry)

Dr. Schlegelberger

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 247

Decision of the Greater German Reichstag
of 26 April 1942

At the proposal of the president of the Reichstag, on its session of 26 April 1942, the Greater German Reichstag has approved of the rights which the Fuehrer has postulated in his speech, with the following decision:

"There can be no doubt, that in the present war, in which the German people is faced with a struggle for its existence or annihilation, the Fuehrer must have all the rights postulated by him which serve to further or achieve victory. Therefore - without being bound by existing legal regulations - in his capacity as leader of the nation, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, governmental chief and supreme executive chief, as supreme justice and leader of the party - the Fuehrer must be in a position to force with all means at his disposal every German, if necessary, whether he be common soldier or officer, low or high official or judge, leading or subordinate official of the party, worker or employee - to fulfill his duties. In case of violation of these duties, the Fuehrer is entitled after conscientious examination, regardless of so-called well-deserved rights, to mete out due punishment, and to remove the offender from his post, rank and position, without introducing prescribed procedures."

At the order of the Fuehrer this decision is hereby made public.

Berlin, 26 April 1942

The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

Decree of the Fuehrer
regarding special jurisdiction of Reich Minister
of Justice 20 August 1942

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, page 535

A strong Administration of Justice is necessary for the fulfillment of the tasks of the great German Reich. Therefore, I commission and empower the Reich Minister of Justice to establish a National Socialist Administration of Justice and to take all necessary measures in accordance with my directives and instructions made in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery and the Leader of the Party Chancellery. He can hereby deviate from any existing law.

Fuehrer Supreme Headquarters 20 August 1942

The Fuehrer

Adolf Hitler

Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 186

Law regarding admission to the bar, 7 April 1933

The Reich Government has enacted the following law that is promulgated herewith:

Article 1

1. The admission of lawyers who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, of April 7, 1933 (RGBl, I 175), are of non-Aryan descent, may be cancelled till September 1933.

2. The provision of clause 1 does not apply to lawyers already admitted before August 1, 1914 or, who, during the World War fought at the front for Germany or her allies, or who lost their fathers or sons in the World War.

Article 2

Persons who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service of April 7, 1933 (RGBl I, 175) are of non-Aryan descent, may be refused permission to practice law, even if there exists none of the reasons enumerated in the Regulations for lawyers. The same rule applies in cases, as where a lawyer described in section 1, clause 2, wishes to be admitted to another court.

Article 3

Persons, who were active in the communistic sense are excluded from the admission to the bar. Admissions already given have to be revoked.

Article 4

The Justice Administration can issue an injunction against a lawyer until it is decided, if use will be made of the right to revoke the admission in accordance with Article 1/1, or 3. The prescriptions of Article 1/b/2-4 of the bar regulation (Reichs-law-Publication 1933, I, page 120) apply accordingly to the injunction against representation. Against lawyers of that type as described in Article 1/2 the injunction against representation is only then permissible when the use of Article 3 is concerned.

Article 5

To revoke the admission to the bar is considered an important reason for the cancelling of employment contracts, which were concluded by the lawyer as employer.

Article 6

In case the admission of a lawyer is revoked in accordance with this law, then for the cancelling of leases of rooms, which were rented by the lawyer for himself or his family, the regulations of the law about the cancelling right or persons concerned by the law for the renovation of professional bureaucracy, 7 April 1933, (Reichs-Law-Publication I, page 187) will accordingly be used. The same will apply to employees of lawyers, who lost their job owing to the fact that the admission of the lawyer was revoked or an injunction against representation against him was issued in conformity with Article 4.

Berlin, 7 April 1933

The Reichs-Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The Reichs-Minister for Justice

Dr. Gumbel

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 1146

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor
of 15 September 1935

Imbued with the conviction that the purity of German blood is the prerequisite for the permanence of the German people, and animated by the unbreachable will to safeguard the German Nation for all future, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following law which is hereby proclaimed.

Article 1

1. Marriages of Jews and citizens of German or related blood are prohibited. Marriages which are concluded nevertheless, are void even if they were concluded abroad in order to circumvent this law.
2. Only the District Attorney can sue for nullification of Marriage.

Article 2

Sexual intercourse (except in marriage) between Jews and German nationals of German or German-related blood is forbidden.

* * * * *

Munich, 15 September 1935

Reich Party Rally of Freedom

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess

Reichs Minister without Portfolio

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 722

11 th Amendment to the German Reichsbürgergesetz (Citizenship) Law
of 25 November 1941

1. A Jew, having his regular residence abroad, cannot be a German national. Regular residence abroad shall be presumed if a Jew abides abroad under circumstances pointing to the fact that he abides there not only temporarily.

2. A Jew loses German nationality:

a. If at the date this amendment becomes effective, he has his regular residence abroad.

b. If he takes up his regular residence abroad later on, at the same time replacing his regular domestic residence by a residence abroad.

3. The property of the Jew who is losing his nationality under this amendment shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Reich at the moment he loses his nationality. The Reich further confiscates the property of Jews who are stateless at the moment this amendment becomes effective, and who were last of German nationality, if they have or take up their regular residence abroad. The property thus forfeited shall serve to furthering of all purposes in connection with the solution of the Jewish question.

4. Persons whose property is forfeited for the benefit of the Reich as under paragraph 3, shall not be able to inherit anything from a German national.

8. It is for the Chief of the Security Police and the SD (of Reichsführer SS) to decide whether the conditions for confiscation of property are given. The administration and liquidation of the forfeited property is up to the Chief of the County Finance Office, Berlin.

10. Claims for pensions of Jews who lose German nationality under paragraph 2 cease with the end of the month during which the loss of nationality occurs.

12. This amendment is valid also for the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and the incorporated Eastern territories.

25 November 1941

Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

Party Chancellery
Bormann

For the Reich Minister of Justice
Schlegelberger

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 759

Decree of 4 December 1941 concerning the Organization of Criminal Jurisdiction against Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

The Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich herewith decrees:

1. Criminal Law

I

(1) Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories are to conduct themselves in conformity with the German Laws and with the regulations introduced for them by the German authorities. They are to abstain from any conduct liable to prejudice the sovereignty of the German Reich or the prestige of the German people.

(2) The death penalty shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew if he commits an act of violence against a German on account of his being of German blood.

(3) A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-German sentiments by malicious activities or incitement, particularly by making anti-German utterances, or by removing or defacing official notices of German authorities or offices, or if he, by his conduct, lowers or prejudices the prestige or the well-being of the German Reich or the German people.

(4) The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment, shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew:

1. If he commits any act of violence against a member of the German Armed Forces or associated services, of the German Police Force or its auxiliaries, of the Reich Labour service, of any German authority or office or of a section of the N.S.D.A.P.:

2. If he purposely damages installations of the German authorities or offices, objects used by them in performance of their duties, or objects of public utility;

3. If he urges or incites to disobedience to any decree or regulation issued by the German authorities;

4. If he conspires to commit an act punishable under sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), paragraphs 1 to 3, or if he seriously contemplates the carrying out of such an act, or if he offers himself to commit such an act, or accepts such an offer, or if he obtains credible information of such act, or of the intention of committing it, and fails to notify the authorities or any person threatened thereby at a time when danger can still be averted; and

5. If he is in unlawful possession of firearms, hand-grenades or any weapon for stabbing or hitting, of explosives, ammunition or other implements of war, or if he has credible information that a Pole or a Jew is in unlawful possession of such objects, and fails to notify the authorities forthwith.

II

Punishment shall also be imposed on Poles or Jews if they act contrary to German Criminal Law or commit any act for which they deserve punishment in accordance with the fundamental principles of German Criminal Law and in view of the interests of the State in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

III

(1) Penalties provided for Poles and Jews are: imprisonment, fine or confiscation of property. The term of imprisonment is to be not less than three months and not more than ten years in a penal camp; for more serious offences--from two to fifteen years in a penal camp in which a more severe regimen is enforced.

(2) The death sentence shall be imposed in all cases where it is prescribed by the law. Moreover, in those cases where the law does not provide for the death sentence, it may and shall be imposed if the offence points to particularly objectionable motives or is particularly grave for other reasons; the death sentence may also be passed upon juvenile offenders.

(3) The minimum penalty or a fixed penalty prescribed by the German Criminal Law cannot be reduced unless the criminal act is directed against the offender's own people exclusively.

(4) If a fine cannot be recovered, imprisonment in a penal camp from one week to one year shall be imposed in lieu.

2. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

IV

The State Prosecutor shall prosecute a Pole or a Jew if he considers that punishment is in the public interest.

V

(1) Poles and Jews shall be tried by a Special Court or by the District Judge.

(2) The State Prosecutor may institute proceedings before a Special Court in all cases. Proceedings may be instituted by him before a District Judge if the punishment to be imposed is not likely to be heavier than five years in a penal camp, or three years in a more rigorous penal camp.

(3) The jurisdiction of the People's Court remains unaffected.

VI

(1) Every sentence will be enforced without delay. The State Prosecutor may, however, appeal from the sentence of a District Judge to the Court of Appeal. The appeal has to be lodged within two weeks.

(2) The right to lodge complaints which are to be heard by the Court of Appeal is reserved exclusively to the State Prosecutor.

VII

Poles and Jews cannot challenge a German Judge on account of alleged partiality.

VIII

(1) Arrest and temporary detention are allowed whenever there are good grounds to suspect that an offence has been committed.

(2) During the preliminary inquiry, the State Prosecutor may order the arrest and any other coercive measures permissible.

IX

Poles and Jews are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. If the unsworn deposition made by them before the Court is found false, the provisions as prescribed for perjury and false statements shall be applied accordingly.

X

(1) Only the State Prosecutor may apply for the reopening of a case. In a case tried before a Special Court, the decision concerning an application for the reopening of the proceedings rests with this Court.

(2) The right to lodge a plea of nullity rests with the State Prosecutor-General. The decision on the plea rests with the Court of Appeal.

XI

Poles and Jews are not entitled to act as prosecutors either in a principal or a subsidiary capacity.

XII

The Court and the State Prosecutor shall conduct proceedings within their discretion and according to the principles of the German Law of Procedure. They may, however, dispense with the provisions of the German Law on the Organisation of Courts and on Criminal Procedure, whenever this may appear to them advisable for the rapid and more efficient conduct of proceedings.

3. MARTIAL LAW.

XIII

(1) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Justice, the Reich Governor may, until further notice, enforce Martial Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, either in the whole area under his jurisdiction or in parts thereof, upon Poles and Jews guilty of grave excesses against the Germans or of other offences which seriously endanger the German work of reconstruction.

(2) The Court established under Martial Law impose the death sentence. They may, however, dispense with punishment and refer the case to the Secret State Police (Gestapo).

(3) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of Interior, the constitution and procedure of the Courts established under Martial Law shall be regulated by the Reich Governor.

4. EXTENT OF APPLICATION OF THIS DECREE

XIV

(1) The provisions contained in Sections I-IV of this Decree apply also to those Poles and Jews who on 1st September 1939, were domiciled or had their residence within the territory of the former Polish State, and who, committed criminal offences in any part of the German Reich other than the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

(2) The case may also be tried by the Court within whose jurisdiction the former domicile or residence of the offender is situated. Sections V-VIII apply accordingly.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to offences tried by the Courts in the Government General.

5. Supplementary Provisions

XV

Within the meaning of this Decree, the term "Poles" includes "Schutzenschutzbefugte" or those who are stateless.

XVI

Article II of the Decree of 6th June, 1940, concerning the Introduction of German Criminal Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories (Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, P. 844) no longer applies to Poles and Jews.

XVII

The Reich Minister of Justice, in concurrence with the Reich Minister of the Interior, is authorized to issue rules and administrative regulations concerning the execution and implementation of this Decree and to decide in all case of doubt.

XVIII

This Decree shall come into force on the fourteenth day after its publication.

Berlin, 4 December 1941

President of the Ministry Council
for Reich Defense

Goering

Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration

Frick

Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery

Lammers.

1942, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 637

Decree of 2 November 1942 Concerning Loss
of Citizenship of the Protectorate

Section 1

A Jew who has his domicile abroad, cannot be a citizen of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Domicile abroad is established if a Jew was abroad under circumstances which indicated that his tenure there is not of a temporary nature.

Section 2

A Jew loses his citizenship status in the Protectorate if:

- (a) As of the effective date of this decree, he has an established domicile abroad;
- (b) At a date subsequent to the effective date of this decree, he establishes a domicile abroad.

Section 3

1. The property of a Jew who loses the citizenship of the Protectorate pursuant to the provisions of this decree, is confiscated by the Reich. Furthermore, the property of Jews who are without citizenship or who formerly were citizens of the Protectorate or of Czechoslovakia, is confiscated by the Reich at the time of their establishment of domicile abroad.

2. The confiscated property is to be used for all purposes connected with the solution of the Jewish problem.

Section 4

1. Persons whose property pursuant to Section 3 has been confiscated by the Reich, are not entitled to become beneficiaries of any request from a citizen of the Protectorate or of the Reich.

2. Persons whose property has been confiscated by the Reich are prohibited from receiving gifts from a citizen of the Protectorate or of the Reich. A person who contrary to this prohibition makes or promises a gift, is liable to both a prison sentence of not more than two years and a fine, or to one or the other.

3. The provisions of Paragraph 1 and 2 are applicable to persons who have lost or will lose their Reich citizenship pursuant to Section 3 of the Law of 14 July 1933 concerning Repeal of Naturalization and Dispossession of Reich Citizenship. These provisions are likewise applicable to persons whose property has been or will be confiscated by the Reich pursuant to Section 3 of the Eleventh Decree of 25 November 1941 to the Reich Citizens' Law.

Section 5

1. All persons who are in possession of any part of the property subject to confiscation or owe something to the estate, have to report the possession of any part or the existence of such debt within six months after confiscation. Failure to perform this duty either wilfully or inadvertently, makes a person liable to a prison sentence of not more than three months or a fine.

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2. Claims against the confiscated property are to be reported within six months after the confiscation (Section 3). Payment of claims made after expiration of this period may be rejected without further explanation.

5. Notifications pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 are to be made to:

- a) The Property Office of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia if the Jew had his domicile within the Protectorate before establishing a domicile abroad.
- b) The Finance President in Berlin-Brandenburg if the Jew had his domicile in any other Reich Territory before establishing his domicile abroad.

* * * * *

Section 6

1. The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia (Commander of Security Police and the SD) determines whether or not an order or the confiscation is to be issued.

2. The right of administration and disposition of the property so confiscated rests with the agency receives notifications pursuant to Section 5, Paragraph 3.

Section 7

Sections 5, 6, 9 and 10 of the Eleventh Decree to the Reich Citizens' Law are applicable accordingly.

* * * * *

Berlin, 2 November 1942

On Behalf of the Reich Minister
of the Interior Dr. Stuckart.

The Reich Minister of Finance
Graf Schwerin von Krosigk

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Thierack

1943 ~~REICHSGESETZBLATT~~ PART I, Page 372

Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law
of 1 July 1943

Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935
(RGBl I 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

1. Criminal actions committed by Jews shall be punished by the police.
2. The provision of the Polish penal laws of 4 December 1941 (RGBl I 759) shall no longer apply to Jews.

Article 2

1. The property of a Jew shall be confiscated by the Reich after his death.
2. The Reich may, however, grant compensation to the non-Jewish legal heirs and persons entitled to sustenance who have their domicile in Germany.
3. This compensation may be granted in the form of a lump sum, not to exceed the ceiling price of the property which has passed into possession of the German Reich.
4. Compensation may be granted by the transfer of titles and assets from the confiscated property. No costs shall be imposed for the legal processes necessary for such transfer.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the participating higher authorities of the Reich shall issue the legal and administrative provisions for the administration and enforcement of this regulation. In doing so he shall determine to what extent the provisions shall apply to Jewish nationals of foreign countries.

Article 4

This regulation shall take effect on the seventh day of its promulgation. In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia it shall apply where German administration and German courts have jurisdiction; Article 2 shall also apply to Jews who are citizens of the Protectorate.

Berlin, 1 July 1943

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
Chief of the Party Chancellery
M. Bormann
Reich Minister of Finance
Count Schwerin von Krosigk
Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Thierack.

1939, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 2107

Decree of 17 October 1939 Concerning a Special Jurisdiction in Penal
Matters for Members of the SS, and for Members of Police Units for
Special Purposes

The Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich decrees the
following law for the area of the Greater German Reich:

Section 1

Special jurisdiction in penal matters will be established for:

1. Professional members of the Reich Leadership of the SS;
2. Professional members of the staffs of those Higher SS and Police
Chiefs who possess the authority of issuing orders in those units which
have been specially designated under numbers 3 to 6 below;
3. Members of the SS Units for Special Purposes;
4. Members of the SS Death Head Units (including reinforcements);
5. Members of the SS Junker-schools;
6. Members of Police Units for Special Purposes.

* * * * *

The Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Fuehrer Leader of
the SS are empowered to draw up, in agreement with the Reich Ministers
of Justice and of Finance, the decrees necessitated by Sections 4 and 5
and directives and implementary decrees in connection with this law.

Section 8

This law becomes effective on the day of its publication.

Berlin, 17 October 1939

The President of the Ministerial
Council for the Defense of the Reich
Goering, Generalfeldmarschall

The Deputy General for the Administration
of the Reich
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellery
Lammers

1942, REICHSGESETZBLATT I, PAGE 475

Order Concerning the Jurisdiction of SS Courts
and Police Courts in the Protectorate Bohemia and
Moravia, July 15, 1942

In pursuance of the decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, dated March 16, 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 485) and in agreement with the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, the following order is issued:

Section 1

In case of direct attack by a non-German ~~citizen~~ against the SS or the German Police or against any of their members, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior may establish the jurisdiction of a combined SS Court and Police Court, by declaring that special interests of parts of the SS or of the Police require that judgment be given by an SS and Police Court.

This declaration shall be sent to the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. The SS and Police Court, which shall have jurisdiction in ~~individual~~ cases, shall be specified by the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Section 2

If the offense directly injures the interests of the Armed Forces, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces shall reach an agreement as to whether the case shall be prosecuted by an SS and Police Court or by a Military Court.

Section 3

This order shall become effective one week after its publication.

Berlin, July 15, 1942

The Reich Minister of the Interior
By deputy: Dr. Stuckart

The Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces
Keitel

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Schlegelberger (in charge)

1933, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 529

Law for the Prevention of Congenitally III Progeny of
14 July 1933

Article 1

1. Whoever is afflicted with a congenital disease, can be sterilized by operation, if according to past experience of medical science a hereditary impairment of his progeny, either physical or mental, is to be expected in all likelihood.

2. Afflicted with a congenital disease according to this law is, whoever suffers from one of the following diseases:

- (1) Congenital imbecility
- (2) Schizophrenia
- (3) Circular (manic-depressive psychosis)
- (4) Congenital epilepsy
- (5) Congenital St. Vitus dance
- (6) Congenital blindness
- (7) Congenital dumbness
- (8) Bad congenital physical malformation

3. A chronic alcoholic can also be sterilized

Article 2

1. The right to file such an application lies with the person to be sterilized. If he is incompetent or put under tutelage because of feeble mindedness or under eighteen years of age, this right rests with the legal representative and is subject to approval by the court of guardianship. In all other cases of limited competence, the consent of the legal representative is needed for the application. In case an adult person is put under guardianship, the guardians consent is mandatory.

2. A certificate of a doctor, approved by the German Reich, has to accompany this application, stating that the person, to be sterilized, has been familiarized with the meaning and the consequences of a sterilization.

3. The application can be rescinded.

Article 3

Sterilization can also be proposed by:

1. A public health officer.
2. The superintendent of a hospital, sanatorium, asylum, or of a penitentiary for its inmates.

Article 4

The application is to be made in writing and is to be submitted to the attention of a Hereditary Health Court. The facts, upon which this application is based must be corroborated by a medical certificate or in some other way. The office must inform the public health office of this application.

Article 5

The Hereditary Health Court of the district where the person to be sterilized resides, has jurisdiction over the decision.

Article 6

1. The Hereditary Health Court is to be affiliated with a lower court. It is composed of a district judge as president, a public health officer and another doctor, approved by the German Reich, with expert knowledge of matters pertaining to eugenics. A deputy is to be appointed for each member.

Article 10

1. The Appellate Hereditary Health Court is to be affiliated to an Appellate Provincial Court (Oberlandesgericht) covering the same district. It consists of a member of the Appellate Provincial Court, a public health officer and another physician, licensed by the German Reich, with expert knowledge of matters pertaining to eugenics. A deputy is to be appointed for each member. Article 6, Section 2 applies accordingly

3. The decisions of the Appellate Hereditary Health Courts are final.

Article 11

1. The necessary operation for the sterilization is to be performed only in a hospital and by a surgeon licensed by the German Reich. He is to perform this operation only after the decree for sterilization has become valid. The supreme provincial authority will appoint the hospitals and surgeons, authorized to perform the sterilization. The operation is not to be performed by the surgeon who made the application or who was a member of the board of proceedings.

Article 12

1. Once approved by the court, this sterilization has to be performed even against the will of the person to be sterilized, unless he made the application himself. The public health officer has to arrange necessary measures with the police. Direct force may be used if other measures do not suffice.

2. If circumstances demand a re-examination of the facts, the Hereditary Health Court has to reopen the case and to suspend the sterilization order temporarily. In case of a rejection of the application a re-opening of the case is permissible only if new facts appeared which justify the sterilization.

Berlin, 14 July 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

~~1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT~~, PAGE 1021

~~Decree~~ for the Execution of the Law for the Prevention of
Genetically III Progeny of
5 December 1933

Article 1

(Concerning Section 1, Paragraphs 1, 2 of the basic law)

(Paragraph 1)

A condition for sterilization is that the disease, although only temporarily manifested from a latent tendency, be established beyond any doubt by a doctor approved by the German Reich.

* * * * *

(On Section 3,4)

(Paragraph 4)

If an approved doctor in the course of his official activity learns of a person suffering from a hereditary disease (Section 1, Paragraphs 1, 2) or from chronic alcoholism, he must report this without delay to the competent district public health officer (Amtsarzt) according to the form printed as supplement 3 (P. 1924). Other persons who are concerned with the treatment, examination, or advising of sick persons, have the same obligation. In the case of inmates of institutions, it is the head of the institution who has the duty to report the case.

* * * * *

Berlin, 5 December 1933

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Guertner

1935, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 289

Third Decree for the Execution of the Law for the Prevention of
Congenitally III Progeny
of 25 February 1935

Article IV

Interested persons and counsel can be barred from appearance
at the Hereditary Health Courts and Appellate Hereditary Health Court
for important reasons; this decision is uncontestable.

Article XII

1. The Reich Minister of Justice determines the location and the
district of the court which is to render the decision and the number of
court chambers to be established. He may transfer the exercise of this
authority to the president of the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

2. The Hereditary Health Courts are to be regarded as parts
of the local law courts, and appellate Health Courts are to be regarded
as parts of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, with respect to administration
and official supervision.

3. The presidents of the Circuit Courts of Appeals determine the
number of medical members and deputies of the Hereditary Health Courts,
as needed.

Berlin, 25 February 1935

The Reich Minister of the Interior
(In Charge)
Pfundtner

The Reich Minister of Justice
(In Charge)
Dr. Schlegelberger

The Reich Minister of Labor
(In Charge)
Dr. Krohn

1943 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 639

No. 37, issued on 10 November 1943

Reich Youth Court Law

First Part

Juvenile delinquencies and
their consequences

First Section

General rules

Article 1

Sphere of application

1. This law is valid whenever a juvenile commits a delinquency, subject to penal punishment. A juvenile is one who, at the time of the deed, is fourteen but not yet eighteen old.

2. This law applies to Germans. It shall be applied according to its meaning to members of other nationalities, as far as nothing else is stated.

Seventh Section

Application of the general Penal Code

Article 20

Juvenile major criminals

1. If at the time of the deed the juvenile was morally and spiritually developed to such an extent that he can be compared to a perpetrator over eighteen years old, the judge will apply the general Penal Code, if the healthy sentiment of the people requires it because of the particularly wicked character of the perpetrator and because of the gravity of his deed.

2. The same will apply when the juvenile cannot be compared, indeed, at the time of his deed to a grown-up person, but when the overall appreciation of his personality and of his deed shows that he is a major criminal of a degenerated character and if the protection of the people makes such a treatment necessary.

(No Signatures)

Certification of Translation

I, Lorenz EITNER....., Civ.No. 4.441804....., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above Document No. NG - is a true and correct translation of the various statutes, decrees, excerpts from the Reich Criminal Code, and excerpts from German legal textbooks cited and collected therein.

Lorenz EITNER.....

Civ.No. 4.441804.....

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

1944 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 339.

Decree for the further adaptation of Criminal Procedure to the requirements of Total War (Fourth Decree for the simplification of Criminal Procedure) of 13 Dec 1944.

In pursuance of the Decree of the Fuehrer concerning Special Powers of the Reichs Minister of Justice, dated 20 Aug 1942 (Reichs Gesetzblatt Part I page 535), in connection with the Decree of the Fuehrer concerning Total War, dated 25 July 1944 (Reichs Gesetzblatt Part I page 161), and in agreement with the Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellery, the Chief of the Party Chancellery, and the General Commissioner for the Administration of the Reich, the following is ordered:

Article I.
Paragraph 12.

Limited admittance of defense counsel.

(1) In anyone criminal case, several lawyers or professional representatives may not act side by side as chosen counsel for one defendant.

(2) The rules about obligatory representation by defense counsel do not apply. The presiding judge appoints a defense counsel for the whole or part of the proceedings if the difficulty of the material or legal problems require assistance by a defense counsel, or if the defendant, in due consideration of his personality, is unable to defend himself personally.

Berlin, 13th December 1944.

The Reichs Minister of Justice
(sgd.) Dr. THIERACK

CERTIFICATE

I, Arnold Buchthal, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 715.

8 Feb. 1947

(s) Arnold Buchthal

Civ. 20024

- END -

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DOCUMENT NO. 4068

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR - CRIMES.

22 October 1946
1400 - 1630

Interrogation of WALDEMAR HOVEN
by Iwan Devries
on request of Mr. Hardy.
Also present, Charles W. Foster, reporter.

BY MR. DEVRIES:

Q Do you speak English?

A Not perfectly, but I understand it.

Q You have been in America for three years and
therefore you can converse well in English?

A Of course.

Q We will talk in English today and if you don't
understand it, you will let me know and we will fi-
nish in German.

A Yes.

Q What is your name?

A Waldemar Hoven.

Q You realize that any statements you hide or
any knowledge you hide, will be considered as
breaking your oath?

A Yes.

Q Do you swear to speak the whole truth, nothing
but the truth, the complete truth, so help you God?

A I do.

BY MR. HARDY:

Q Dr. Hoven, as I understand it you were at the
Buchenwald concentration camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q You have been interrogated; so rather than
go through

the preliminaries, I am going to go directly to the particular activities I want to know about.

A Yes sir.

Q When you were at the Buchenwald concentration camp, you were very familiar with, or had knowledge of Dr. Ding's activities, Dr. Schuler?

A Yes.

Q Now, in connection with Dr. Schuler's activities, he started his experimental station in Block 46?

A Yes sir.

Q In the latter part of 1941, in December or January?

A Yes sir, that is right.

Q From your work at Buchenwald, from your affiliations with Dr. Ding, because we have affidavits from him that he knew you very well —

A Yes.

Q Do you know who was Dr. Ding's superior?

A Yes.

Q Whom?

A There were two.

Q Dr. Mrugowsky?

A Yes, I only have seen him once. And Dr. Grawitz, Reichartz-SS.

Q Did you ever hear, in any connection, the name of Dr. Karl Genzken, he was your superior, the chief of the Medical Services of the Waffen SS?

A He was not my superior. My superior was Dr. Loring.

Hoven

Q Under Pohl, WCHA?

A Yes.

Q This man, Dr. Karl Gensken, do you know him?

A Yes. I haven't seen him there, but I know that Dr. Ding wrote him sometimes..

Q If I can refresh your memory, Dr. Karl Gensken in 1941 was the man who originally gave Dr. Ding his orders to open the experimental station for research on Fleckfieber (spotted fever).

A He gave him permission.

Q Dr. Gensken?

A Yes.

Q This is Gensken here? (Illustrating). Dr. Mrugowsky and Dr. Ding here (Indicating)?

A Yes.

Q They ran like this: Gensken went to Mrugowsky and over here to Ding?

A That is right.

Q Did Ding ever tell you anything about Gensken?

A He told me once, Dr. Ding told me that he had to report to Dr. Gensken about the opening of the institute, Dr. Ding also stated that he wrote a number of letters to Gensken with reference to the institution, but he never declared that Gensken was his actual superior. Also Dr. Ding has implied by his words that Gensken

Hoven

actually was a superior of Ding's, but he had never stated so in any direct words, at least up to the beginning of 1943.

Q Let me read to you my information based on other evidence. I want to refresh your memory. I want you to listen to this and tell me whether or not, from your conversations with Dr. Ding and from your affiliations at Buchenwald our statements are true to your knowledge?

A Yes.

Q In 1941, the latter part of 1941, an experimental station was established at Buchenwald to determine the effectiveness of spotted fever vaccines?

A Yes.

Q At that time the department was called the Spotted Fever Department?

A Yes.

Q And was under the direct supervision of Dr. Ding?

A Yes.

Q Now, this experimental station for Spotted Fever was set up in Block 46 in the Camp?

A Yes.

Q Now, the work of the experimental station was directed by the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin under Dr. Mrugowsky?

A Yes.

Q Now, as a matter of fact, in the early days Dr. Gonsken was a superior of Dr. Mrugowsky in Department 16. Do you recollect Department 16 of the Waffen SS?

A Yes, I know it.

Q Therefore, in 1941 when they established this institute, it was established under the orders of Dr. Gensken, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, Dr. Gensken in January of 1943 issued orders to Dr. Ding to enlarge the experimental station so as to take in Block 50, that was for the manufacture of vaccines?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Now, at the time they changed the station, they changed the name of the station?

A That is right.

Q From then on, they called it The Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research of the Waffen SS, is that right?

A Just a minute, I will tell you in German.

TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN INTO ENGLISH:

A The official name is the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS, the section for spotted fever and virus research.

Q Now, as a matter of fact, you have seen Dr. Mrugowsky at Buchenwald?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever see Dr. Gensken at Buchenwald?

A No, never.

Q Did you ever hear of Dr. Gensken visiting at Buchenwald?

A No.

Q Did Dr. Ding tell you that Gensken came to Buchenwald?

A No, but he said he visited him at Berlin several times.

Q He had several meetings with Dr. Gensken in Berlin?

A Yes.

Hoven

Q Now, Doctor, in your position at the Buchenwald concentration camp — I have studied your biographical data very thoroughly. As you know, we have a vast amount of German documents at our disposal.

A Yes.

Q We have all of the SS files. We have documents upon documents.

A Yes.

Q Many of the things I ask you, I ask simply to verify them and I want to put you in a position where you can be an honest man and do something to benefit yourself and the medical profession. Now, I have studied your biographical data. I have noticed with great interest that you left High School, Gymnasium, in 1919.

A Yes.

Q And you did not return to High School until 1933?

A Yes sir.

Q Then, you went on and became a medical doctor. You had a great love for the medical profession — your top idea was to become a medical doctor, or you would not have returned to High School at the age that you were in 1933?

A Yes sir.

Q Therefore, I feel that a man like yourself who has been implicated in these things — you realize these things were criminal, do you not?

A Yes, but I think you have documents about myself too.

Q Yes.

Hoven

A As you said before, every German says he is not guilty and it looks funny, but I think it should be easy for you to find out whether I was helping or not all the time. The man I could have helped was a man in a high position and he is still living. Men like people in the Government of Czecho-Slovakia, a personal physician of the Queen of the Netherlands -- anyway, if they were finding out something about me, if they did find it out, they would hang me about fifty times, that is true. It was not for political reasons. So, I was trying to help them like I told you the last time. Those men really could have been killed and they were going to be killed.

Q I will go over this in detail with you. I want to get you to verify these facts for me. We will check this over, this is in the form of an affidavit. I want to go through each section of the affidavit, if it is true, I would like to have you sign this affidavit for me.

A Yes.

Q 1, WILHELM HOVEN, being duly sworn, depose and state:
1. I was born in Freiburg in Breisgau on the 10th of February, 1903.

A That is right.

Q I attended high school but did not complete education until many years later.

A Yes, sir.

Q Between the years 1919 and 1933 I visited Denmark, Sweden, United States and France.

A That is right.

Hoven

Q In 1933 I returned to Freiburg and complete^{of} my high school course and then attended the Universities of Freiburg and Munich. In 1939 I concluded my medical studies and joined the Waffen SS as a physician.

A Yes.

Q The last rank I held in the Waffen SS was Hauptsturmfuhrer (Captain).

A Yes.

Q In 1934 I had joined the Allgemeine SS.

A That is right.

Q In October 1939 I was assigned as an assistant medical officer in the SS Hospital in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp and held that position until 1941 when I was appointed the Medical Officer in Charge of the SS troops stationed in the Camp. That was your first job as Medical Officer in an SS hospital, SS Hospital 49?

A That is right.

Q Sometime thereafter, you were transferred to the camp hospital?

A Yes, at the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942.

Q At the end of 1941, you were transferred to the Camp Hospital and became assistant medical officer there?

A Yes.

Q This hospital was for the inmates of the concentration camp?

A Yes.

Q In July of 1942, you were elevated to the position of chief physician, is that right?

A Yes.

Hoven

Q Thereby you had the full responsibility of all the people in the hospital?

A Yes.

Q Then, you became chief physician, you held that position until September of 1943 when Dr. Konrad Morgan came down and arrested you?

A Until the 12th of September, 1944, that is right.

Q Now, due to those various positions in Buchenwald during this period of four years that you were there, not quite four years - for nearly four years, you became acquainted with all the phases of the medical activities that went on at Buchenwald. Now, therefore, you are able to make these statements.

A Yes.

Q I want you to correct me where I read if the facts are not correct.

A I understand you.

Q Then, we will draw the affidavit out and have you come back tomorrow and sign it.

Spotted Fever and Virus Experiments. In the latter part of 1941 an experimental station was established in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp in order to determine the effectiveness of various Spotted Fever vaccines. This department was called the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station."

A Yes.

Hoven

Q This department was called the Spotted Fever Experimental Station and was under the direct supervision of Dr. Ding, alias Schuler.

A Yes.

Q This experimental station was set up in Block 46 of the Camp.

A That is right.

Q The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, under the command of Dr. Joachim Mrugowsky, received all the reports of these activities and Dr. Ding took orders from Mrugowsky.

A He told me that often.

Q In the early days, that is, between 1941 and the summer of 1943, Dr. Ding had many meetings in Berlin with Dr. Karl Genzken concerning his work at Buchenwald in connection with the Spotted Fever experiments. Dr. Ding told me that Dr. Genzken was one of his superiors.

A Yes.

Q In January of 1943, the Spotted Fever Experimental Station was enlarged to include Block 50.

A Yes sir.

Q From that time on, Block 46 was the experimental station and Block 50 was where the vaccines were produced to be used in the experiments.

A That is right.

Q At this time, the name of the Spotted Fever Experimental Station was changed?

Hoven

A Fleckfieber-Versuchstation Abteilung Fuer Fleckfieber
Virusforschung, it was called.

Q From your conversations with Ding, you believed the chain
of command was Gonsken, Mrugowsky and then Ding.

A And Grawitz.

Q Yes, Grawitz. He came above both of them?

A Yes.

Q In the summer of 1943, I want to know whether you know
this or not, Dr. Mrugowsky assumed the full responsibility and
Dr. Gonsken dropped out of the picture. Dr. Mrugowsky took over
as the superior in charge of Department 16.

A Yes.

Q Then, Gonsken no longer was associated with Dr. Ding.

A That is right, sometimes I don't know exactly the time,
but I know that sometime it changed.

Q In the summer of 1943, Mrugowsky assumed the full re-
sponsibility and Gonsken did not actively participate in the
superior capacity.

A That is right.

Q I can recall, you said, I can recall meeting Dr. Mrugowsky
on one of his many visits to Buchenwald.

A At one time in the home of Dr. Ding, not in the concentration
camp.

Q In the home of Dr. Ding?

A That is right.

Q You never met Gonsken?

A Never met Gonsken.

Hoven.

Q You never heard of Genzken coming there?

A No, I only know he visited him in Berlin.

Q Inasmuch as you were constantly associated with Dr. Ding and your work in the medical field was of common interest, you became very friendly?

A I got very friendly with Dr. Ding for a certain purpose in mind, namely, to protect certain prisoners who otherwise would have been shipped to a concentration camp at Auschwitz. Through friendship with Ding, I managed to give a certain number of prisoners a position in the institute of Dr. Ding where they worked and because of their work, therefore, could be declared vitally necessary.

Q Would you write down the names of some of those inmates, three or four of them?

A Yes.

(The Witness Supplied the Following Names: Henry Pieck, Jan Robert, Pror. Dr. VanderLingor, August Cohn, latter chief of Police of Kassel, Fritz Kirchoimer and five other Jewish prisoners.)

Q You frequently discussed matters with Dr. Ding and visited his experimental station from time to time?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Ding was ill in Berlin with spotted fever, wasn't he?

A Yes.

Q In March of 1942?

A Yes.

Q Then, you were ordered to take over his duties in Block 46?

A Yes, but I have not been there. He had inmates who were

Hoven.

doctors and acted as assistants.

Q You supervised?

A He should have, but claims not to have done so.

Q You were ordered to supervise them?

A The first physician should supervise it, but at that particular time no experiments were being carried on and I did not bother about any supervision until the time Dr. Ding came back.

Q As a matter of fact, Dr. Ding was ill in Berlin with spotted fever in March of 1942 and you took over the supervision of the experimental station until he returned?

A Yes, without any experiments going on at that time.

Q The experiments at Block 46 in the Buchenwald concentration camp were conducted as follows: You know this from talking with Dr. Ding.

A Sometimes I have seen them too.

Q One group of victims was first vaccinated with the spotted fever vaccine and then infected with the spotted virus, then infected with the germ.

A That is right.

Q In order to contrast the effectiveness of these vaccines another group of inmates were merely infected with the germ without any vaccine.

A That is right.

Q Between the autumn of 1942 and the summer of 1943 approximately 500 inmates of the Buchenwald camp were used in these experiments?

A That is a rough estimate.

Hoven.

Q How many of those died as a result of the experiments?
How many would you say died of your knowledge?

A I estimate that for that particular period about ten percent died as a result of these experiments, but after 1943 a greater percentage died.

Q What percentage would you say?

A I heard from other sources, from inmates in the camp, that after 1943 the percentage of people who died as a result of the experiments amounted to 18 or 20 percent.

Q The selection of inmates to be used for the purposes of medical experiments in Block 46 by the Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research was as follows: "When Dr. Ding needed human beings for his work a request was made to the office of the camp commandant and referred to you for action. "In accordance with this request I selected various inmates, at random, from the roster of the camp. They were placed on a list over my signature and returned to SCHOBBER, who often removed certain names from the list for political reasons. In the event that particular prisoners were removed from the list I was requested to select substitutes in order to provide Dr. Ding with the desired number of victims. After I returned the completed list to Schober it was given to Dr. Ding for approval. He made a final check to ascertain, from a medical point of view, the physical condition of the selected inmates and to determine whether or not they met with his requirements."

A Yes, sir.

Hoven.

Q "Usually a man named SCHÖBER, an SS Hauptsturmführer, notified me to select the necessary number of prisoners for these purposes."

A Yes, sir.

Q What have you got to add to that?

A In selecting prisoners in Buchenwald for the experiments to be carried out by Dr. Ding, it was not officially necessary that I make such a selection or sign these lists. Dr. Ding could simply have ordered Schober to make the necessary number of inmates available. However, I personally occupied myself with the selection because I had been requested by the inmates to do so so that I would not have undeserving inmates become the victims since I tried to select only those people who were stated to be criminals. After I left Buchenwald concentration camp the same system of selection was not maintained and the inmates were made available to Dr. Ding simply through Schober.

Q This is basically true then?

A Yes.

Q Transfer of inmates to the Bernburg euthanasia station for extermination. I want to know about this, doctor. You have perhaps complete knowledge of these matters. In September of 1939 there was started in Germany a program to exterminate the mentally and physically deficient people, a euthanasia program.

A Yes.

Q Now, you say you became aware in 1941 that the so called euthanasia program for the extermination of the mentally and physically deficient was being carried out in Germany?

A Yes.

Hoven.

Q Where did you hear that from? How did you know that they were carrying out an euthanasia program in Germany.

(No response)

Q Let me go on and tell you what you said before in another interrogation at the time the camp commander Koch called all the important SS officials of the camp together and informed them that he had received a secret order.

A From Himmler.

Q From Himmler. It was to the effect that all mentally and physically deficient inmates of the camp should be killed.

A That is right.

Q He requested that all Jewish inmates of the concentration camp should be included.

A Yes.

Q Who requested, Himmler or Koch?

A I don't know.

Q Koch said that Himmler said?

A Koch made the statement on request of Himmler.

Q In accordance with these orders from higher authority, three or four hundred Jewish prisoners of different nationalities were sent to the euthanasia station at Bernburg to be exterminated?

A Yes. I didn't know at that time where it should be. The prisoners told me afterwards.

Q A few days later you received a lists of the names of the Jews killed at Bernburg and you were ordered to issue false statements of death, fake death certificates?

A Yes, sir. Immediately after I learned of this action I warned inmates in the camp and thereby managed to save six or eight hundred people who were hidden in different barracks and sent to other camps.

Q Now, when you received the order to make out these death statements you obeyed it, you obeyed the order and made out the death statements?

A Yes.

Q At one time you visited Bernburg to arrange for the cremation of inmates who had died in the Wernigerode Branch of Buchenwald camp. I want you now to be very truthful with me.

A Yes, I will.

Q Doctor, you are in a profession that is perhaps the greatest profession in the world, the medical profession. You have proven to me by my studying your biographical data that nothing in the world was more important to you than to become a doctor, a man who was to preserve life. When you became a doctor and were given your degree you took the oath of Hippocrates. You stated when you took that oath that you would do everything within your power to preserve life.

A Yes.

Q Doctor, you breached that oath. You may have breached the oath because of orders from above but, never-

Hoven.

theless, you have breached the oath of a doctor. The medical profession in Germany, as you know, has sunk to a depth that is disgraceful, not only to you as a German doctor, but to American doctors and doctors of other nations. It is something that will take a thousand years to wipe out. The medical profession in Germany has done things that have never been heard of before. You agreed that they should be punished. You agree that the medical profession should be restored to a position where it would be considered again the greatest profession in the world. In order to restore the medical profession, if you don't give your full cooperation, if you don't do everything within your power to make your profession the top profession again, then you are still living in disgrace as a medical doctor. Now, doctor, we have evidence so conclusive against the medical profession in Germany, things that have gone on one after another, that we are going to produce them. We are going to have a trial, you know that.

A Yes.

Q There is no reason for holding you as a prisoner unless we have a trial. In this trial we are going to bring to light what happened in the medical profession. We are going to bring it to light so it will never happen again, so that other men so insincere in their profession won't allow such a thing as the German Reich to destroy their beliefs. Now, doctor, when you were at Buchenwald concentration camp,

Hoven.

many times in Buchenwald concentration camp they had people killed by injections?

A Yes.

Q Now, doctor, I want you to tell me the full story of how you were implicated, how many people you injected with phenol? How many people did Ding inject with phenol? Our major interest is not why you killed them, it is who ordered you to kill them, when did you kill them, and how did you kill them and what benefit would it have given to science, if any. If you don't do any of these things your profession is going to be degraded more and more, day in and day out. I think that you are a sincere man or you wouldn't have stayed so many years out of school and returned to enter so high a profession. We have conclusive evidence that you killed many people. I want to know why, the full story, doctor, and I want you to give me the full story of why you killed these people and how many there were. What method did you use to kill them and who ordered you to kill them. Who was up above you? How many of these top doctors visited you. The perpetrators of these, such as yourself, in many cases may be the victims of circumstances but, doctor, you are an intelligent man. You should know that you owe a duty to the medical profession to be truthful, to make a clean breast of it. You undoubtedly, being in the United States of America for three years, know that life is cherished in the United

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States. You know that we are not out to prosecute people who are underserving. What you want to tell me you can tell me in English or Mr. Devries in German. Tell Mr. Devries just what you know about all these medical matters. I have down here that you killed approximately 150 inmates in Buchenwald by injections of phenol. You ordered it and you killed some. In one instance you performed these killings in the operating room of the camp hospital. On that occasion Dr. Ding had a previous meeting with Dr. Mrugowsky, Mrugowsky wanted to find out the effects of phenol in connection with another experiment, they wanted to know the phenol content in sulfanilamide. They wanted to know about gas experiments-- you know what I mean.

A Yes.

Q Dr. Ding came to you and you said that you were performing euthanasia with phenol injections and he came to you and two nights later you called Dr. Ding when you had to kill four or five people. The people were brought into the operating room, you injected them with phenol and they died within one-half a minute. Isn't that right?

A Not that way.

Q Doctor, can you tell me all of these activities in English?

A I can try it, sir. When I was there working in Buchenwald, when I got in closer touch with the prisoners,

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I heard that those prisoners--they had good positions in the concentration camp. Criminal prisoners wanted to get those positions and therefore they were going to kill those prisoners, political prisoners.

Q In other words, doctor, you say that in Buchenwald concentration camp after you became chief doctor--

A After I became second doctor.

Q After you became second doctor and through to the end, you became aware of the fact that there were many of the prisoners who were not liked by the other prisoners and were trying to benefit themselves, and that they tried everything in their power to become more powerful and to get better positions which would act to the detriment of the political prisoners who were good men. Therefore, you considered these prisoners to be traitors.

A Not me but all of them, all of the intelligent inmates.

Q These prisoners were considered traitors, doctor, by the inmates?

A Yes.

Q The inmates and yourself considered they were not worthy of life?

A Not only of that, sir, because if they were alive they were going to kill hundreds and hundreds of people

By Mr. Devries (interpreted from German): He is trying to say that these people would

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have been killed by the ones who were jealous.

Q You killed a great many with phenol. These men that you killed with phenol and that the prisoners killed with phenol and that you gave them the phenol to kill them with, they were prisoners who would have eventually killed the other prisoners?

A Yes, that is the truth.

Q You tell me, doctor, what kind of prisoners you were killing the evening Doctor King went to the operating room when you injected phenol into four or five people and he watched the effect, he wanted to determine what the immediate effect of phenol would be for euthanasia. He came in did he not?

A Came in one time.

Q How many men did you kill that night?

A The prisoners were together with me. There was a man who killed about 20 or 30 people also, they were all prisoners, all intelligent prisoners.

Q Doctor, you were in Buchenwald camp, a little speck on the map of Germany. You saw in Block 46 the type of experiments that were going on. You knew that in Block 46 people were dying as a result of the experiments, ten percent in one period and increased to 20 percent in another period. These experiments, doctor, were conducted for the benefit of the German Army, the benefit of people who would be getting

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spotted fever. You are fortunate in not being involved in medical experimentation. You were involved in a minor matter. These experiments were not conducted in the manner in which you would have conducted them had you not been influenced by men in top positions. A doctor would never experiment on a patient against his will, and you know that many of these persons were used without their consent, and you know that even if they did give their consent they were going to die. Hence, if a man is going to die he cannot give his consent. It is against the law to permit anybody to kill you.

A I know. That is a different thing if you have been in a concentration camp. I was together with these prisoners and I know there were good people there, fine men, intelligent people, and they were going to be killed by other ones who were criminal prisoners.

Q I know that. I want to tell you this so that when I finish you can give me a brief statement of it before I leave. I want to tell you this for this purpose. At Buchenwald in Block 46 after you left, I don't know the exact period of time, you may have been away from there at this time but they used political prisoners for the experimental purposes, Russian prisoners, Jewish prisoners, Catholic political prisoners, Austrians, all kinds of political prisoners for these experiments. We have the evidence. It may be very shocking to you but we know that. Now, if you ever attended

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a conference, any other information you have about medical experimentation that will be helpful to clear up this horrid crime, I think, and I know, that you want to tell us about it, that you want to clear this situation up, I want you to think hard and make an effort to recall whether you had ever attended a conference at Berlin or ever heard of a conference, at Berlin, or whether you ever heard Reichsleiter SS Doctor Grawitz, what his ideas were, what Dr. Krugowsky's opinions were, Gensken's opinions and Dr. Gebhardt's opinions—all these doctors. It seems to me that in as much as you were a member of the Waffen SS you must have known or must have heard what is going on.

A There were others.

Q There was Dr. Brandt, he was the Reichscommissar for Health and Sanitation. Now, doctor, you as a medical doctor and being in the SS, you must have heard about those programs. If you didn't hear about them it is too bad. I am sure you must have heard about it. It must have been common discussion among the doctors, it must have been a common thing for such things as this to go on. We want you to try to be helpful. You are under oath. You know that we have the evidence because I a lawyer, not a medical man, in a short period of time have been able to gain all the evidence and knowledge that I have. I can visualize Buchenwald camp and I have never been there. I can do it from the documents and letters I have read, from the witnesses I have talked to.

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I can do the same for every concentration camp in Germany. I know the entire set-up. I want the reasons behind it, doctor. We want to know where the orders came from and I think you can be helpful. You tell Mr. Devries about the euthanasia program and we will make out the affidavit. If you can think of anything else that will be helpful to us, do so. I will leave you with Mr. Devries and he will go through the entire thing with you.

A Don't forget, you don't know what position I was working in there.

Q I know the position.

A No.

Q I know the position you are in.

(Mr. Hardy then left the interrogation and the following questions were put by Mr. Devries:)

Q I want you to tell me now in a logical order why, when and how inmates of the Buchenwald concentration camp were killed by injections with phenol. I don't want you to go into any details for the moment, you can make any remarks later on. I just want you to give me a logical chain of command of this action.

A I estimate that in total about 150 inmates in Buchenwald were killed, not only by me but also by prisoners in the camp, with phenol injections, or were beaten to death, about which facts I learned after they had taken place.

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Q Now, I want you to tell me on whose orders these prisoners were given injections with phenol or were beaten to death?

A Always on the request of the inmates themselves, who wanted to prevent that the political intelligentsia in the prison camp would be exterminated by the arch-criminals in the camp. I never took the initiative myself but all killings took place on the request of inmates in the camp. I always convinced myself at the time that there was no other way out for the prisoners who were killed. The inmates who advised me on killing prisoners were representatives of all different nations and comprised such people as lawyers, doctors and important political people.

QQ Did you ever receive requests or orders from the camp commander or other authorities in the camp to give injections to prisoners, or to have them killed the way you described?

A Camp commander Koch gave me such orders. I took measures that the particular inmates who should be killed were either taken into the hospital or hidden somewhere else or shipped to other camps so that these particular killings could not take place.

Q The camp commander who gave such orders to you never checked later on whether these killings actually had taken place?

A No, he never bothered about such affairs any more for he was much too busy with all kinds of corruption so that he did not have enough time to occupy himself with these matters.

Q How many inmates do you actually estimate were injected with phenol, either by you or with your knowledge by your assistants?

A About 60.

- Q You imply here that about 90 died in a different way?
- A Yes, that is correct. These 90 cases were all cases about which I heard later on, after it had happened.
- Q Why did the prison rs notify you then of these killings after they had happened?
- A Because I was the only person in whom the inmates had confidence and because I was the person who had to make official declarations of death.
- Q You had to learn actually about all these cases of murder by inmates because you had to make death declarations?
- A Yes.
- Q What kind of death statements did you mostly make out?
- A All kind, quite often inflammation of the lungs or heart attack.
- Q When you were notified about these killings after they had taken place, it must have been impossible for you to check whether they were justified or not.
- A The writers who were killed were mostly so killed so well-known to everybody that mistakes were out of the question.
- Q Did the killing of the 60 persons with phenol injections which you have mentioned before take place in the camp hospital?
- A Yes.
- Q Who was mostly present when these injections were given in the camp hospital?

Cont'd

- A I was present and five inmates who assisted us.
- Q You stated once that on one occasion Doctor Ding assisted you in the killings.
- A One time he dropped in and claimed that it was not done the correct way. Then he performed the injections himself.
- Q How many were killed on that particular occasion?
- A Three. These three people were reported to have killed themselves about 30 inmates in the camp.
- Q You claim that you realized the people that were killed by injections had acted in a treasonable way towards their comrades.
- A Yes.
- Q Do you believe that Doctor Ding was equally informed as you and also knew about this.
- A No.
- Q I am going to ask you a question which I want you to answer every clearly. Beyond rumors which you heard, how did you actually know, how did you actually check that the people who were killed deserved that fate?
- A You must realize that these prisoners had to stick very closely together in order to survive at all under the conditions as they existed in the concentration camp. All important positions in the camp administration were held by prisoners who were accurately informed about conditions and about all that was going on in the camp. In each case when an inmate became a traitor to his comrades a decision

and protocol was made sometimes a week before the execution of that individual by his comrades. It is out of the question that a mistake could have been made. In each case that an inmate became a traitor to his comrades it was known about five minutes after it happened because it came through the grapevine. The prisoners would find out immediately when somebody attempted to betray them because the guards frequently conspired with them.

- Q Give me an example of a case illustrating the betrayal of a prisoner of his comrades. How was it at all possible that a prisoner in Buchenwald could betray fellow inmates? After all, he was only in contact with his own comrades. He had no opportunity to go to one of the higher ups.
- A He could reach the lower echelons of the SS-men, most of them were V people - that means agents of the political administration. They were prisoners themselves.
- Q You are citing as an example that a Kape, or anyone enjoying a position of trust, betrayed or accused inmates under him for the mere reason that such an inmate held such a good position in the camp. In that case it was jealousy.
- A It was more than jealousy, it was envy because in such a case he could gain a good livelihood by his activities.
- Q But then you contradict yourself because if that person was accused by a Kape for that reason, then actually there was no reason.

- V. Actually there was no reason.
- A. You have misunderstood me, I was only speaking about people of trust. They were traitors and they were well known in the camp.
- Q. You mean to say that these so called people of trust have betrayed the Kapos who did such things?
- A. They would betray anyone whom they did not like. They could also betray people who were unpopular. They could use their position of trust to betray or eliminate other prisoners in an illegal manner.
- Q. I repeat, you say that people who attempted to do injustice to their comrades were eliminated as traitors and these people were finally killed by the inmates.
- A. It was a nice way of defense under the circumstances.
- Q. How much time according to your estimate has Doctor Ding spent at Berlin?
- A. He was in the Institute of Hygiene in Berlin. He had his domicile in the house used by Doctor Mrugowsky, also had his office there. Therefore, he could also contact Mrugowsky.
- Q. You have stated he left Buchenwald several times to see Mrugowsky in Berlin. In such a case, when he left how much time did he spend there? Did he stay one week, two, four?
- A. Four to five days, sometimes only two.
- Q. How many times did that occur?
- A. Approximately three days out of two weeks.
- Q. Who took Dr. Ding's place when he was away, when he left for Berlin?
- A. The experiments stopped when he left the camp.
- Q. Who took charge of the Institute when he left?
- A. Officially, it was the chief doctor of the camp.
- Q. That was you?

- A Yes.
- Q You stated that in 1941 a transport of Jews took place from Buchenwald to Bernburg. You have also stated the reasons for it and the circumstances that prevailed.
- A I did not know anything about special instances. I only know that these transports left.
- Q My question is, how many transports left for Bernburg while you were in Buchenwald?
- A I only recollect one transport.
- Q When was that? Think about that accurately.
- A It must have been later in the summer or early in the fall of 1941.
- Q These people were selected by a commission in Berlin?
- A Yes, I remember well, it was the time when I was hiding Jews.
- Q You saw yourself compelled to give falsified records of the death of these people?
- A Yes.
- Q But is it not a fact that in the fall of 1941 all the Jews in the camp of Buchenwald were examined to find out to what extent they were capable of working? Have you not assisted in these examinations?
- A No, I have not really done such a thing.
- Q Do you remember that such selections of Jews took place?
- A At the time when this action took place?
- Q No, I am speaking of 1941. That has nothing to do with the other things.

- A I can't recollect that I have made any examination because all Jews eventually came to another camp and that was when I hid these 7 or 10 Jews and kept them in the Hygiene Institute.
- Q I shall attempt to recall the occurrence to you further. The result of this examination was that two groups of Jewish inmates were created, one group was capable to work and the other group was composed of invalids and those who were in very bad health. The group which was declared unable to work was later -probably early in 1943 or in the course of 1942 - sent in various transports to Bernburg.
- A No, we have never sent anyone to Bernburg.
- Q But there is a record about it, a record of correspondence.
- A I have never written to Bernburg.
- Q I will return to the transport of Jews of which you are informed. You later on made those certificates of death for these people, therefore, it follows that you have read the names on this list.
- A May I tell you how it was. I got a list of people and that list I gave to the clerks. The clerks together with the inmate doctors made the actual statements of death and then I signed them.
- Q But since you have signed them you must have seen them.
- A The inmates and I were on such friendly terms that I could rely on their statements and did not check the list.
- Q Dr. Hoven, how did you know there were no other

nationalities among these people?

A There were other nationalities but I have not selected them. Another commission of doctors selected them.

Q That I understand.

A That is exactly the time when I hid them. The intelligentsia of the Jews were warned by me at the time.

Q All I want to know is that you knew later on that among the people in this transport were people of various nationalities.

A They were not only Jews, there were other people there also.

Q But there were many Jews among them?

A I believe there were many Jews among them. The prisoners told me so. The commander had given orders to take care of Jews primarily and for that reason I warned the Jews.

Q I shall put my question in another way. Later on you knew definitely that people of various nationalities were in this transport?

A I did not know anything about nationality. Later on I have found out what was going on. I don't know whether there were people of other nations but the German nation there.

Q But the Germans are not various nationalities, there is only one German nation.

A I can't say anything about it. There was no nationality given.

- Q It could easily have been found out by their names.
You know that a French name is not a German name.
A I really can't remember.
Q But we have the proof.
A Then you must have proof that I have hidden 700 Jews.
-

The interrogation was completed at 1640 hours.

Heven

I, Iwan DeVries, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification Number A 442938 Interrogator Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, do hereby certify that the attached transcript of the Interrogation of WALDEMAR HOVEN, dated 22nd of October 1946, is a true and correct transcript of the Interrogation as conducted on the above date.

Muernberg, 27th of June 1947 handwritten:
Iwan DeVries

Before me, Joseph G. SCHNEIDER, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification number D 090135, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes appeared Iwan DeVries, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of one page in the English Language and swore that the same was true on the 27th of June 1947.

Muernberg, 27 th of June 1947 handwritten:
Joseph G. Schneider.

INTERROGATION OF DR. WALDEMAR HOVEN
at Nurnberg, Germany, by Mr. DeVries,
on request of Mr. Hardy, on 23 October
1946, from 1400 to 1600.
Also present: Mabel Lesser, Court Reporter

BY MR. DEVRIES:

Q. Your name is?

A. Dr. Waldemar Hoven.

Q. Do you solemnly declare, Dr. Hoven, that you will
tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. HARDY:

Doctor, I have here this written affidavit. I am going
to read it to you aloud and you can follow right along.
Then when I get through reading it, I want you to sign it.

(The affidavit is read aloud to Dr. Hoven by
Mr. Hardy. Several changes were made at the
request of Dr. Hoven, all of which he initial-
led. Affidavit was signed, signature being
witnessed by Mr. DeVries.)

BY MR. HARDY:

Q. Now, Doctor, there are a few more questions I would
like to ask you. Dr. Schiedlausky, - he was your successor -
he took your place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Dr. Schiedlausky the same Dr. Schiedlausky who
was formerly at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp?

A. Yes, that is the same one.

Q. He came from Ravensbruck to Duchenwald. His first
name was Gebhard.

A. In July 1943 he became first physician of Metzwei-
ler and in September 1943 he became my successor.

Q. There is another question I want to ask you. Did you ever hear of a Polish prisoner in Buchenwald Concentration Camp by the name of Gavrilovich?

A. I never heard of him.

Q. That is all right. Now, Doctor, I asked you yesterday to think back to see if you could remember the names of any people or any meetings that took place that might be helpful to us - any of the higher officials. I would like to know, Doctor, if you could remember ever seeing any members of Dr. Grawitz' office visiting Buchenwald. It seems to me that Dr. Grawitz, being Reichsarzt-SS under Himmler, being the deputy physician of the SS, would either have visited Buchenwald itself or sent some of his subordinates. Now I would like to know whether you have ever seen any of these men at Buchenwald. Grawitz you say you saw.

A. Grawitz, yes, in December 1939.

Q. You saw Mrugowsky at Ding's home. When was that?

A. The end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943.

Q. Did you ever see Poppendick?

A. No, I never saw him.

Q. Did you know him?

A. I heard about him from Dr. Ding.

Q. He was the man that ordered Ding to make experiments on homosexuals.

A. He never told me.

Q. They injected glands into homosexuals to see if they could make them normal.

A. I never heard about that.

Q. Dr. Gebhardt?

A. He made experiments in Ravensbruck?

Q. That is right, with Dr. Fischer.

A. The man who knows exactly about that is Dr. Schiedlausky. He is in Dachau now.

Q. Yes. Dr. Fischer worked with him. You didn't know him?

A. No.

Q. Or Dr. Fischer?

A. No. Dr. Schiedlausky knows everything about it.

Q. And you never saw Dr. Grawitz visit Duchonwald?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Christiansen, you don't know him?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Dr. Eyer?

A. Yes, Professor Eyer.

Q. That is Major, Major Professor. He was an expert on spotted fever. He ran the institute.

A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. Dr. Handloser?

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. He was General, Chief of the Armed Forces, who was Dr. Eyer's boss?

A. No, I never saw him.

Q. Dr. Lolling of course you worked under. He was many times there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see Dr. Paul Rostock?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Paul Rostock was a very famous man in the German medical world, surgeon at the University of Berlin.

A. Yes, but I don't know him.

Q. He was assistant to Karl Brandt when Karl Brandt became Reichs Kommissar.

A. Personal physician of the Fuehrer. No, I don't know him, never have seen him.

Q. Did you know a gentleman by the name of Stumpfegart? He worked with Dr. Schiedlausky at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp and later became personal physician to Hitler when Brandt became too busy with other duties.

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. You knew Dr. Conti?

A. No, I don't know him but I know who he was.

Q. Did you know his deputy assistant, Dr. Blome, Kurt Blome?

A. No.

Q. You must know Wolfram Sievers?

A. No.

Q. You know Oswald Pohl, of course. He visited Buchenwald.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Dr. Schroeder, Oskar Schroeder, of the Luftwaffe?

A. I know there was a doctor from the Luftwaffe but I can't remember the name.

Q. Dr. Hippke?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Schaefer?

A. No, not in my time.

Q. How about Dr. Becker-Freyseng?

A. No.

Q. You don't remember the name?

A. Until 1943 I knew exactly who was there.

Q. You can't think of anybody also that was there?
How about Rose? Rose came with Major Eyer.

A. Yes, together.

Q. I think that is about all the names, unless you can think of something else. Now, Doctor, this action which is called "14-F-13," the code name that was on the correspondence on this Euthanasia program and on this extermination program - do you know anything about that activity other than what you have told us? What did you consider this code word "14-F-13" meant?

A. I do not know that. Just a code name.

Q. You never had it explained to you what it meant?

A. No, just an administrative code.

Q. You have never asked anybody what it meant?

A. No.

Q. You have never discussed it with anybody else?

A. No.

Q. Three doctors from Berlin came as a commission, in order to select the prisoners to be sent to Bernburg. Would you know them if you saw their pictures? Were they well known?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where they worked?

A. No.

Q. Would you know them if I told you their names.....

Here's a man I wanted to ask if you knew when you were at Buchenwald - Victor Brack?

A. No, I never heard about him.

Q. Did you know Professor Heyde?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he one of the three doctors?

A. No, he was not.

Q. How did you know Professor Heyde of Wurzburg? I must leave now to attend a meeting, so will you tell Mr. DeVries all you know about Professor Heyde and all you know about 14-F-13? You don't know anything other than what you have told us about this code name?

A. They told me that it was a code.

Q. You know the German Reich had a mass extermination program of the Jews?

A. I heard it from the prisoners.

Q. This was the code name of it, doctor.

A. I did not know that. I thought it was a code.

Q. Now you see if you could think if you ever asked anybody what that code name was about. This code name was the code name for the extermination of the Jews and they used that on all correspondence in connection with the Jewish extermination programs.

A. That is the first time I heard it.

Q. I want you to think if you ever heard anything about that. When were you in New York City?

A. In 1921.

Q. You were there in the United States for three years?

A. I was in New York, Englewood, N.J., and Minneapolis.

Q. What did you do while you were there?

A. I was working on a farm and visiting friends. I had many friends in America and England.

Q. What have you got there, doctor? (Referring to a letter Dr. Hoven had removed from his pocket.)

A. Just something for you to read if you have time. It isn't very important. (Mr. Hardy reads it through quickly and receives permission to keep it. He then leaves, turning the interrogation over to Mr. DeVries.)

BY MR. DEVRIES;

Q. Now, Dr. Hoven, I want you, first of all, to tell me what you know about Professor Heyde. Tell me, 1), on what occasion you met him, 2), what you know about his activities, and 3), in what way he was connected with the Buchenwald Camp.

A. I met Professor Heyde in February 1944, in Weimar, when I was a prisoner there of the Gestapo. On request of the investigator, a Dr. Wehner, I was asked to give all details about the action called 14-F-13 and also about all matters which had occurred during the administration of Camp Commander Koch. After I had made a written report about these matters I was told that this was not accepted as the truth. Thereupon a Professor Heyde was called in from Wurzburg, so that he could make a checkup of my mental condition. Professor Heyde made his examination and told me that he would issue a report about me so that I would not be declared fully responsible for my statements for these were considered so dangerous that I would have to count otherwise with the loss of my life. For the first time during the history of Buchenwald, inmates who learned about my situation, offered themselves freely as witnesses and confirmed to Dr. Wehner, the investigator, that which I had already declared in a written report. Thereupon Professor Heyde left. I do know that Professor Heyde was a member of the

staff of Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Waffen-SS, Eicke. That is all I know about him.

Q. All this refers to your arrest made by order of Doctor Konrad Morgen of the Reichs Kriminal Police in Berlin, and Dr. Paulman of the SS Court in Kassel?

A. Yes.

Q. Explain to me for what reasons Dr. Morgen, who had ordered your arrest, did not want to believe the written statements which you had made to him?

A. Because Dr. Morgen considered the facts which I had stated, impossible.

Q. That doesn't sound quite logical. Explain further.

A. Because in this written report I took all responsibility on my shoulders as I realized that otherwise prisoners would have been punished if I had stated that killings in Buchenwald were committed by the prisoners. Dr. Morgen considered the whole statement on Action 14-F-13 an impossibility. I had stated in my report to Dr. Morgen regarding Action 14-F-13 that I had hidden a number of prisoners in order to save them from this action and he did not want to believe that. Dr. Morgen did not want to believe that the prisoners I had saved from Action 14-F-13 could ever actually have been placed on the extermination list as he claimed that they had never been selected by the Committee from Berlin. I could not make it clear to him that these particular prisoners were on the list through some mysterious reason about which I myself did not know. However, I understand that most likely they got their names on the list through other inmates of Buchenwald who, for personal reasons, wanted to get rid of these persons.

Q. I still would like to ask you some details about that particular committee from Berlin which had come to Duchenwald to select the people destined for Action 14-F-13.

A. I cannot remember the names. The members of the committee were dressed in civilian clothes. I only know that they were medical doctors.

Later on I spoke to Professor Heyde about this and I described what they looked like. Professor Heyde intimated that he knew who they were.

Q. Would you recognize the men if you saw their photographs?

A. I could try, but I am not sure.

Q. Did Professor Heyde know about the conditions in Duchenwald about which you told him?

A. No, he was amazed and advised me to be very careful in making statements about this as it would endanger my own life. A short time after I was arrested, Camp Commander Koch of Duchenwald, who also had been arrested, was condemned and shot, namely on the 3rd of April, 1945, in Duchenwald.

Q. I want to know about one more point from you. You stated that you spoke to Dr. Eberl in Bernburg with regard to Action 14-F-13. What did Dr. Eberl tell you about this transport that arrived in Bernburg?

A. Dr. Eberl did not make any statements.

Q. Didn't you ask him about this?

A. No, I did not. I did not discuss the Action 14-F-13 with Eberl because I was aware of Camp Commander Koch's warning that anybody who discussed this

Matter would be shot within 24 hours.

(The Interrogation was concluded at 1600 hours, 23 October 1946.)

APPROVED:

Interrogator

Interrogator

gez. Mabel A. Lesser

Reporter

We, Iwan DeVries, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification Number A 442938 Interrogator Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes and Mabel Lesser, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification Number X 046109 American Court Reporter, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes do hereby certify that the attached transcript of the Interrogation of WALDEMAR HOVEN, dated 23 rd of October 1946, is a true and correct transcript of the Interrogation as conducted on the above date.

Nuernberg, 27th of June 47 gez. Iwan DeVries

Nuernberg, 27th of June 47 gez. Mabel Lesser

Before me, Joseph G. SCHNEIDER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. identification number D 090132, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes appeared Iwan DeVries, and Mabel Lesser, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of one page in the English Language and swore that the same was true on the 27th of June 1947.

Nuernberg, 27th of June 1947 gez. Joseph G. SCHNEIDER

Prin.

MUDr. Vitezslav Horn, director of the general hospital and chief of the surgical section at Jinlava, Czechoslovakia, born 2.11.1893 in Trebic - CSR, roman-catholic, married, name of my wife Anna; two children, Vladimír, born 20.7.1927; Vitezslav born 3.3.1929.

Arrived at Buchenwald 9 December 1941, arrested by the Gestapo 17.7.1939. by experiences:

A. Period of Hauptsturmführer MUDr. Valdemar Howen (living in Freiburg), Standartastros and chief doctor in c.c. Bu. The leader of the surgical section of Buchenwald hospital was Helmut Thiemann, a mason. His predecessor one Walter Kraemann, profession locksmith, as is commonly known, was killed some weeks before, by the S.S.

As a surgeon I came to Buchenwald but the whole governing clique of prisoners in the hospital was against me. They said that they did not need an academical doctor, that they were curing on their own responsibility. I had to go into the quarry and afterward to the commando of punishment. At that time Dr. Hofen was regarded as a great murderer of prisoners, but I was taken out of the quarry by him and put into the hospital as a sick. He made this concession to the governing prisoners clique. Why? He was very corrupt and the prisoners know it, they corrupted him in every possible manner: furniture, underwear, food. There were periods that complete workshops were erected on behalf of him, in which 30 or more professional prisoners were working.

The medical visits, treatment, reception, dismissions, were done by Helmut Thiemann, who was very attentive that I did not even show myself at the sick room. Only after a very long time I got the permission to look at operated men, always accompanied by adherents of Helmut Thiemann. Dr. Howen based my coming in the hospital towards the governing prisoners on the necessity that S.S. doctors had to get instruction from me; it was not permitted that I did anything else. Nearly every day I had to operate in the operation courses of the SS doctors, first on corpses, afterwards in vivâ.

This time was horrible for me. Firstly I could not help the many suffering people from the surgical section, who often asked me for help by means of their friends, very confidentially. Public utterances about technical treatment could only be done in peril of life. At that time existed in barrack No. XI a so-called "Alm". I never saw it; during some time there was even given a written order to be signed by us, that no doctor had to enter the "Alm". When I got into the hospital and had success with the SS courses, I continually achieved, that also other doctors could assist to these courses. They were Dr. Saldak (later dismissed) and further Dr. Matousek, actual chief internist. We three had to sign the written order. Nearly every week I heard that barrack room I was always filled up with selected ill and that they all used to die suddenly. In which way I did not know. Twice I saw personally that the dead were put away.

TRANSLATION OF Doc. NO. NO-4051 Cont.

Wards who must know something about it are:

1. A Jew, I know personally. I don't know his name.
2. Kapo of the hospital Heinrich Weingartner (afterwards left for Kommando Galube in Braunschweig).
3. His successor Ernst Busse (now still in the camp-committee).
4. Dismissed Doctor Schreiber KOTSCHAKI, Rudi Hach; last Schreiber Ferdinand Rohmild.

B. Period of SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Schiedlauskis, who came in the beginning of November 1943, when Dr. Hoven was arrested by the SS. He directly appointed me chief doctor of the surg. section. This was only formally as Kapo Busse regarded Helmut Thiemann as the real chief. Helmut Thiemann could get on working as before.

Murdering of prisoners was immediately stopped. Dr. Sch. made also great difficulties when prisoners killed a prisoner who had stolen bread. Later he made even Dr. Matousek and me responsible for the dead list in the great hospital. But it was not the general tendency. Prisoners, lead by Hauptsturmfuehrer Wilhelm, who was on very good terms with the governing clique sabotaged several orders given by Dr. Schiedlauskis on behalf of a more correct treatment in surg. and internist sections.

However, the period of Dr. Sch. is very sad by the so-called transports. He would not do the control of these transports and always got an SS doctor from Berlin. This service was medically spoken an impossibility. Everyone who was but able to walk had to go on transport. Especially when prisoners were no favorites to the governing prisoners. For instance, the french manufacturer Michelin, whom I always presented to the SS as incapable for transport as to his illness and high age, was removed by them to Dora, where he died. The same was passing with Ladislaw Herman, Czech Lt. Staff Officer, who had been classified as incapable for transport. He was sent by prisoners to S3. He nearly came back as a corpse and could be saved from death when the liberation army arrived.

As I did not have the necessary time to elaborate this item, so important for humanity, I only wrote about the most important things.

This statement typewritten on 2 pages is made at concentration camp Buchenwald, near Weimar, Germany at 14.30 p.m., April 24th 1945. I swear before God that it is fully true.

(w.s.) V. Horn

I, Jacobus S. Hoch, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation (in my handwriting) of the sworn statement of Dr. V. Horn, given at 14.30 hours pm. April 24th 1945, at concentration camp Buchenwald, Weimar, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Sig. and title of interpreter Jos. J. Hoch
Journalist

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Buchenwald, Weimar, Germany, this 24th day of April, 1945.

/s/ Raymond Givens, 0275830.

Certified True Copy

Lt. Col. PA, USA

The enclosed photos were found, according to the Eichberg case, among the possessions of Dr. Mennecke. They are in an envelope marked: Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald, 25 November to 5 December 1941. The enclosed photos have been inscribed on the reverse side also obviously by Dr. Mennecke. Dr. Mennecke admitted this at the Chief trial.

All of these photos as well as the original envelope inscribed: Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald from 25 November to 5 December 1941, were produced in court in the Eichberg case. According to Dr. Mennecke's statement during this case the persons shown on the photographs are inmates of concentration camps for whom he was making out registration forms. According to his statement in the same trial, the date on the above-mentioned envelope is the date of one of his visits to Buchenwald for the purpose of making out these registration forms.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947.

District Court IV Penal Chamber

The chairman:

(signature) Wirtzfeld

Counsellor of the District Court

Above signature of Dr. Wirtzfeld, Counsellor of the District Court, was written today personally in my presence, which is hereby certified.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947.

Stamp:

Chief Public Prosecutor
of the District
Court of Frankfurt on
Main.

Chief Public Prosecutor

By order

(signature) Dr. Kager (?)

Public Prosecutor

This list consisting of eight pages giving 63 names with details, corresponds to the 63 enclosed photos which according to the documents of the Eichberg case were found among the possessions of Dr. Mennecke. They are contained in an envelope inscribed "Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald, 25 November to 5 December 1941". The enclosed photos have been written upon in ink on the reverse side obviously by Dr. Mennecke.

The details given above are copied from the inscriptions on the back of the original photos. Dr. Mennecke admitted during the main proceedings of the trial of Eichberg before the District Court of Frankfurt on Main that he wrote the inscriptions in ink on the photos himself. All of these photos, as well as the original envelope inscribed "Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald from 25 November to 5 December 1941" were submitted to the court in the Eichberg case. According to the statement of Dr. Mennecke in the proceedings of this case the persons shown on the photos are inmates of concentration camps for whom he was making out registration forms. According to his statement in the same proceedings the date on the above-mentioned envelope is the date of one of his visits to Buchenwald for the purpose of making out these registration forms.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947.

District Court IV Penal Chamber
The chairman:
(signature) Wirtzfeld
Counsellor of the District Court.

Above signature was given today by Dr. Wirtzfeld, Counsellor of the District Court, personally in my presence which is hereby certified.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947

Stamp:
Chief Public Prosecutor
of the
District Court
of
Frankfurt on Main.

Chief Public Prosecutor
By order
(signature) Dr. Keyer (?)
Public Prosecutor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO - 3060

Munich, 4 March 1947

I, Ella CARTER, 20 182, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO - 3060.

Ella CARTER
20 182.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO - 3060
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

cont'd.

(page 2 of original)

ELMER Estella Sara
1141 Ravensbrueck 3029

Hoarded immense amounts of rationed food
(among others 200 eggs) and profiteered
by illicit trade by charging high prices,
permitted much to spoil.
born 15 Sept 75, living at Frankfurt/
Oder, 8393

WEBER, Hermann
4451 Dachau 1938

Admin. Dept: Jew in preventive arrest
category.

Name : WEBER
First Name : Hermann
born : 25 Dec. 97
Place : Vienna
Height : 169 cm
Hair : black
Eyes : brown

SECRET ST. TL POLICE
IB State Police Directory Munich
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

4 months penitentiary: fraud arrested
for race defilement member of Jewish
anti-German associations.
In the Camp: many punishments, lazy,
impudent, dirty.

SCHNEIDHUBER
Dorothea Sara
541 Ravensbrueck 1019

Anti-German author of agitation
literature born 3 Aug. 81 at Luech.
Wrote continuously anti-German
agitation articles about the political
situation of the Church in Germany
which she received from the principal
of the archiepiscopal office in Munich
SCHNEIDHUBER Dorothea Sara
6250/5608

SYFERNL. Sara Sztorn
1140 Ravensbrueck 3736

SYFERNL. Sara Sztorn, born on 14 Oct.
at Strzenieschitz/Poland
single

Jewish prostitute, no permanent
residence repeatedly infected with
venereal disease. Continuous race
defilement with German soldiers.

LOEWINGER Katharina Sara
1140 Ravensbrueck 3712
(64747)
(2 pictures)

Katharina Sara LOEWINGER, 9 Feb. 20
Vienna,
single

Jewish full-blood prostitute in Vienna
infected with VD. Continuous race
defilement.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

MOSES Irma Sara
740 Ravensbrueck 2024

Irma Sara MOSES, born 1 July 17 at Frankfurt/Main, single, Jewish servant maid at Frankfurt/Main. Pretended to be a Bld girl by keeping her Jewish descent a secret, committed numerous acts of race defilement by using a false name in Frankfurt/Main. Accused Aryans of Jew descent.

(page 3 of original)

TICMY Elise Sara
1040 Ravensbrueck 3129

Jewess, divorced, born 4 June 97 Vienna, Secret prostitute
Continuous defilement of race.

VON ZULICH Helene Sara
241 Ravensbrueck 291

born 16 Dec 80 at Fraustadt
Jewess divorced
Derogatory attitude towards the Reich. Continuous race defilement by keeping her Jewish descent a secret and rendering the Hitler salute.

STLINITE Siegfried
6636 Dachau

Barber
Admin. Dept.: Jew
Name : STLINITE
First Name : Siegfried
born : 15 Dec 07
Place : Vienna
Height : 165 cm.
Hair : Dark brown
Eyes : brown
SECRET STATE POLICE
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

Four previous convictions for homosexuality. 8 months penitentiary
Continuous homosexual intercourse.

STROSS Otto Israel
22730 Dachau

Otto Israel STROSS
born 22 Sep 00 in Prague, attorney at law violent German-hater, agitator

SCHUB Alice Sara

SCHUB Alice Sara, born 25 May Frankfurt
8142/5983
Harmed German nationals by using the food illegally procured by her Aryan husband only for her Jewish restaurant in Frankfurt/Main, Grosser Eschenheimerstr.

(page 3 of original cont'd)

FELBER, Markus Israel

Markus Israel FELBER
born 29 July 95 at Neusandoz
Polish Jew
agitator, wire-puller (Merchant)

AENSCHENFREUND
Berta Sara
441 Ravensbrueck 847

Berta Sara AENSCHENFREUND
born 27 Dec 92 in Poland
Incredible impudent and spiteful
remarks toward Germans. On the train
made acquaintance of soldiers coming
from the front introduced herself as
Jewess, gave them bread swapped it
for coffee and cocoa, then insulted
the soldiers in the meanest possible
way.

(page 4 of original)

NEULAND, Liselotte Sara
941 Ravensbrueck 1724

Liselotte Sara NEULAND
born 22 Nov. 21 Hamburg
belongs to a Jewish family, all the
members of which are interned in a
Concentration Camp for race defile-
ment and indecent assault. Since she
was 16 years of age she prostituted
herself and continuously committed
acts of race defilement. An Aryan by
whom she had a child, hanged him-
self in the Concentration Camp.

WILK, Leo Karl
Dachau 20590

born 9 Feb 97 Bostahov
Jew Communist and race defiler

BOEMK, Leo. J.
Dachau 1939 - 22753

Soviet agent in Prague, born at Hung.
Bred
arrested: 10 Sep 39
anti-German Eastern Jew. agitator.
In the Camp: Lazy, impudent,
recalcitrant
1.XII.41

LAUFL, Ernst Israel

Ernst Israel LAUFL
born 20 Aug 87 at Bruenn
attorney at law
Lt. of the Reserve in the Austrian-
Hungarian army.
Anti-German agitation. Agitator.

(page 4 of original cont'd)

ROSLINZWEIG Paul Israel

Paul Israel ROSLINZWEIG
born 8 May 90 at Kamenz-Pedolski/
Russia,
barber at Senftenberg, Lower Lau-
sitz. Russian P. at Tannenberg 1914
stayed in Germany, married at Senf-
tenberg. Independent barber. Full-
blood Jew. 1938 expelled from Ger-
many, applied for Russian passport,
arrested in February 1938.

STUECKGOLD Dora Sara
440 Ravensbrueck 1060

Dora Sara STUECKGOLD
born 26 July 96 Berlin, shorthand-
type.
Continuous race defilement.
1 year in prison for perjury.

LEVY Erna Sara
5518 8. 1936 Berlin

Erna Sara LEVY prostitute born
4 July 94 Wingersheim
28 previous convictions: professional
prostitution
Continuous race defilement, lazy,
anti-social

KOTTHAUS Henriette Sara
940 Ravensbrueck 2677

Henriette Sara KOTTHAUS
14 Dec 89 Appertal-Barmen, divorced.
Continuous race defilement together
with base perverse actions.

LIBER, Adole Sara

Adole Sara LIBER, born 19 March 21
in Poland
single, Jewish prostitute
race defilement

(page 5 of original)

KRITZ Erna Sara
140 Ravensbrueck 783

Erna Sara KRITZ 23 Sep 04
divorced servant maid at Rumburg-
South. Continuous race defilement,
fetched her Aryan lovers from the
Cafe am Markt. Jewish full-blood
prostitute.

BUNZENDLHL Frieda Sara
341 Ravensbrueck 390

Frieda Sara BUNZENDLHL, born 11 Apr.
Hamburg, divorced Jewess. Brothel
manager. 13 previous convictions:
indecent, procurement, concealment,
race defilement. 1 yr 6 mth. prison

(page 5 of original cont'd)

SPIELMANN Charlotte Sara

Charlotte Sara SPIELMANN, born
4 Feb 16 Berlin. Prostitute since
she was 16 years of age.
Used to get her "suitors" from
place which are "off limits" to
Jews.
Continuous race defilement.

LANDSDORF Margarete Sara
140 Ravensbrueck 629

Margarete Sara LANDSDORF, widow,
16 Aug 85 Landsberg/Warthe
Sabotage in food allotments in
her capacity as administrative
manager of a home for Jewish nurses.
Gave false figures for the allotments.

MOSES Irma Sara
240 Ravensbrueck 947

Irma Sara MOSES, born 13 Feb 98 in
Berlin, divorced Jewess, violation
of passport regulations (illegally
crossing the border); 2 mths. in
prison, race defilement: 1 yr 3 mths.
penitentiary; in the camp: lazy, im-
pudent.

SKOFFER Ruth Sara
5976 9.1940 Berlin
1140 Ravensbrueck 3508
(2 pictures)

Ruth Sara SKOFFER, born 17 Feb 15 Posen,
single, Jewish prostitute
Since 1938 lazy prostitute without
permanent residence. Numerous cases
of race defilement by keeping the
Jewish descent a secret. Infected
with VD several times.

REICHSTEIN Adolf Israel
Dachau 1939, 22176

born 6 Apr 91 at Hrubá Vrbka CSR
Jew from the Protectorate.
Anti-German attitude. Typical Talmud
Jew. In the Camp: Recalcitrant, lazy,
impudent.

SILBERSTEIN Rudolf Israel

Rudolf Israel SILBERSTEIN
born 10 Feb 00 in Berlin, merchant
race defilement: 1 1/2 yrs in prison

(Stamp): SECRET STATE POLICE

State Police Directory Munich
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

SCHLARE Franziska Sara
240 Ravensbrueck 257

Franziska Sara SCHLARE, born 19 Aug
1888 at Heckholzhausen near Limburg
single Jewish prostitute in Frankfurt/
Main, Klosterstrasse 2 b
171 previous convictions: Theft, por-
nography and 169 times violation of moral-
ity.
Since 1910 prostitute in Frankfurt/
Main; among others was in the work
house Breitenau six times.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-5000
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

NEUMANN Klara Sara
040 Ravensbruck 3394

Klara Sara NEUMANN, born 24 Jul 09 Bad Ems, single Jewess of Frankfort/Main. Has been already at the Hadamar institution. Committed race defilement with more than 60 Aryan men. Prostitute in Frankfort/Main. Has been repeatedly infected with VD. In the Camp: lazy, sloppy, dirty.

LOEB Herta Sara
640 Ravensbruck 2415

Herta Sara LOEB, born 11 Jul 00 Mannheim single, clerk
5 times previously convicted: fraud, falsification of documents, theft: 1 yr 6 mth. in prison
Since 1938 prostitute in Mannheim
Continuous race defilement.

TAEGER Beatrice Sara
740 Ravensbruck 2045

Beatrice Sara TAEGER, born 20 Jul 92 divorced, sales girl
Continuous race defilement
"I detested Jewish men, therefore I looked for German lovers."
In the Camp: dirty, lazy, irreverent, no discipline.

ZEDNER Elisabeth Sara
1141 Ravensbruck 3084

Jewish social worker in Frankfort/M. who mimeographed and distributed hand bills of anti-German content, conveyed false information abroad and continuously acted as an enemy of the state.
ZEDNER Elisabeth Sara, born 6 Jun 83 Frankfort/M., 8469

SCHERMANN Jenny Sara
240 Ravensbruck 984

Jenny Sara SCHERMANN, 19 Feb 12 Frankfort/M.
single, sales girl in Frankfort/M.
Lesbian by instinct, went to such places only. Avoided the name "Sara". Stateless Jewess.

BONDI Josef
Dachau 1939 21200

born 12 Dec 85 Tomio
Continuous race defilement
Anti-German Eastern Jew.
In the Camp: lazy, recalcitrant

HOFMANN, Erwin
(picture with the inscription "Gestapo 500")
Personal data extracted from the enclosed sheet)

born 1 Dec 1908 in Berlin
Living as tenant in Berlin, Anklamer Str. 10

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3060
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

MICHNEF Herta Sara
5.40 Ravensbruck 1487
26724 13-10-39-3088
(2 pictures)

Herta Sara MACHAUF, born 23 Feb 26
in Vienna. Single, utterly immoral:
When 10 years old infected with
VD for the first time, from 15
years of age on normal sexual
intercourse with Jews and Aryans.
Jewess subject to exceptional
strong sexual instincts.
Race defiler.

OBERHEIER Berta Sara

Berta Sara OBERHEIER born 4 Apr 17
Committed race defilement with
numerous German men, 1 bastard
child

(page 7 of original)

LOEWENBERG Regina Sara
1.4. Ravensbruck 2

Regina Sara LOEWENBERG, 22 Jul 06
Ber Single. Full-blood Jewish
prostitute dangerous to the public,
continuous race defilement.

RADINGER Eduard Israel
Dachau 1938 6746

Eduard Israel RADINGER, born 7 Mar
07 Vienna, tailor
(Stamp) SECRET STATE POLICE
STATE POLICE DIRECTORY MUNICH
Photo Dept. CC Dachau
10 times previously convicted:
Theft, abandonment fight, fraud,
altogether approximately 5mths
penitentiary. In the Camp:
Gambling, laziness, impudence.

TACHAU Ernst Israel

Ernst Israel TACHAU, born 2 Oct 05
Vienna private official
Impudent, challenging behavior
toward members of the SS. Previous-
ly twice convicted for embezzle-
ment.
In the Camp: lazy, impudent.

WICHSLER Emilie Sara
5.40 Ravensbruck 2676

Emilie Sara WICHSLER, born 13 Feb
96 Hungary, divorced Jewess.
17 times previously convicted:
professional prostitution, woman
procurement fraud, 9mths peniten-
tiary 6mths work house. Defini-
tely depraved Jewish prostitute
and habitual criminal

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3080
CONTINUED

(page 7 of original cont'd)

BRUEGEL Hildegard Sara 11. Ravensbruck 3034	Jewish waitress. Professional prostitution, race defilement. Impudent towards police officers: "Vagabond, scoundrel, liar." In the Camp: impudent, lazy, slapped female attendant in the face, tore out a handful of hair. Sara Hildegard BRUEGEL, 20 Sep 09 8444/6730
BOERNER Zerline Sara	Zerline Sara BOERNER, 20 Aug 02 Karlsruhe, divorced. Continuous race defilement. Lover 1 1/2 yrs penitentially
BEINKE Albert (picture with the inscription "GESAPC 499" Personal data extracted from the enclosed sheet)	Born on 9 Jun 1894 in Berlin Living as tenant in Berlin S- 8, Ritterstr. 104
CAPELL, Charlotte Sara 7.22 Ravensbruck 2085	Charlotte Sara CAPELL, 4 Oct 03 Breslau, divorced wife, Catholic <u>Jewess</u> <u>Nurse</u> Continuous race defilement. Camouflage her Jewish descent by Catholicism, wore a Christian cross around her neck

(page 8 of original)

MERIN Felizja	Category: Preventive arrest Place of admission: Kattowitz Date of admission: 30 Aug 40 Name: MERIN First Name: Felizja Trade: Dressmaker Date of Birth: 10 Apr 01 Place of Birth: Bendzin Height: 1.62 Stature: stout Hair: black Front: low Eyes: dark brown Nose: bent Mouth: small Teeth: missing Face: healthy, round Distinguishing marks: Operation scar on left lower arm.
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(page 8 of original cont'd)

SUESKIND Paul Israel

(Stamp)

Paul Israel SUESKIND (Jew) born
28 May 84 in Berlin, merchant
State Police Directory Munich
Photo Dept. CC Dachau
19 times previously convicted: 7 yrs
penitentiary, 5 yrs prison.
Stateless, unscrupulous Jewish
habitual criminal.

TRUGOTT Julie Sara
9.40 Ravensbrueck 2675

Julie Sara TRUGOTT, born 24 Feb 94
Bielitz, married wife at Cressen/
Oder (family, 2 persons)
was seen at Lochwitz when she re-
quired from a farmer:
1 pound of butter
1 soda bottle full of cream
1 bottle of milk unskinned
milk ?
Stated it was compensation for work
done for the farmer.

OBERMEIER Frieda Sara
8.40 Ravensbrueck 2186

Frieda Sara OBERMEIER, born 1 Feb 20
(sister of Berta Sara OBERMEIER).
Committed race defilement with more
than 24 German men continuously.
Prostitute.

WEIL Anna Sara
11.41 Ravensbrueck 3218

Black Market
Weil Anna Sara, born 2 Jul 95, Czech,
married, 8544
Unsympathetic Czech Talmudic Jewess.

LIEBLING Selma Sara

Selma Sara LIEBLING, born 14 Dec 10
Koenigsberg, married Jewess. Contin-
uous race defilement. In the Camp:
lazy, impudent, sloppy.
Numerous Camp punishments.

(page 9 of original)

ROSENTHAL Eva Sara
9.40 Ravensbrueck 993

Eva Sara ROSENTHAL, born 20 Jul 19
at Essen, single, Jewish prostitute
in the Deeperbahn quarters in Ham-
burg. Continuous race defilement.

WEILBERG Leonhard Israel

Picture No. 2179
WEILBERG Leonhard Isr.
born 10 Apr 93 Internec No. 6053

(page 9 of original cont'd)

SCHOLMHOFF Egon Israel
Dachau 1938 6069

Attorney at Law
Admin. Dept.: Jew
Name : SCHOLMHOFF
First Name : Egon ISRAEL
Born : 9 Apr 80
Place : Vienna
Height : 173 cm
Hair : brown mixed with gray
Eyes : blue-gray

(Stamp) SECRET STATE POLICE
STATE POLICE DIRECTORY MUNICH
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

Communist Lawyer, member of the "Red to Hilfe" (Red Help). Was in Russia in 1927. Violent hater of Germany, agitator. In the Camp: arrogant, impudent, lazy, recalcitrant. Since 1901 1st Lt. in the Austrian-Hungarian Army. Lt. of the Reserve. Combat duty from the beginning of World War I thru May 35 (sic) then Russian Prisoner of war. During combat promoted 1st Lt., during captivity promoted Captain.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 March 1947

I, Helga LUND, Mil. Entry Permit 026 027, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO - 3060.

Helga LUND
Mil. Entry Permit
026 027

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2436

Certified excerpt copy from the protocol

Eichberg - Trial

4th day of Trial on Friday, 6 December 1946.

"No, I did not mean to say that this was something beyond the human aspect (des Menschlichen). The photos were those which were kept on files in several copies, and I asked the camp physicians and/or the camp officials respectively whether they were kept in duplicate or triplicate, and whether one copy of each could be made available. This was granted. Once, we put the photos of such types together; therefore purely an interest in the constitution.

(The chairman reads the inscription on the book of various photos of Jews and Jewesses.)

Dr. MENNECKE: Yes, this is my handwriting. All this has been taken from the files. I made these notes on the book for the reason only to have the characteristics of the individual concerned. Whether these characteristics are right or not, I did not worry.

(The photos are handed to the defense counsel) "

The above excerpt copy is a true copy of the original.

Frankfurt on the Main, 1st March 1947
Landgericht, 4th penal court.

The chairman:
(Signature): WIRTZFELD
(Landgerichtsrat)

The above signature of Landgerichtsrat WIRTZFELD in his own handwriting is certified herewith:

Frankfurt on the Main, 1st March 1947
For the Chief Prosecutor (Oberstaatsanwalt)
with the Landgericht
(Signature): Dr. TOMFORDE (?)
First Prosecutor

(Seal):
The Chief Prosecutor
with the Landgericht
(Eagle)
Frankfurt on the Main.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO - 2436 (cont'd)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, CHARLES E. IPPEN, No. 20063, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above
is a true and correct translation of the above
document No. NO-2436.

CHARLES E. IPPEN
No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF BEIGLEBOECK DOCUMENT
EXHIBIT NO. 34

Transcription of longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29:

"The thirst again becomes very severe. Patient lies down on his back and rolls about. Also gets ----- a typical stereotyped organic rigid seizure with severe tetanic symptoms such as from his -----, symptoms -----. In view of the fact that in the last two days he has been drinking a great deal of water----- quarter plus half liter has been, he is being taken out of the experiment.

"3/9 Again taken into the experiment.

"5/9 Again complains about very severe thirst.

"6 Feeling of thirst very severe, tongue dry and coated. Fetid smell from the mouth. Skin dry and hot, liver significantly enlarged, reflexes very lively, blood vessels show thickening of walls, musculature over-excitable.

"7/9 Psychic state has changed. Somnolence. Tongue dry, musculature feels stiffened. Considerable weakness of musculature with ataxic manifestation. Romberg positive. Blood vessels still -----, pulse poorly filled, marked bradycardia, respiration accelerated. General condition (the next word erased and not legible), liver greatly enlarged."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Leo Alexander, AGO-D429621, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29.

LEO ALEXANDER
AGO D-429621.

Transcription of Longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29.

Der Durst stellt sich wieder heftig ein.

P. legt sich auf den Ruecken und waelzt sich herum.

Bekommt auch einen typisch
stereect. org. rigiden Anfall m. schwer. tetanischem
Symptom, wie es sich aus seiner
Symptome. Er wird

im Hinblick darauf, dass er vor 2 Tagen
ziemlich viel Wasser getrunken hat

$\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{1}{2}$ l

gewesen sein, aus dem Versuch genommen.

3.9. Wieder in Versuch gen.

5.9. Klagt bereits ueber sehr st. Durst

6. Durstgef. sehr heftig. Zunke trocken,
und belegt. Foctor ex ore. Haut trocken
und heiss. Leber deutlich vergr. Refl.
lebhaft. Gef. wandverdickt. Musk.
uebererregb.

7.9. Psych. Zustand hat sich geaendert

Sommolenz. Zunge trocken. Musk.
fuehlt sich steif an. betr. Musk. schw.
mit atakt. Ersch. Rbg. pos.

Gef. noch Puls schlecht gefuehlt. Sehr

bradycard. Atmung beschl. Allgem.Zust. (naechstes Wort aus-
radiert)

Leber stark vergr.

TRANSLATION OF BEIGLBOECK DOCUMENT
EXHIBIT NO. 34

Restoration of the original stenographic notes on the back page of the graph of Chart C-23:

NO 30) "The thirst assumes forms difficult to endure. The patient lies there quite motionless with half-closed eyes. He takes no notice of his surroundings. He asks for water only when he awakes from his semiconscious condition. (half a line erased).

"The appearance is very bad and doomed. The general condition gives cause for alarm.

"Respiration flatter, labored, moderately frequent.

"Respirations 25 per minute.

"The eyes are deeply closed, the turgor of the skin greatly reduced.

"Skin dry, tongue completely dry, whitish coating in the middle fairly loose.

"The mucous membranes of the mouth and the lips dry, latter covered with crusts. Lungs show slight very dry bronchitis lower border VI-XII, sharpened vesicular respiration.

"Heartbeats very low hardly audible. Filling of the pulse weaker. Increased thickness of walls of blood vessels. Frequency 72, liver 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fingers below sternal margin, rather soft, moderately sensitive to pressure, spleen on percussion slightly enlarged.

"Musculature hypotonic. Joints over-extendable. Calves slightly sensitive to pressure. Indications of transverse welt formation, marked longitudinal welt formation. Romberg plus plus Reflexes plus plus Abdominal reflexes plus plus Babinski negative. Eife phenomenon. Oppenheim negative. Rossolimo negative. Tonus of the bulb of the eye bad. Bulbus reflex positive. (Interruption)".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

We, Philipp Willner, U. S. Civilian, AGO X-018123, Chief, Court Reporting Branch (German) and Georg Gottinger, German Civilian, Identification Card No. B/IV. 42318, Stenographer, member of the Court Reporting Branch (German) hereby state that the above document consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, is a true and correct transcript of the stenographic notes on the back page of the graph of Chart C-23. We have a thorough knowledge of German stenography and the German language and have cooperated in the completion of this transcript.

(signed) Georg Gottinger
Identification Card No.
B/IV. 42318

(signed) Philipp Willner
AGO No. X-018123.

Verbesserte urspruengliche Uebersetzung der stenographischen
Notizen auf der Rueckseite der graphischen Darstellung C 23.

No.30.)

Der Durst nimmt schwer ertraegliche Formen an. Patient liegt apathisch
ganz bewegungsarm, mit halbgeschlossenen Augen da. Er nimmt keinen
Anteil an seiner Umgebung. Er bittet nur, wenn er aus seinem benom-
menen Zustand aufwacht, um Wasser. (Halbe Zeile ausradiert)

Das Aussehen ist sehr schlecht und verfallen, der Allgemeinzustand
besorgniserregend.

Die Atmung ist flacher, mehrsam, massig frequent.

Atemzüge 25 in der Minute.

Die Augen sind tief halbiert, der Hautturgor stark herabgesetzt.

Die Haut trocken, die Zunge ganz trocken, weisslicher Belag,
in der Mitte ziemlich frei.

Die Schleimhaut des Mundes und die Lippen trocken, letztere borkig
belegt.

Lunge geringe sehr trockene Bronchitis Grenze u/VI-XI,
verschaeft, vesikulaer atmen.

Herz Toene sehr leise, kaum hoerbar, Puls schwacher gefuehlt.

Gefaeesse staerker wandverdickt, Frequenz 72,

Leber 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 QF eher weich massig druckempfindlich Milz peckutorisch,
geringgradig vergrossert.

Muskel hypotonisch, Gelenke ueberstreckbar.

Waden leicht druckempfindlich, angedeutete Querwulstung, starke
Laengstwulstung.

Romberg ++ Reflexe ++ BHR ++

Babinski negativ, Eife'sches phaenom. Oppenh. neg. Ross.-

Bulbostomus schlecht, Bulbus Reflex + (Unterbrechtung)

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY "

- 1 -

E n d

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1758

Volume VI, page 313 of original (31 - 7 - 41)

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

- c) Employment of the "Special Groups" (Sondergruppen) for blood transfusion and for combatting epidemic diseases.

Volume VII, page 92 of original (21 - 9 - 41)

General Wagner (Quartermaster General)

- d) Attitude towards the inmates of insane asylums in the occupied territory.

Volume VII, page 100 of original (26 - 9 - 41)

General Quartermaster Wagner:

- h) Insane asylums in area of (Army Group) "Nord". Russians consider feeble-minded people holy. Despite of that, killing necessary.

Volume VII, page 106 of original (1 - 10 - 41)

General Wagner (Quartermaster General)

.....-Insane asylums Nowgorod-.....

Volume VII, page 129 of original (12 - 11 - 41)

Kowno : Col. Just, Chief Field Commander

Confirms unpleasant picture of selfishness of the civilian administration and working against the Armed Forces. Difficult position of the prisoners (of war), typhus in PW camps. Abuses by buying "commandos" who come over from East Prussia (aviators!)

Translation of Document No. 1758 - Contd.

Volume VII, page 138 of original (21 - 11 - 41)

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

c) Typhus control.

Volume VII, page 169 of original (12 - 12 - 41)

General Wagner:

f) France: Punitive measures for latest outrages: 100 executions by shooting, deportation of 1000 Frenchmen of doubtful character to the East; proclamation to the French population.

Volume VII, page 213 of original (18 - 2 - 42)

Dr. Schreiber; Col. Med. Corps:

presents statistical material about typhus and numbers of patients.

Volume VII, page 221 of original (9 - 3 - 42)

Prof. Dr. Handloser:

State of health good (2% sick). Physical condition lowered. Problems due to lack of water (cleaning). Morale of combat casualties superb. Typhus cases: 10204, fatal: 1749.

Volume VII, page 252 of original (30 - 5 - 42)

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

Prevention of malaria and typhus at General Headquarters (Vaccination).

CERTIFICATE

I, Philipp WILLNER, U. S. civilian, AGO X-018123, Chief German Court Reporter, hereby certify that Doc. No - 1758, consisting of three (3) pages in the German language, is a true and correct excerpt from the transcript of the stenographic diary of General Franz Halder. I am thoroughly conversant with German stenography and with the German language and made the transcription myself.

Philipp WILLNER
AGO X-018123

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Philipp WILLNER, U. S. Civilian, AGO X-018123, Chief Court Reporter for the German transcript, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 1758.

Philipp WILLNER
AGO X-018123

Case 1
Dr. Bk. 19
Pg. 139

C O P Y

Charitable Patients Transport Company
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport GmbH.)
Dept. 2

Kr. Schr.

20. July 1943

To the
Mental Asylum

Bademar, near Limburg/Lahn

In connection with the evacuation of institutes from the territories of Western Germany threatened with aerial attacks, I have to transfer, according to an order of the Commissioner - General of the Fuehrer for Medical and Health Matters, Professor Brandt, mental patients to your Institution too.

Provided that the Reichsbahn puts at my disposal the cars according to my requisition, your will receive on 26 July 1943, in the course of the day, 150 female mental patients from the mental asylum Karstein. This convoy will be accompanied by about 12 nurses. I beg you, if this accompanying personnel can leave your institution for the mother institution only the next day, to provide lodgings and food.

Concerning all problems of costs and accounting which might arise in connection with the transfer of the individual patients, I beg you to address yourself, stating that this transfer is being carried out by the Charitable patients Transport Company, to the Central Clearing Office for Mental Asylums, Berlin W 35, Tiergartenstrasse 4.

Heil Hitler

Signature:

2 n

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 892

Muenberg, 17 Jan. 1947

I, Leo Ratzersdorfer 483, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO - 892

signed: Leo Ratzersdorfer
483

- 2 -
E N D

139

CERTIFICATE .

I, State Attorney Dr. Walter Wagner, certify that the attached copy is a true and correct copy of the document, volume 2, page 74, consisting of one page. I obtained the original document in the course of the regular performance of my duties. The original is part of the files of case 4a Js 3-48.

It is needed here for other purposes.

Frankfurt, 4 January 1947

The Chief Public Prosecutor
with the District Court

By order:

Signature: Walter Wagner
Attorney

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO-4174 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 569)

is not available

DESCRIPTION: Transcript Beiglboeck Exhibit 34

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO-2148 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 570)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Death reports, Political Russians

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL NO. 1

PROSECUTION

DOCUMENT BOOK NO 19 ADDENDUM

ENGLISH



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CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO-890 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 443)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter, Reich Committee for Research
to Dr. Schmidt.

National Socialist German Worker's Party

Reich Management

Mailing address: Munich 33
telephone, local calls: 57 98
" long distance calls: 51 931
Post Office Cheque Account:
Munich 23319

Emblem of
National Socialist
German Workers' Party

Central Public Health Office
Munich, Karlstrasse 21
telephone: 56 9 34

Central Party Organ:
"Volkischer Beobachter"
Publishing Office: Munich, Thierse
telephone: 11 00 22
Berlin, Zimmerstrasse 88,
telephone: 11 00 22
Editor's Office: Munich, Schollings
telephone: 20 801
Berlin, Zimmerstrasse 88,
telephone: 11 00 22

Munich, 9 January 1943

Strictly Confidential!

To the Leaders of

Public Health Gau Offices

of the National Socialist German Workers' Party

Receipt is to be acknowledged in writing.

Subject: Fuhrer Decree on Suspending the Pledge to Secrecy in special cases

For your strictly confidential information I am sending attached
Fuhrer Decree and the circular letter I am writing on that subject
to the heads of the Medical Chambers.

Heil Hitler!

s/ Dr. L. CONTI

Enclosures.

For the correctness
signed by (illegible)

Date Stamp
(illegible)

The Medical Chamber has
agreed to inform the physicians
- by way of the district office (Kreisamt)
which will call in the physicians individually
and in groups, to inform them.

1 February 1943

(signature: illegible)

(Page 2 of original)

Chamber of Reich Physicians (Reichsaerztekammer)
An Organ of Public Law

Munich, Karlstrasse 31
Mail address:
Munich 43, Post Office Box 82

Telephone trunk line No. 58943

Post Office Transfer Account:
Munich 6100

To the

Heads of the Medical Chambers

Bank Account: Bank der Deutschen
Arbeit A.G. Munich 6 188

Strictly Confidential

9 January 1943

Receipt is to be acknowledged in writing.

Subject: Fuehrer Decree on Suspension of Pledge to Secrecy in special cases

Gentlemen:

I am sending to you enclosed a Fuehrer Decree which I receive from Professor Dr. BRANDT.

It is my request that you pass on the Decree - of which you will receive the required number of copies - to the leaders of the district offices of medical associations in a strictly confidential manner, and to instruct them to inform the physicians in their service region of the wording of the decree in an appropriate manner which will safeguard the strictly confidential character of the decree.

Communications having bearing on the Fuehrer Decree should be directed to the following address:

Professor Dr. Karl BRANDT, personal attention.

Berlin W. S., Reich Chancellery

It is left to the discretion of the physician who is handling the case whether he wishes to acquaint the patient with the information himself.

Heil Hitler!

s/ Dr. L. CONTI

Enclosure

For the correctness signed (signature illegible)

(Page 3 of original)

I not only relieve physicians, medical practitioners and dentists of their pledge to secrecy towards my Commissioner-General Professor Dr. med. Karl BLANDT, but I place upon them the binding obligation to advise him - for my own information - immediately after a final diagnosis has established a serious disease, or a disease of illboding character, with a personality holding a leading position or a position of responsibility in the State, the Party, the Wehrmacht, in Industry, and so forth.

Headquarters, 23 December 1942

(signed) Adolf HITLER

19 Sept 1946

We, E.M. WITT, Civ., 344289, and John B. ROBINSON, Civ., X 046350, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

E.M. WITT
Civ., 344289

John B. ROBINSON
Civ., X 046350.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NG-154

TOP SECRET

7th Copy

Reich Institution for
Water and Air Purification

Berlin-Dahlem, 31 March 1945
Corrensplatz 1

Journal No. A 457/secret

Report No. 25

concerning

Experiments carried out at Hamburg-Neuengamme

Report by: Dr. JAEGER and Reg. Bauinspektor KUMPERT

In agreement with the Reich Fuehrung SS, experiments were carried out at Hamburg-Neuengamme with drinking water preparation 44/5 in order to determine whether W-acid of various concentrations would cause any disadvantages to health and whether if this were not the case - drinking water containing k-substance would not be injurious to health after treatment with w-acid.

The experiments were carried out on approximately 150 persons who comprised a single community. The camp doctors made the medical observations; Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Ebel also took part in the experiments for several days during which the high lewisite concentrations were used.

After it had been proved through extended experimentation that drinking water treated with w-acid was not harmful to health - see Report No. 13 - the drinking water was poisoned with k-substance and thereupon decontaminated by w-acid in drinking water preparation 44/5, and this potable water was tested for its harmlessness to health. The following is to be reported concerning this.

The water was poisoned in a concrete container 3m³ in size, from which it was fed through a pipe line to the kitchen and there was made available through a tap. Other water was not made available to the experimental subjects.

The Chemical analyses of the water were made twice: first immediately before the water was drawn and then at the Reich Institution from samples taken. The arsenic analyses were carried out in accordance with H.D.V. 1118/3: "Testing for Combat Substances" ("Untersuchung auf Kampfstoffe").

During the entire period of experimentation the required small surplus of W-acid was contained in the potable water. The performance of the apparatus was established beyond question by this and by the analyses of the arsenic residue in the experiments with combat substances contained arsenic.

The experiments with combat substances containing arsenic were carried out with a fluid (lewisite) and a solid (Dora) substance. With the latter the possibility cannot be entirely excluded that, as a result of its difficult solubility, which is hard to overcome even with the addition of larger quantities of alcohol, sparsely distributed undissolved k-substance may be present suspended in the water.

TRANSLATION OF D.C. No. NC-154 CONT'D

- 2 -

The statistical breakdown of the experiments with Lewisite shows the following:

Experimentation Period (Days)	k-Content in cc per cm water	Water used per person per day in liters	Arsenic content in Potable Water in grams per liter
2	2	3 - 4	650
5	4	3 - 4	750
6	8	3 - 4	1000-1100
2	30	3	1100-1200

In terms of weight, the addition consisted of 3.6 to 5.4 grams per cubic meter of potable water, and of arsenic content with a content of Lewisite herein of approximately 30% maximum 18 milligrams per liter equal to 18,000 grams.

The statistical breakdown of the experiments with Dora shows the following:

Experimentation Period (Days)	k-Content in cc per cm water	Water used per person per day in liters	Arsenic content in Potable Water in grams per liter
3	2	3.5	1000 grams
3	3	3.5	1200 grams
3	5	3.5	1500 grams-2000 grams
2	10	3.5	1500 grams-2000 grams

In terms of weight the addition of Dora consisted of 2 to 10 grams per cubic meter of untreated water, and of arsenic content with a content of k-substance herein of 32% maximum 3.2 milligrams per liter equal to 3200 grams.

The camp doctors could not observe any effectsharmful to the health of the experimental subjects.

A third series of experiments was carried out with an agent of the Lost group, the asphyxiating gas Lost, in accordance with the suggestion made by Oberstarat Dr. Wirth at the conference on 4 December 1944 with Reichkommissar Dr. Brandt. Since chemical analysis can prove the presence of the asphyxiating Lost only within a period of approximately one hour, the mixture of untreated water was prepared fresh every hour. The presence of k-substance in the untreated water was provable in every instance, while in the case of potable water it was below the level of provability (below 0.4 milligrams per liter) or the N-L at had already been destroyed by the water. The statistical breakdown of the experiment with asphyxiating Lost shows the following:

TRANSLATION TO D.C. No. NO-154 (CONT'D)

- 3 -

Exper. Period (Days)	K-sub. Content in cc per cm Water	Water Used per Person per Day in Liters
5	2	3-4
5	4	3-4
5	6	3-4
2	8	3-4
7	12	3-4
4	15	3-4

In this instance, too, the camp doctors could not observe any effects harmful to the health of the experimental subjects.

Further physiological experiments are now to be carried out in collaboration with SS-Sturmabannfuhrer Dr. Friese, Technical High School, Braunschweig, on which a report will be made on their conclusion.

The President
(signed) Konrich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 February 1947

I, Ellmer F. Jasinski, U. S. Citizen, AGC #D-434563, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-154.

ELLMER F. JASINSKI

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO- 1419 (Prosecution Exhibit No.447)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Brandt to Wolff re:
food experiments

Exh. No. 448

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1382
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Teletype - vhw No. 245 4 February 1944 1850-rei-

(handwritten:)

795
Kr

To
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer BAUMERT

Berlin

-Secret-

Dear Paul,

SS Brigadefuhrer Prof. Dr. BRANDT called up and requested the approval of the Reichsfuhrer-SS that ten prisoners from Oranienburg should be made available as of tomorrow for two days, to test a certain drug. Nothing would happen to them.

The tests have already been discussed and must be started tomorrow morning, 5 February. SS Gruppenfuhrer Dr. GRAWITZ is only waiting for permission from the Reichsfuhrer-SS. Please obtain the decision and pass it on immediately to Dr. GRAWITZ.

Hail Hitler

signed: yours Rudi

1905 reg. No. 245 kr. 4 February 1944/personal staff
Reichsfuhrer Berlin/DIERKES

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1382
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

(handwritten:)

Adjutant's Office

(handwritten:) IV/I

(stamp:)

Top secret, military

Field Command Post 8 February 1944

SS Gruppenfuehrer and Generalleutnant of the Waffen-SS
GLUECKS

Hereby confirm approval of Reichsfuehrer-SS, for ten prisoners
from Oranienburg to be placed at the disposal of SS Brigadefuehrer
Prof. Dr. BRUNDT (SS Gruppenfuehrer Prof. Dr. GRUNWITZ).

signed: GROTHMANN

SS Sturmbannfuehrer and Adjutant Reichsfuehrer-

(initialled:) (W?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

22 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON , X 046 318, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages
and that the above is a true and correct translation of document
No. NO-1382.

Virginia von SCHON
X 046 318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1620
OFFICE CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reichsfuehrer SS
Reich Physician SS and Police

Berlin W 15, 30 September 1943
Friedenstraesse 50/51
Telephone: 924249. 924351. 924373.
924406

A2: (handwritten): 910 /E43
zg.nr. 104/43 Secret

(Rubber stamp:)
(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS)
((illegible).....)
(File Nr. Secret! 190/19)

To the Reichsfuehrer SS H. Himmler,
Berlin

SECRET!

(handwritten:) yes..

Reichsfuehrer!

SS Brigadefuehrer Prof. Dr. Brandt has approached us with the request to test a new ointment for treatment of phosphorous burns which is still in the experimental stage.

As I consider trying out this ointment on German civilians for burns received in terror raids, would take too much time and would be unreliable in respect of testing methods, and as, in view of the importance of the problem, I do not believe that experiments on animals would produce sufficiently conclusive evidence, I respectfully ask you, Reichsfuehrer, to grant permission for experiments to be made in the hospital of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp on individual prisoners and prisoners who are unfit for work on account of illness.

"(signature)" Grawitz

Rubberstamp:

(Personal Staff RF-SS Enclosures)
(.....)
(received 2 October 1943 (ticked off))
(on)
(diary nr.: 27 November 1943 secret)
(to: RF)

- 3 -

Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS
(illegible).....
File nr. Secret 190/19

[u] GEORGE H. GRANT
A 442694

Ph. No. 450

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1490

Chief of the General
Office of the Wehrmacht
within OKW.

Berlin W 35, 31 Oct. 1942

(pencil note:)
Talked with Prof. Reatock
(initials: H) (Handliser's?)
5 November 1942

To
Generalarzt Prof. Dr. Handliser
Ch. W San (Chief of the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht)

Dear Herr Handliser:

Today, I submitted the matter of your assignment to the presiding council of the Reich Research Council for the second time to the Field-Marshal. When the Reich-Marshal in principle rejected a further extension of the Reich Research Council towards me, and explained Dr. Genti's assignment with the latter's capacity of a deputy to Minister Frick, the Chief OKW for his part talked the matter over with Reich-Marshal Goering again. But he unfortunately was at first not able to convince him that you had to be represented in the presiding council. An attempt in your favor made by Prof. Brandt with the Reich-Marshal on behalf of the Field-Marshal unfortunately remained without success. The Field-Marshal therefore decided to have the matter postponed for the time being:

I regret not to be able and give you a more favorable information, and remain with the best regards and

Heil Hitler
yours

(signature:) Reinecke

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1-30
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES (CONTINUED)

Copy of copy.

Chief Armament of the Army and
C-in-C of the Reserve Army

Berlin, 9 September 1942

Subject: Reich Research Council
Re : Your letter 24 July 1942

To the

Reichsmarschall of Greater Germany

B e r l i n - W 8

Leipzigerstrasse 30

On 20 August 1942, I named 42 gentlemen through Army Ordnance as members of the Reich Research Council in the field of armament.

From the further army branches, I have to propose:

(1) Presiding Council

Since Secretary of State CONTI and Professor BRANDT are members of the presiding council, it seems to follow to call the Chief of the Medical Service of the Army-Generaloberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. HANDLOSER - also into the presiding council, in compliance with the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the Sanitation and Health Service, dated 28 July 1942 (Reich - Law - Publication 87/42)..

(2) Reich Research Council

It seems to me to be necessary to adopt the matter 'Military Medicine' after (a) Luftwaffe as a special field of research for the consulting board of managers (Geschaeftsfuehrsender Beirat)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1490
CONTINU D

I request to call Oberstarzt Dr. Schreiber, Chief of department with the Army Medical Inspectorate, as a member of the Research Council in the field of military medicine.

I assume that if necessity should arise, individual experts in special fields, f.i. veterinary service

Protection against epidemics and poison gas
Nutritional chemistry
Textiles

(page 2 of original)

could be assigned to the Reich Research Council without giving a nominal quotation at present already.

(3) Consulting board of managers

I request to call Prof. Dr. Loos from the Technical College at Berlin, as an expert for the Army into the consulting board of managers. If the consulting board or Prof. Loos should deem it necessary to have an Army officer as a member, I shall make suggestions.

(signed) HGO.

After dispatching:

To the Chiefs of Office

VA
VA
VA

Berlin, 22 September 1942

General Army Office
Id No. 21433/42

S Jn

Copy for information

by order

(signed) V. Seuten

Certified copy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 Feb. 1947

I, Charles L. Ippen, Canadian citizen, Ident. No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct copy of Document No. NO-1490.

Exh. No. 451

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

3 October 1945

To my interrogation on 3 October 1945, I add the following in accordance with the truth:

I. Military Medical Service and Science

The German Military Medical Service has stood solidly at all times on the basis of contemporary science. Since its early beginnings, it has always cooperated very closely with medical science, received many suggestions from it, but in turn, especially during war time, it has furnished medicine with many important suggestions. The same happened in the second World War.

The full extent of the problem worked on is best seen from the schedules, reports and directives of the "Working Congress of Consultant Physicians", reports about meetings of the Scientific Department for the Army Medical Service, the "Manual for the Medical Service" and other printed pamphlets and instructions; last, not least, the monthly journal "The German Medical Officer".

In every sphere of medical research and studies, the following principles were maintained for the Wehrmacht Medical Service: All means known to science, technic and industry must be employed to preserve the health of the soldier and, if necessary, restore it; that means, in short, prophylaxis and treatment. The guiding principle was the fact that medical scientific research and medical treatment must remain within the boundaries laid down by scientific medical custom.

(page 2 of original)

With the numerous special fields and their sundry problems concerning for example "gangrene, epidemic jaundice, typhus, dysentery, malaria, sulfonamide questions, bone marrow nailing, (method KUENTSCHER), blood transfusions, care of amputees (armless), care of persons with brain injuries, and of blind persons, etc. it is self-evident that the leadership of the Medical Service became dependent on suggestions and advice of the outstanding authorities in the various special fields. For this purpose, outstanding specialists were employed as "consulting physicians" with the Field Army, with the Army Group physicians and Army physicians, and at home, with the Corps Area physicians, as well as with the chiefs of the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht branches. The research and study

(page 2 of original cont'd)

program was laid down in very close cooperation with them; as liaison between the "consultant" and the chiefs of the Medical Service served the department chief of the latter; for instance, Prof. Dr. SCHREIBER with the Army Medical Inspectorate for hygiene, Prof. Dr. BICKERT, likewise a hygienist, with the Army physician. The outstanding specialist in the field of typhus research was Prof. Dr. EYER, who was in constant contact with the Army Medical Inspectorate. He is both, a scientist and a practising physician.

In typhus research, as well as in other fields, the duties of medical research and medical organization meet. Under war conditions, limitations must not be imposed too strictly, for instance, in the case of danger of an outbreak of epidemic, because the desired purpose, in this particular case combating an epidemic, would not be fulfilled or only inadequately.

(page 3 of original)

29 September 1945

I make the following true and correct statement to my interrogation on 29 September 1945:

1. I came to know about the concentration camp Buchenwald only through publications of the Allied.
2. I did not know about a clinical ward of the typhus and virus research department in the concentration camp Buchenwald.
3. I did have nothing whatsoever to do with concentration camps; never did I see a concentration camp or one of its institutions, nor did I visit it.
4. According to the statement of the interrogating American officer, I was supposed to have attended a meeting in 1941, at which REITER, CONTI and BRUGOWSKY were present, and to have suggested the carrying out of typhus research on human beings. (See No. 10)
I cannot recollect the date, place and participants, nor the course of such a meeting because of the many years that have passed and the numerous incidents that have occurred.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original cont'd)

5. As far as the typhus problem is concerned, it may have been the following:

Production of the known, very effective typhus vaccine, according to the method of Prof. WEIGEL of Lemberg, which was derived from lice, dragged far behind the actual demands, despite an increase. Typhus vaccine was also produced in the Robert KOCH Institute, through cultures in chicken eggs; its dependable efficiency, however, was not sufficiently proved. To provide adequate protection for the combat areas, as well as for the zone of the interior against typhus, it became necessary to clarify the value of this vaccine at the earliest moment. It is therefore quite possible.

(page 4 of original)

that in the course of a conference Dr. MRUGOWSKY might have been assigned to carry on studies about parallel tests, about dosage, compatibility and efficiency of this typhus vaccine in the human being.

The purpose was to arrive at a final conclusion whether the vaccine produced by the Robert KOCH Institute was adequately efficient and could be used in the Wehrmacht and in typhus areas on the Eastern Front with a considerable prospect of success.

6. Such tests, carried out correctly, are necessary for medical and scientific purposes and were justified in view of the wide spread of typhus in the East and the great danger of it spreading further; they were in accordance with the standards of medical scientific research especially under war time conditions.

7. No deviations or incorrect procedures of the vaccination test became known to me, not even from my hygienists.

8. The chicken egg vaccine proved itself as useful and

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.NO-732
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original cont'd)

efficient; it, therefore, could be employed alongside with the WEIGEL vaccine, and enlarged the circle of protected persons.

9. The fact that the typhus mortality rate was appreciably decreased, despite the unfavorable conditions in the East, is definitely due to the medical research in the field of typhus vaccinations.

10. I would like to add to Number Four that since the end of June 1941, I was in the HQ and only occasionally in Berlin. If there were conferences, for instance, about problems in the field of hygiene, I always had in my entourage, at least one hygienist from my staff, either from the Field Army or from the zone of the interior.

(signature) Prof. Dr. HANDLOSER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 February 1947

I, Mary Ursula H. HN, No. H-217/3, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No.NO-732.

Mary Ursula H. HN
No. H-217/3

Exh. No. 452

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1323
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

High Command of the Army

(handwritten) 6 October 42
(p. 4129/42)

(Commander of the Reserve Army)

File no. 49 r 35 AHA/S Jn/ i G (I)

No. 5930/41

(Please quote above reference number,
date and contents in brief in your
reply)

Berlin W 35, 10 Nov. 41

Tirpitzufer 72-76

Telephone: Local 21 81 91

Long distance 21 80 91

(stamp) IVg 3318/41

(handwritten) 5640

Bi.

Chr. 15/11.

(stamp) Reich Ministry of the Interior

13 November 1941 AM

(handwritten) IV g initial illegible

To the
Reich Health Leader
Berlin W 8
Wilhelmstr. 13.

For information of:

the Reich Minister of the Interior, Berlin
the Government of the Government General, Cracow
the Reich Health Office
Berlin NW 87
Altepoststr. 18

Institute for Typhus and Virus Research
CKH, Cracow

Several offices, particularly, in the Government General, have apparently experienced an increasing demand for typhus vaccine during the past few months. At any rate, the CKH has repeatedly been asked for typhus vaccine. On account of the requirements of the CKH itself, this request could be met only in part. As far as it is possible to judge the development of the epidemic, it is to be expected that the demand will continue to exist in the future. It is, therefore, suggested to place production of the typhus vaccine in the hands of the large scale pharmaceutical industry; the Army, too, although probably on a smaller scale, would be considered a customer.

By order

(signature) Handloser.

(handwritten) 5640

IV g 35 000

(page 2 of original)

The Reich Minister of the Interior
(handwritten) IV g 3318/41

5540

Please quote this reference as the
subject in future correspondence.

Berlin, 17 November 1941
No 7, Unter den Linden 72
Telephone: Local 12 00 34
Long distance 12 00 37
Teleprinter: Local 517
Long distance: K 1 517
Telegram: Reich Minister of the
Interior

(stamp:) Prussian Institute for contagious diseases
"Robert Koch"

Journal no. 1503 Received 20 Nov. 1941

Enclosures: 1

Forwarded to "Robert Koch" Institute for Contagious diseases
with the request for comment.

(stamp) IV g 3500-41

Please return letter and enclosure.

(signed)

By order

illegible

Time limit: 14 days (checked off)

C 17 November
(illegible initials)
17 November

(page 3 of original)

(handwritten)

The matter was returned to "Robert Koch" Institute on 18 November
Time limit 8 December P. 21 November.

to: IV g 3318/41
IVn

(illegible handwriting in margin)

17 November

Reich Minister of the Interior.

Please discuss production of typhus vaccine by large
scale pharmaceutical industry. Letter from KH, Prof. Handloser,
of 10 November 1941, which was forwarded to you.

Berlin, 17 November 1941.

(handwritten) illegible initials

Dr. C./K.

(illegible handwriting)

(handwritten) 1. Letter to Handloser
2. Government General

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1323
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4. February 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NC-1323.

George H. GRANT
Civ. No. A-442 694

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. MO-1321 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 453)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Draft, two letters Dr. Bieders
re typhus vaccine

OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR W.R.G.
TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 1315

The Reich Minister
Of the Interior

Berlin, 14 January 1942

IV R 3835/41
5640

Consultant: Mr. Dr. Bieber (Handwritten notation) RUSH 3

Expedient: ----- (Registration
Stamp)

Note:

On 29 December 1941 a conference took place at the Reich Ministry of the Interior concerning the development of a typhus vaccine in which, aside from the undersigned, the following took part:

From the Institute of Infectious Diseases
"Robert Koch": Vice President Dr. Gildemeister

From the Governing Body of the Government General:
Dr. Kudicke
Med. Ret. Dr. Buurmann

From the Army Medical Service: Oberstabsarzt Dr. Scholz

From the I. G. Farben Industry,
Behring Works Department: Director Zahn
Neumann
Dr. Demnitz

The conference had the following results:

- a) A production center is to be erected in the Government General, specifically at Lemberg, which is to develop an anti-typhus vaccine according to the Weigl method. The production center is to be erected and activated by the Behring Works. The Wehrmacht has been asked, and has indicated its willingness, to place Professor Weigl at disposal for training of personnel, equipping of rooms, etc. The governors of the Government General will furnish the necessary buildings and rooms. The Behring Works will secure the necessary equipment and

(Page 2 of original)

place the required orders for this with the Reich Office for Economic Development (Wirtschaftsausbau) with a priority certification from the governor general. Production shall be built up in the shortest possible time so that its capacity will be the equivalent of of the existing Wehrmacht Institute (Krakow and Lemberg). The vaccine developed is to be primarily at disposal of the Reich and the Government General.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. - 1315 CONT'D

- b) The vaccine which is presently being produced by the Behring Works from chicken eggs, shall be tested for its effectiveness in an experiment. For this purpose Dr. Demnitz will contact Obersturmbannführer Dr. Krugovski.
- c) If this Behring Works vaccine is proved to be effective the production capacity of the Behring Works in Marburg shall be essentially increased. The Behring Works will address an application to the Reich Ministry of the Interior for a priority certificate for the securing of the required contingents, and place the necessary orders with the Reich Office for Economic Development with this priority certificate.
- d) The production of typhus vaccine at the "Robert Koch" Institute shall be increased.
- e) Methods for testing typhus vaccine shall be developed which will make state control possible.

The Behring Works are sending a representative to the Government General on 6 January 1942, so that preparations can be initiated immediately for the production of typhus vaccine according to the Weigl method.

(signature) Bieber
Ministerialrat

Berlin, 29 December 1941

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO-1315.

I, Ellinor Jasinski, AGO No. D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NO-1315.

ELLINOR JASINSKI
AGO D-434562

Encl. No. 455

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1318
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Robert KOCH Institute
Reich Institute for
the Combat of
Contagious Diseases
Post Office Account Berlin 29260
Journal Number 61/43
Please quote above
number in your reply)

Berlin N 65, 21 January 1943
Kocherstrasse 2
Telephone 46 41 36

(handwritten) 2 en-
closures B. 26/1.

(stamp) IV-g 4555/43

5640

(handwritten)

(stamp) Reich.....

23 January 1943 AM

(handwritten) R

IV g

To the

Reich Minister of the Interior

Berlin N 7

Re: Typhus vaccine for the Wehrmacht.

Decree of 31 December 1942 - IV secret 4286/42 II/
5640 - (handwritten) initials

- Two enclosures

illegible

The Chief of the Wehrmacht Medical Service, approached with a letter of 11 January 1943 - copy enclosed - to the Government and industrial factories for typhus vaccine, the factories with the request in future no longer to supply this vaccine to the various individual branches of the Wehrmacht, etc., but only to the Chief of the Wehrmacht Medical Service or his deputy, the Main Medical Supply Office (Hauptamt-taetspark). There are no objections to this order as far as the Robert KOCH Institute is concerned.

Furthermore, information is requested as to the possible maximum output of typhus vaccine, what increase of production can be achieved by what date, and what quantities can be made available to the Wehrmacht and affiliated formations. A copy of the reply which I sent to the chief of the Wehrmacht Medical Service to his request, is also attached.

The estimate of the, for 1943 anticipated, output of typhus vaccine has been made along very conservative lines; the stated quantity of 24 liters per month may be exceeded considerably.

(signature) illegible

(handwritten)

86 40

IV secret 4510/43 4 January 1943

4290/42 8 December 1942

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 February 1947

I, George GRANT, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1318.

George GRANT,
Civ. No. A-442694

Exh. No. 456

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1852
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR WAR CRIMES

Contents:

Report: (2nd copy)

2 and 3 Phosgene experiments RUEHL

4 and 5 T-experiments LETZ

6 aerosol experiment LETZ

7 NATSWEILER (Jra copy)

6. 1st copy

7. 1st copy

(page 2 of original)

~~Military secret~~

2 copies
1st copy

To the

Chief deputy of the Fuehrer
for Medical and Health Affairs
Physician General Prof. Dr. BRANDT,

Berlin
Ziegelstr. 5 - 9
Surgical clinic of the University.

2nd Report.

Investigations on the decrease in concentration of phosgene in the chamber used and its hydrolysis under the influence of atmospheric moisture.

Before carrying out the planned phosgene experiments, the chamber used needed to be examined to be draught-proof and the condition of the walls phosgene-proof. For this purpose continuous readings of the phosgene content in the chamber atmosphere were carried out. We used No. WIRTH's (1) method, whereby the chlorides formed by the phosgene are potentiometrically titrated. Our experiences with this method are shown in a separate report by Dr. RUHML.

In the course of these pre-examinations, the question of the effect of atmospheric moisture on the phosgene concentration was bound to arise. When a loss of phosgene owing to wall condition (suitable lacquer) and through draught was prevented, the decreasing concentration of the phosgene was measured at increasing atmospheric moisture. A humidity gauge was used as hygrometer. The atmospheric moisture was increased by spraying water. (Curve 5-20)

Curve 1. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture in concentrations of 120-416 mg/cba.

(page 3 of original)

Curve 1 shows that phosgene at a relative atmospheric moisture of 50% decomposes in one hour by only 4 - 5%, whilst with a moisture content of the air of 90%, approximately one seventh of the total phosgene decomposes in one hour. For these experiments concentration of 120-416 mg/cbm. were used.

In accordance with the Head-Physician (Oberarzt) Doctor WIRTE, during his inspection of our institute, stronger concentrations were then experimented with. (Curve 21-25)

Curve 2. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture at concentrations of 1003-1780 mg / cbm.

Curve 2 shows that the higher the phosgene concentration, the smaller is the influence of atmospheric moisture. When the air contains 1056 mg phosgene per cbm, this is hydrolysed by only a twelfth at an atmospheric moisture of over 90%.

In curve 3 it was attempted to illustrate by a larger experimental material the hourly decrease per cent in concentration with approximately the same phosgene concentration. At a low phosgene concentration it shows a considerable loss already at a low moisture content and at a high concentration a low per cent of hourly loss despite high atmospheric moisture.

(page 4 of original)

Curve 3. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture at a concentration of 24 - 1780 mg/cbm represented in groups of approximately equal concentration.

Curve 4 shows the same conditions in another illustration. In a concentration of approximately 50 mg/cbm and an atmospheric moisture of only 45%, approximately the same hourly decrease per cent in concentration takes place as in a concentration of 1000 mg per cbm and an atmospheric moisture of 90%. Or 40 mg phosgene per cbm, are equally quickly destroyed at an atmospheric moisture of approximately 60% as 100 mg/cbm at 70% or 100 mg/cbm at 90% atmospheric moisture.

Summary: The influence of atmospheric moisture on the hydrolysis of phosgene was tested in 20 experiments. From the results obtained from these experiments the conclusion may be reached that the atmospheric moisture is the more destructive to the gas concentration, the less is infused and that the more dense the infusion of phosgene, the less it need be heated.

(page 5 of original)

Secret (military) document.

2 copies

2nd copy

To the

Chief Deputy of the Fuehrer
for Medical and Health Affairs
Physician General Prof. Dr. BRAAD

Berlin

Ziegelstrasse 5 - 9
Surgical Clinic of the University

3rd REPORT.

Experiences concerning the application of the potentiometric method
for determination of phosgene according to Wo. WIRTH¹⁾.

Phosgene may be quantitatively determined in a mixture of gas and air by the titration of chlorination resulting from the decomposition of phosgene molecules in alkaline alcohol solutions. For short, rapidly following series of analyses of Wo. WIRTH's procedure of potentiometric titration of the isolated chlorination proved to us the most suitable as compared with HATTCHER's²⁾ method for the determination of small quantities of chlorine by colorimetric analysis.

Our test chamber has a capacity of 25 ccm. Walls, floor and ceiling are painted with an acid-proof lacquer. 2 large plate-glass windows permit observation of the test from outside. With an electric drop hammer the phials filled with liquid phosgene are smashed. A large ventilator causes a quick and equal distribution of the gas. A strong exhaust ensures a quick purification of the room.

The phials were produced by us according to the procedure BRILL and GASTINGER³⁾. In a freezing mixture of solid carbonic acid and acetone in a Dewar vessel, a distillation retort is filled with phosgene from a steel container (supplied by the IG Farben Industries, Ludwigshafen). A safety gas purifier with concentrated sulphuric acid which is introduced between the distillation apparatus and the tap, guarantees a distillation without loss. The phial which also stands in a carbonic acid - acetone freezing mixture is filled by means of a capillary funnel from the distillation vessel by decanting, is then closed by melting at the neck and weighed.

- 1) WIRTH, Arch. f. experimental Path. and Pharm. 181, 198 (1936).
- 2) HATTCHER, Periodical f. analyt. Chem. 124, 270, (1943)
- 3) BRILL and GASTINGER, personal information.

(page 6 of original)

In making the analysis we worked closely according to the test schedule of KOMLLIKER and DWILLING⁴⁾ modified by WIRTH. The gas-air mixture used in the analysis was taken from the test room by means of a suction-nozzle, dried by a system of three drying agent containers with granulated calcium chloride, cleansed of hydrochloric acid impurities by silver sulphate in concentrated sulphuric acid and finally saponified in two gas purifiers according to KOMLLIKER with sodium ethylate in pure alcohol. Inserted gas filters with glass texture (glas wool) and a foam absorber prevented a disturbance of the reactions by calcium chloride particles and drops of sulphuric acid carried along. Two gas purifiers each with sodium ethylate were connected parallel to three-way-taps, so that the gas could be directed varyingly from one pair of gas purifiers directly to the other, an arrangement which proved to be advantageous for serial tests. The extraction of phosgene from the test chamber was performed by means of an injector suction device. The velocity of the current suction was read with a moist experimental gas meter before and after every single analysis. It varied at the most by 5%. The average at the time of extraction served to calculate the quantity of gas extracted.

The electrometric titration of chlorine ions was carried out according to the instructions of WIRTH. An electrometer (Nullinstrument) served the "pchevi" (instrument for measuring hydrogenion concentrations) of HARTMAN and BRAUN. At low phosgene concentrations of about 50 mg/cbm with n/100 silver nitrate solutions and at higher concentrations with n/10 solutions, we titrated.

In the course of our researches into the influence of atmospheric moisture on the hydrolysis of phosgene, we learned through numerous analyses the suitability of the potentiometric method for the determination of phosgene even for the high phosgene concentrations examined by us, and could prove this by tests of our own.

In 5 series of tests, the test apparatus was examined at current velocities of 550 - 1000 liter per hour to ascertain if it was hydrochloric acid-proof. Thereby the phosgene air was examined in the prescribed manner according to WIRTH in relation to its phosgene content. In a second apparatus the air for analysis was taken from the test chamber immediately through sodium ethylate and then potentiometrically titrated. In every test the values of the total chlorine content found by this means (test schedule) were a few percent above those of the concentrations found in phosgene alone. Sulphuric acid with silver sulphate prevents over present impurities of hydrochloric acid caused by the hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of the atmospheric moisture at the tested current velocities of 550 - 1000 liter/hours.

4) KOMLLIKER and DWILLING, The chemical factory 5, 1, (1932);
6, 299, (1933).

page 7 of (original)

That this happens quantitatively was proved by three further series of test.

Through the influence of superfluous concentrated sulphuric acid on 6 grams of sodium chloride about 3,7 grams of hydrochlorine were produced. With a capacity of 25 cbm of our test chamber, this corresponds in our experiments to a concentration of about 150 mg/cbm. This hydrochlorine was quantitatively retained by silver sulphate at different extracting velocities, so that potentiometrically the demonstration was unsuccessful in the liquor absorption arranged after the silver sulphate. Even when besides hydrochlorine in the above mentioned concentration of 150 mg per cbm, phosgene still existed in the air to be analysed, no interference in the phosgene determination could be demonstrated at low phosgene concentrations (49 mg per cbm) or at high concentrations (432 mg per cbm).

WIRTH as well as ROSELIAR and SWILLING used granulated calcium chloride as a drying agent for phosgene air-current. According to our experiences also this proved to be more suitable than other substances. Bängel (a colloidal suspension of liquids) is taken along with the air current at the high current velocities and therefore requires an additional filtration which undesirably increases the sensibility of the analyses apparatus during the experiment, in the same way as the use of concentrated sulphuric acid as a drying agent. Except for calcium chloride, an additional drying by phosphor pentoxide proved unnecessary.

The saponifying of the phosgene molecule is most easily successful at high current velocities with a solution of n/10 sodium ethylate in pure alcohol. Alkaline solutions with dehydrated methyl alcohol also appear able to split the phosgene quantitatively, but in our test schedule and the use of the Purifier container 172 G 1 (Schott, Jena) only a maximum of 250 liters per hour were obtained owing to too much foam. The long extraction periods thus required restrict the possibilities of application to lower phosgene concentrations. Also ethyl alcohol mixed with methyl alcohol permitted only current velocities up to 600 liters per hour. When ethyl or methyl alcohol containing water was used, the absorption of phosgene did not result quantitatively. For the same reason, sodium hydroxide is not suitable as an absorbing agent.

According to our experiences it has proved necessary to carry out the potentiometric titration of the sodium ethyl solution, containing chlorine almost immediately after completing the extraction of

(page 8 of original)

gas from the experimental chamber, because lower titration values are found when the absorption liquid is left for any time.

Summary:

The method indicated by Wo. WIRTH for the potentiometric titration of phosgene has proved equally suitable for high phosgene concentration tested by us as for the low concentrations determined by WIRTH.

(page 9 of original)

Top Secret (Military)

Two copies

Second copy

To the
Plenipotentiary of the Fuehrer
for Medical and Health Matters
Generalarzt Prof. Dr. BRANDT

Berlin

Ziegelstrasse 3-9

Surgical Clinic of the University.

4th RS-937

Concentration of hexamethylenetetramin in the blood and the urine after intravenous injection and oral administering of diluted solutions commercial tablets, and powders in capsule of pulverized substance.

When the protective effect of hexamethylenetetramin against phosgene gas with human beings had been ascertained, beginning and duration of this effect were tested. From the outset, it was impossible to carry out this test by means of serial experiments on human beings. Assuming that the protective effect was a function of the concentration of hexamethylenetetramin in the blood, speed and extent of the resorption and secretion of the protecting substance were measured.

The method chosen for the determination of hexamethylenetetramin in the blood and in the urine will be demonstrated by one of us in a separate report.

After an intravenous injection of 0.03 g/kg there occurs during the first minutes a considerable change in the concentration as a sign of the incomplete mixture with the whole of the circulating blood as well as a quick decrease of the concentration to about 6 mg% during the first half hour. After 6 hours the concentration has decreased to 3 mg%. The secretion is obviously a direct function of the concentration in the serum.

On oral taking of a diluted solution of about 10%, hexamethylenetetramin was traced regularly in the serum after 6 minutes. The speed of resorption depends on the contents of the stomach. Shortly after a meal, resorption sets in later and is slower (curve 4), whereas on an empty stomach, hexamethylenetetramin can be traced in the serum in quite a considerable concentration after 3 minutes (curve 5).

(page 8 of original, cont'd)

Psychological influences seem to play a role, too: In the case of curve No. 12, which refers a nervous Russian prisoner of war, who could not be calmed down because of language difficulties resorption took place at a delayed rate. All the other curves show about the same course: quick increase to 5 to 6 mg%, highest concentration after about one hour, a somewhat slower decrease to values of about 3 to 4 mg% after 2 to 3 hours and then a slow secretion during 24 hours. Even after one day, traces of hexamethylentetramin can always be found in the blood.

Here, too, the secretion is in proportion to the concentration in the blood.

(page 10 of original)

The diluted solution is out of the question for practical use in the Armed Forces. Therefore, the resorption of the urotropin tablets made by the firm of SCHERING was measured. These obviously firmly compressed tablets dissolve only slowly in water if not previously pulverized mechanically. Accordingly, resorption from the gastro-intestinal canal after taking the tablets is delayed. Curves 15 to 19 show the course.

Therefore it was tried to compress tablets which dissolve more quickly. This problem, which is of importance for the practical use, had to remain unsolved because of lack of a suitable machine for the manufacture of tablets and partly also because of lack of the necessary substances. We have therefore also measured the resorption of powders in capsules of the dried pulverized substance and have obtained curves whose resorption rate almost equals that of a diluted solution. It can be assumed that the same applies to tablets which dissolve quickly because they are mixed with starch or pectin. Finally it was tried to find out whether it is possible to obtain a blood level of about 2 to 3 mg% in the serum with smaller doses of the drug, doing without the first steep increase of concentration. It has been proved that with a dosage of powders in capsule form of 0.015 g/kg body weight the individual range of fluctuation is considerable and that the desired concentration is not obtained in every case.

Summary

After oral administering of digestible doses of hexamethylentetramin (2 to 3 g) in a diluted solution and in powders in capsule form the substance is traceable in the blood at the latest after about 6 minutes. In some cases, especially on an empty stomach, the protective substance can be traced in the blood already after 3 minutes. Its concentration increases within the first hour to a maximum of 5 to 6 mg%.

(page 10 of original, cont'd)

in the serum and decreases slowly in the course of 24 hours. The secretion in the urine is in proportion to the concentration in the serum.

Consequently it can be assumed that the protective effect against the inhalation of phosgene gas sets in about 6 minutes after swallowing the drug and that it reaches its maximum after half an hour to one hour. Concentrations of 3 to 4 mg% remain in fact for many hours.

Strassburg, 11 August 1944

(Signature) Dr. Fritz LUTZ.

(page 11 of original)

To the
Plenipotentiary of the Fuehrer
for Medical and Health Matters

For Secret (military)

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Generalarzt Prof. Dr. BRANDT
ERLEN
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Surgical Clinic of the University

5. REPORT

The Method of Hexamethylentetramin determination in the blood and urine.

As a quantitative determination of hexamethylentetramin as a whole molecule meets with difficulties, there remains purely theoretically the method which, after previously breaking up the molecule, determines one of the two disintegration products, ammonia or formaldehyde. As ammonia is normally present in the blood, and easily increases through the breaking up of nitro enous serum components, a method was chosen which is based on the colorimetric micro determination of formaldehyde.

Only very little has been published recently on hexamethylentetramin research. Among the papers available to us on quantitative determination of hexamethylentetramin in biological media, measurements of the fluid contents in the substance should be mentioned specially.

P. TITTE'S HAUD (Archive for Experimental Pathology and Pharmaceutics 64 1911 339) examines the fluid for hexamethylentetramin, leaving out distillation, according to the method of SCHRYVER, described below in detail, but he states himself that his method, i.e. the heating of the serum in a water bath after addition of phenylhydrasinchlorhydrate, is not suitable for the accurate determination in the blood. We examined this method and ascertained that a loss in substance also occurs when using a reflux condenser. We then proceeded according to the method of JUNG and VOIT (Munich Medical Weekly 1938 page 1511 VI): the fluid containing hexamethylentetramin/distilled, with normal sulphuric acid, for 20 to 30 minutes in a steam condenser.

Various colorimetric methods were tried with considerably diluted formaldehyde solutions in order to determine small quantities of formaldehyde: the method described WINTSTANTLER and BOMMER (J. Liebig's Annals of Chemistry 422 page 43), using fuchsin sulphuric acid, the method of COLEINS and HAZLEH (Journal of Biochemistry 25 231 1916) and that by SCHRYVER (Proceedings of the Royal Society, London (3) 52 227 and Chemical Central Paper 1913 I 1366). The last method which was developed by the author for the examination of meat for hexamethylentetramin and which has been used by P. TITTE'S HAUD for the examination of the fluid seemed to us the most suitable one.

(page 12 of original)

For the special purposes of our examinations the procedure which we adopted took the following course: the hexamethylenetetramine is broken up with the help of sulfuric acid, the formaldehyde thus obtained is re-distilled in the steam condenser. For the detection of the formaldehyde, the distillate is mixed with a 1% solution of phenylhydrazinechlorohydrate. A stable condensation product is formed; the addition of a 5% potassium ferricyanide solution results in the formation of a fuchsian red color with concentrated hydrochloric acid, which is proportional to the formaldehyde quantity; it is measured with the help of the Zeiss Pulfrich colorimeter, using the color filter S53.

The apparatus consists of a small distillation flask of 100 to 150 cc volume, which is connected with a coiled cooling apparatus (Schlangenkühler) by a ground glass stopper with a funnel collector of about the same size as the flask. In order to avoid premature condensation, the flask into which steam is introduced stands in an oilbath of a temperature of 120-130°. The substance is first passed through an ice-cooled flask.

For measuring, 1.5 - 2 cc serum, which should be as free as possible from hemoglobin in order to avoid too much foaming, and 5 cc approximately normal sulfuric acid, are distilled in the steam condenser, until the ice-cooled flask contains approximately 60 cc. Of the distillate, the quantity of which has been established, 10 cc are mixed with 2 cc 1% phenylhydrazinechlorohydrate solution. A fresh phenylhydrazine solution must be prepared every day and it must also be kept cool and protected against the light while the test is in progress. The reaction is finished in about 15 minutes then 1 cc 5% potassium ferricyanide solution, also freshly prepared, is added, and, about 1 minute later, 5 cc hydrochloric acid D: 1,12 are added. A fuchsian red color results instantaneously which retains its strength for about 5 - 10 minutes, depending on the circumstances. A direct reading in the colorimeter is impossible, however, because the color solution keeps a fine sediment suspended so that a more or less distinct lateral dispersing of the light occurs. For the removal of the sediment glass filter crucibles manufactured by the firm Schott & Gen. with a width of the pores of 0.3 are best suited in our experience. Paper filters are of no use, because, owing to the small iron content of the paper, a disturbing blue coloration sets in with the potassiumferricyanide. The filtrate may then be colorimetrically determined.

For the presentation of the colorimetric gauge curve it was first tried to produce the dilutions suitable for colorimetry from a previously iodometrically determined formaldehyde solution. This method, however, proved to be unsuitable, for when we tried, to ascertain whether during distillation of the formaldehyde solution no losses occurred, higher colorimetric values were found in the distillate than in the non-distilled solution of the same concentration. This may be explained by the fact that the commercial

(page 12 of original cont'd)

formalin solution, contains numerous polymerisation products apart from formaldehyde, which are broken up during distillation. Therefore the graph curve was obtained by distilling known aqueous hexamethylentetramin solutions and it was proved by numerous repeat experiments that no loss of formaldehyde occurs in the distillation process. The graph curve is a straight line. Colorimetry is possible for concentrations between $1/10^7$ and $2/10^5$ if tubes (Kuvetton) of a thickness of 20mm and 1 cm are used.

This method permits measuring of concentrations of 0.2 mg % calculated in hexamethylentetramin starting from 3cc solution upwards. In repeat experiments, the margin of error was found to be a maximum of 10% with low concentrations and higher concentrations of less than 5%.

(page 13 of original)

Summary

The microcolorimetric determination of hexamethylentetramin is applicable to all examinations of biological substances. It was tried on serum, on urine and on tissue shreds. Such determinations cannot be made on the whole blood, as distillation always causes too much foaming. It has, however, been proved, that erythrocytes, washed in a physiological sodium chloride, do not contain any hexamethylentetramin. This also follows from our experiments with the keeping properties of hexamethylentetramin contained in blood when kept in a frigidaire for 24 hours. The contents of hexamethylentetramin in serum or blood cake with serum remain the same as in fresh blood for the duration of 24 hours.

Strasbourg, 11 August 1944

(signed) Dr. Fritz LUTZ

(page 14 of original)

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To the Fuehrer's General Plenipotentiary
for Sanitation and Health
Surgeon General Prof. Dr. BRANDT.

Berlin
Ziegelstr. 5-9, Surgical Clinic at the University

6th Report

The protective effect of an inhalation of Hexamethylenetetramin-Aerosol on phosgene poisoning.

A ten per cent solution of Hexamethylenetetramin is sprayed into a suitable box of 1/6 cbm with a Schlick Jet. Aerosol of varying sized particles is formed which is given to cats to be inhaled. Immediately after the inhalation they are placed in phosgene c.t. about 3000.

RESULTS

- 1) A cat inhaling aerosol on 3 different days for altogether 8 hours contacted a slightly attack of pulmonary edema, survived; the control animal died after 6-7 hours of severe edema.
- 2) A cat inhaling for 2 hours also fell sick slightly and survived; the control animal died after 6 hours.
- 3) A cat inhaling for 1/2 an hour fell sick severely and died after 20 hours of pulmonary edema, the control animal died after 6 hours. No further experiments could be carried on owing to lack of experimental animals.

As far as the small number of experiments permits of conclusions, the inhalation of aerosol from Hexamethylenetetramin for more than 1/2 an hour has a weakening effect, if inhaled for more than 2 hours, it has a life saving effect.

(signature) Prof. O. BIRNBAUM ? (illegible)

(page 15 of original)

Top Secret(military)

3 copies

3. copy

To the
Fuehrer's General Plenipotentiary
for Sanitation and Health Matters
Surgeon - General Prof. Dr. BRANDT,

Berlin
Ziegelstrasse 5/9
Surgical Clinic at the University.

7th Report

On the protective effect of hexamethylenetetramin for
phosgene poisoning.

Experiments were carried out on 40 prisoners on the
prophylactic effect of hexamethylenetetramin in cases of
phosgene poisoning. 12 of those were protected orally,
20 intravenously and 8 were used as controls.

The method.

The chamber has a capacity of 20 cbm. In experiment I to
XIV the chamber was given a coat of paint which had a
strong deteriorating effect on phosgene. This decrease
in concentration was measured after experiment XI, the
curves are shown on chart I.

(page 16 of original)

The heaviest decrease measured was taken as basis for the
calculations of the average concentration for experiment
I to XI. In experiments XII to XV, the initial concentra-
tion and its decrease were measured separately in each
case. In the tables II and III c_0 stands for the quantity
of phosgene infused into the chamber in mg/cbm, c_m for
the calculated average concentration, t for the time of
reaction. c_m was measured as an arithmetic medium from
5 to 7 and calculated on the curve values obtained .
through interpolation.

(page 16 of original, cont'd)

B. The experimental subjects were throughout persons of middle age, almost all in a weak and underfed condition. On principle, the healthier were used as control, only control number 39 (J. Rei) and the orally protected experimental subject No. 37 (A. Rei.) had a localized circumscribed productive tuberculosis of the lungs. With the others, no pulmonary disease could be found. In the first experiments up to 6g hexamethylentetramin were given orally, later despite the much higher concentrations 3,06 g/ kg body weight, orally as well as intravenously.

Results.

The intravenously protected Experimental subjects, without exception, all survived the phosgene poisoning with a c.t. of 247 to 5400. There were no symptoms of pulmonary edema after intravenous protection even with a c.t. of 2970. Only experiment no. 10 with a c.t. of 3960 caused pulmonary edema of the first degree, which was overcome without any therapy and in experiment no. XIV the intravenous protection was concentrated to an extent as to cause pulmonary edema of the 3rd degree, which however was overcome by oxygen inhalation, the experimental subject recovered.

All control subjects fell ill. With a c.t. of 768 and 1180 a first degree pulmonary edema resulted which was overcome. With a c.t. of 2275, one control subject died, the second contracted a second degree pulmonary edema but recovered. A c.t. of 5400 killed one control subject after 4 hours, the other after 14 hours.

After oral protection, a c.t. of 247 to 768 was suffered without any edema, even when the protective solution of hexamethylentetramin was drunk only 273 minutes before the inhalation of the phosgene. 2 control subjects showed a marked edema with a c.t. of 768. With a c.t. of 1465 one protected subject fell seriously ill with a second degree edema, a second subject likewise protected having breathed the same phosgenic air, was unaffected. The cause of this striking difference must be sought in the different resorption of the hexamethylentetramine on the one hand and in the different reaction and the different volume of respiration of the experimental subjects on the other hand.

(page 17 of original)

even a c.t. of 2275 resulted in only a slight pulmonary edema in an orally protected test subject, whereas one control subject died after 4 hours, and a second contracted a second degree pulmonary edema. The oral protection was penetrated by a c.t. of 5400, the protected test subject died, as did the two control subjects.

Experiment XV is characteristic of the test schedule and its results, and will therefore again be specially described. Of 4 test subjects, the first was protected orally, the second intravenously, the third received an intravenous injection of Hexamethylentetramine after the poisoning, in order once more to ascertain the effect of therapeutic treatment, the fourth was not treated at all. The four subjects were placed in the chamber in which a phial containing 2,7 grams of phosgene was smashed. The test subjects remained in this concentration for 25 minutes. The phosgene content was measured three times during the inhalation. The readings showed an average concentration of 91 mg per cbm. The subject protected intravenously remained healthy, and did not show the least signs of difficulties or symptoms, the orally protected subject contracted a slight pulmonary edema, subsequently bronchopneumonia and pleurisy, from which he recovered. One control subject also survived his pulmonary edema; the second died a few hours later, and the autopsy showed the characteristics of very serious pulmonary edema.

Summary

The conclusions of the experiment are impaired by the varying constitutions and the general poor state of nutrition and of physique of the experimental subjects, as well as by the different behaviour and the different volume of respiration the experimental subjects under gas, which was here demonstrated for the first time. But the experiments gave the following decisive conclusions:

- 1) A previous intravenous injection of 3 grams of Hexamethylentetramine completely prevents serious toxic and fatal phosgene poisoning from a c.t. of 2275.
- 2) An endurable quantity of Hexamethylentetramine taken prophylactically, weakens a fatal poisoning to such an extent, that it can be overcome without treatment. c.t. = 2275.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1852
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(page 17 of original, cont'd)

- 3) Non-fatal, but nevertheless edema producing poisonings are made positively ineffective by intravenous application, and are weakened by oral application.
c.t. 250 to 1890
- 4) The oral application of Hexamethylentetramine is no longer effective against phosgene poisoning of a c.t. = 5400, the intravenous injection, however, weakens the effect to such an extent that the protected subject is able to overcome a lung edema.

(page 18 of original)

- 5) The DOSIS LETALIS MINIMA (minimum lethal dose) based on these experiments cannot yet be determined with certainty. One c.t. of 2275 resulted in the death of one experimental subject, and the second developed second degree edema of the lungs which was cured.
- 6) Some of the protected experimental subjects who did not develop edema of the lungs remained completely healthy, others suffered from slight bronchitis with a brief fever, in every case they recovered without treatment.

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Table II Intravenously

Current No.	Experiment	Name	book No.	c _o	c _m	t	c _m t	Edema + 1.++2. degree + death from edema of the lung
1	I	K.Bo.	5107	25.0	12.37	20	247	-
2		G.Wei.	2106					-
26	XII	J.Kr.	17011	75.0	34.9	22	760	-
27 (K)		W.Lhu.	9396					(+)
28 (K)		G.Ki.	6571					(+)
30	XIII	G.Wi.	13592	150.0	47.2	25	1180	-
31 (K)		J.Ho.	6595					(+)
32 (K)		R.Gu.	6562					+
11	VI	A.Ro.	3845	100.0	49.5	30	1485	-
12		J.Muo.	3142					-
13		W.Pl.	3148					-
14		E.El.	2022					-
15	VII	H.Ai.	4150	175.0	86.6	20	1732	-
16		A.Da.	4029					-
17	VIII	M.Schm.	3161	200.0	99.0	20	1980	-
18		H.Ko.	3131					-
23	XI	M.Kue.	4197	200.0	99.0	20	1980	-
24		J.Str.	3860					-
38	XV	A.Wei.	7659	135.0	91.0	25	2275	+
39 (K)		J.Rei.	6564					++
40 (K)		B.Br.	12053					++
19	IX	R.Mo.	3838	300.0	143.5	20	2970	-
20		O.Rue.	2104					-
21	X	J.Kn.	3931	400.0	198.0	20	3960	+
22		E.Br.	2576					+
34	XIV	R.Mo.	7256	507.0	180.0	30	5400	+++
35		A.Eck.	6545					++
36		A.Ho.	6587					++

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Table III Oral

Current Experiment No.	Name	book No.	c _o	c _m	t	c ₁ t	Edema + 1. + 2. degree death from pulmonary oed	
3	II	W. Hau.	43	25.0	12.37	20	247	-
4		H. Jo.	2158					-
5	III	F. Bu.	3242	50.0	24.74	20	494	-
6		J. Schm.	3849					-
7	IV	R. Rei.	3043	75.0	37.1	20	742	-
8		Ph. La.	3033					(+)
25	XII	T. Ba.	11391	75.0	34.9	22	768	-
27 (K)		W. Lau.	9396					(+)
28 (K)		G. Ki.	6571					(+)
29	XIII	F. Za.	6551	150.0	47.2	25	1180	(+)
31 (K)		W. Fo.	6595					(+)
32 (K)		R. Gu.	6562					+
9	V	F. Schm.	3754	100.0	49.5	20	1485	++
10		A. Schm.	3850					-
37	XV	A. Rei.	8409	135.0	91.0	25	2275	+++
39 (K)		J. Rei.	6564					++
40 (K)		B. Br.	12053					++
33	XIV	Z. Re.	6516	507.0	180.0	30	5400	+++
35 (Y)		A. Eck.	6545					++
36 (K)		A. Ho.	6588					+

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1852
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 February 1947

We, Emily EVAND, No. 026073, Sidney GATES, No. 026116,
Ursula MAHN, No. H-217/3, hereby certify that we are
thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the document No. NO-1852.

Emily EVAND,
No. 026073

Sidney GATES,
No. 026116

Ursula MAHN,
No. H-217/3

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-692
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

RFR
(National Research Council)

20 (70) Rostock 547

x (10)

Commissioner for Medical
and Health Matters

Berlin NW 7, 14 September 1944
pro term: Ziegelstrasse 5-11

The Delegate for Medical Science
and Research.

(illegible
handwritten
note)

1.	2.	3.	Received 12/10 R.
4.	5.	6.	0629/1a (pencil not)
8.	K.	16	Sept. 1944
General: 4 F. Pers., TH finished			
(illegible)			Priv. Ind. Pat. //

List of medical institutes working on problems of research
which were designated as urgent by the discussion on research
on 26 August 1944 in Berlin.

(Summary according to the 650 orders for research submitted to us)

Berlin

- ✓ 1.) Hygiene Institute of University (ZIEGLER) typhus, serum conservation
- ✓ 2.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Biochemistry
(BUTENANDT) Institute for Virus Research virus research
- ✓ 3.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Brain
Research (SPITZ) electro-encephalography
- 4.) Laboratory for Super Microscopy
RIEDEL and HALKE electronic microscopy
- 5.) University Clinic for Surgery
Ziegelstrasse (ROSTOCK) chemotherapy, penicillin
- 6.) Robert-KOCH-Institute
(GILDEMEISTER) typhus, malaria, chemotherapy
- 7.) Pathological Institute of the
Charité (ROESKE) disorders caused by
air-raids
- 8.) Horst-WERNECK-Hospital
II. Department for Internal
Diseases hepatitis research

Bonn

- ✓ 9.) Pharmacological Institute
(SCHULZMANN) chemotherapy,
insect control

- ✓ - Scientific research commission already
submitted to P1 (?) office
- + - Circular No. 5 already sent
- - Circular No. 5 sent later

(Page 1 of original, cont'd)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| | <u>Breslau</u> | | |
| - 10.) | University Clinic for Internal Diseases (GUTZEIT) | hepatitis research | |
| - 11.) | University Clinic for Surgery (KILLIAN) | penicillin | |
| | <u>Celle</u> | | |
| ✓ 12.) | Reich Institute for Breeding of Small Animals | Agar-agar exchange, experimental animals | |
| | <u>Dortmund</u> | | |
| ✓ 13.) | Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Labor Physiology (LEHMANN) | increase of efficiency | |
| | | (page 2 of original) | |
| | <u>Frankfurt on the Main</u> | | |
| - 14.) | Institute for Therapeutical Tuberculosis Research (PFAFF) | tuberculosis research | |
| ✓ 15.) | Physiological Institute (WEZLER) | research of the circulatory system | |
| ✓ 16.) | Institute for Food Chemistry (DIEMER) | care of food, biosynthetic albumen | |
| - 17.) | University Clinic for Ophthalmology (THIEL) | tuberculin | |
| - 18.) | Institute for Experimental Therapy (FRICKE, OTTO) | tuberculosis, therapeutic sera | |
| | <u>Freiburg/Breisgau</u> | | |
| - 19.) | Hygiene Institute (UNLEHUTH) | chemotherapy, hepatitis research, tuberculosis | |
| ✓ 20.) | Institute for Radio Research (ROSENFELDER) | seeing-aid equipment | |
| | <u>Giessen</u> | | |
| (pencil note) + 21.) | Physiological Institute (KOCHE) | stereo vision | |
| letter received ✓ 22.) | Pharmacological Institute (HILDEBRANDT) | chemical warfare agents | |
| - 23.) | Balsmological Institute (WEBER) | research of the circulatory system | |
| ✓ 24.) | Physiological Institute (HEIN) | anoxia | |
| | <u>Greifswald</u> | | |
| - 25.) | Hygiene Institute (HERZBERG) | hepatitis research | |

(Page 2 of original, cont'd)

- (pencil note)
letter + 26.) Heidelberg
recd. Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for
medical research (KUHN) Chemotherapy, tuberculosis
- ✓ 27.) Physiologic-Chemical Institute chemical war-fare
(FISCHBECK) agents
- ✓ 28.) Jena
Hygiene Institute substitutes for culture media,
(SCHLOSSBERGER) penicillin, typhoid-fever
- 29.) Bacteriological Laboratory penicillin
of SCHOTT and Gen. (KNOELL)

(page 3 of original)

- ✓ 30.) Kiel
Hygiene Institute (BACHMANN) hepatitis research
- ✓ 31.) Institute for Virus Research virus research
and Experimental Medicine,
attached to the Dairy Testing and
Research Institute (LENKE)
- ✓ 32.) Koenigsberg
Physiologic-Chemical Institute tuberculosis
(AMMON)
- ✓ 33.) Leipzig
University Clinic for Dermatology chemotherapy
(VONKNEBEL)
- 34.) University Clinic for Internal hepatitis research and
Diseases (BUERGER) research of the
circulatory system
- ✓ 35.) Marburg
Pharmacological Institute chemical warfare agents,
(CREMELS) woundshock, increase of effi-
cy
- ✓ 36.) Muenster
Hygiene Institute (Joetten) chemotherapy of tuberculosis
- ✓ 37.) Chemical Institute (MICHEL) albuman chemistry
- 38.) Bad Nauheim
KERCKHOFF Institute (SCHAEFER) tetanus, circulatory system
disorders caused by air-raids

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-692
CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original, cont'd)

- ✓ 39.) Posen Physiological Institute (MONJE) stereot vision equipment
- (Pencil note) letter + 40.) Prague Institute for Enzymological Chemistry penicillin
already received (BERNHARDER)
- + 41.) Chemical Institute (WALDSCHWIDT-LEITZ) chemical warfare agents
albumen research
- ✓ 42.) Strasbourg Hygiene Institute (HAAGEN) virus research, hepatitis
research
- ✓ 43.) Outpatients Department for Internal Diseases (BICKENBACH) chemical warfare agents
- ✓ 44.) Anatomical Institute (HIRT) chemical warfare agents
- ✓ 45.) Tuebingen Hygiene Institute (STICKL) chemotherapy, hepatitis
research

(signature:) ROSTOCK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

18 February 1947

I, Emily EVAND, 026073, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-692.

Emily EVAND

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-934
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

rubber stamp: P.B.-

13086005

Medical Research Commissions

of the OKL, Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe, Saalow near Berlin, post office Zossen-Land and

the Research Guidance (Forschungsfuehrung) of the Reich Minister for Aviation and Supreme Commander of the Luftwaffe, Berlin SW. 68, Jerusalemstr. 65

Reviser: Stabsarzt Dr. med. BECKER-FREY

Telephone : 27 83 13 / ext. 53 and
12 00 47 / ext. 6987

(The commissions issued by the Research Guidance (Forschungsfuehrung) are marked with x) .

I. General Medicine.

- 1.) "Effect of Metabolism and the Digestibility of soy bread if taken for a longer Period" (non-secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. BIEDERMANN.

- 2.) "The Development of a Alternating Pressure Chamber" (Wechseldruckkammer) (secret)

Medical University Clinic Freiburg/Brsg.
Oberstabsarzt (Army) Prof. Dr. BOHNENKAMP

- 3.) "Appropriate Combination and Utilization of Food during Continuous High-Altitude Flights." (non-secret)

University Clinic, Leipzig
Prof. Dr. BUERGER, Director of the University Leipzig

- 4.) "Experimental Investigations about Gravity Collapse" (non-secret)

Medical University Clinic, Freiburg/Brsg.
Lecturer Dr. med. habil. FREY

- 5.) "Increase of Efficiency in the Aircraft Industry by Improvement of work Methods" (non-secret)

Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for labor physiology (Arbeitsphysiologie)
Dortmund
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LEHMANN.

- 6.) "Permanent Injuries Incurred by work in Freezing Chambers" (non-secret)
Medical Clinic, Berlin
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. LOTZE.

(page 1 of original cont'd)

- 7.) "Biologic-medical use of Artificial Radioactive Substances"
(non-secret)

German Research Institute for Psychiatry, Munich
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. ROEDER.

(page 2 of original)

- 8.) "Simple Methods of Examining the Disposition to Collapse" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic, Prague
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. RUEHL.

- 9.) "Procedure for Spectral Analytical Transillumination of larger
living Tissues" (secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. med. S. TITTEL.

- 10.) "The Alimentary Canal in Low Pressure" (non-secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine, Munich
Oberfeldarzt Prof. Dr. WELTZE.

II. Aviation Medicine

- 1.) Investigations into the Efficiency Increase of Aviation Personnel
x) by Selection, Training, Chemicals, Physiotherapy and Psychological
Influence"

Aviation Research Institute, Registered Society, Munich
Stabsarzt Doz. Dr. HENSCHKE.

- 2.) "Medical Aviation Experiments with a pilot ejector" (secret)
x)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 3.) "Investigations of Power of Resistance to Centrifugal Forces in
x) the Direction Foot-Head" (non-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 4.) "Current Evaluation of Aviation Medical Reports on Accidents,
x) from the Medical Aviation points of view" (secret)

Testing of the Influence of Low Pressure on the Dental System

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

- 5.) Experiments Concerning the Effect on the Human Organism and
x) the Proper Placing of Pilots in anti-aircraft rockets." (top-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 6.) "Development of Procedures of Measurement and Examination for Aviation
x) Medicine (Apparatus for Measuring Blood Pressure)" (non-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

(page 3 of original)

- 7.) "Carrying out of ejections by means of sling seats with explosive charges
x) from a stationary position and in flight." (secret)

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for
Aviation Medicine Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 8.) "Displacement of Internal Organs due to thin air" (non-secret)

Examination Agency for Aviators, Koeln (Medical Clinic of the
University Koeln-Lindenberg)
Stabsarzt Dr. SCHMIDT.

- 9.) "Airplane Accidents Caused by Failure of the Pilot" (non-secret)

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for
Aviation Medicine
Unterarzt Dr. WIEDEMANN.

- 10.) "Manufacturing of a Muffler for the Pumping Mechanism of Low Pressure
Chambers" (non-secret)

Firm J.O. ZEUSEM, Frankfurt/Main (non-secret)

- 11.) "Development of a Valve for Sudden Drop of Pressure for Low Pressure
Chambers" (non-secret)

Firm J.O. ZEUSEM, Frankfurt/Main.

III. Physiology of High Altitudes

Anoxia, oxygen respiration, resistance to high altitude, adaptation to high
altitude)

- 1.) "The influence of Oxygen Respiration on the Blood Albumin of Healthy
and Sick Persons" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic at Offenbach/Main
Dr. med. BROEDER.

(page 3 of original cont'd)

- 2.) "Comparative high altitude Physiological Tests on animals (non-secret)

Zoological Institute of the University of Berlin
Dr. H. DENZER.

- 3.) "The Influence of Chemicals on the Power of Resistance to High Altitudes" (non-secret)

Pharmabological Institute of Heidelberg
Prof. Dr. F. EICHHOLTZ

(page 4 of original)

- 4.) "On the Influence of the Muscular Activity to the Oxygen Supply of Tissues" (non-secret)

Balneological Institute of Bad Oeyenhausen
Prof. BOLLWITZER-MEYER.

- 5.) "Investigations on the Effect of Pressure Chambers" on the Increase of the Power of Resistance to High Altitudes (non-secret)

a) Institute for Aviation Medicine at Hamburg
Stabsarzt Dr. DUNKER

b) Examination Agency for Aviators 6/VI (Medical Clinic of the University of Koeln-Lindenberg)
Stabsarzt Dr. GAUL

c) Medical Clinic of the University of Freiburg/Brsg.
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. FREY.

- 6.) "The Importance of the Bezold-Effect for Circulatory Collapse in the Case of Anoxaemia." (non-secret)

Pharmacological Institute of the University of Innsbruck
Prof. Dr. JARISCH.

- 7.) "Influence of Anoxia on the Liver and Heart Metabolism" (non-secret)

Physiological-Chemical Institute of Freiburg/Brsg.
Prof. KAPFHAUSER. (non-secret)

- 8.) "Haemoglobin-Resistance in Anoxia" (non-secret)
Oberstabsarzt Dr. KITTLER, Berlin.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-934
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original cont'd)

- 9.) "Investigations on the Influence of Oxygen Respiration, Anoxia, and Drugs on Fatigue" (non-secret)

Institute for Labor Physiology of Dortmund
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LEHMANN.
- 10.) "Adaptation to High Altitudes" (secret)

Medical Research Institute for Aviation of the Reich Air Ministry
of Berlin

Lecturer Dr. LUFT.
- 11.) "The Biological Foundations of Methods and Apparatus for Rescue from the Effect of Sudden Exposure to Low Pressure in Altitudes over 10,000 Meters" (secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine of Munich
Stabsarzt Dr. med. habil. LUTZ
- 12.) "The Physiological Foundation of the Development of a Respirator with Supplementary Apparatus for Vapor-Absorption" (non-secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine at Munich
Stabsarzt Dr. Med. habil. LUTZ.
- 13.) "The Effect of Carbon-Dioxide on the Paradoxical Effect of Oxygen after Acute Anoxia" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic of the University of Leipzig
Lecturer Dr. MATTHES.

(page 5 of the original)

- 14) "The Importance of the Bohr Effect for Adaptation to High Altitudes" (not secret)

Physiological Chemical Institute Kiel
Prof. Dr. NETTER

- 15) "The Effect of General and Especially of Fatal, Lack of Oxygen on the Brain of Experimental Animals Experiments" (not secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine and Pathology Freiburg/Breisgau
Stabsarzt Dr. PETERS, lecturer.

- 16) "The Chemical Reaction of the Brain-Parenchyma and the Spinal Fluid in anoxia" (not secret)

German Research Institute for Psychiatry Munich
Prof. Dr. RUEDIN and Stabsarzt Dr. RÖDER, lecturer.

- 17) "Low Pressure Chambers Experiments concerning High Altitude
x) Illness and Recovery from Effect of Parachute Jumps from High Altitudes without Oxygen Apparatus" (non-secret)

Experiments Regarding Inflammability of Petrol and lubricants under high altitude conditions.
Development of an Apparatus Registering Respiration Volume on a pneumotachographic basis.
Low Pressure Chamber Experiments concerning the Influence of Low Temperature on High Altitude Tolerance.
German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for Aviation Medicine Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 18) "Investigations regarding Adaptability to High Altitudes, to further the Extension of the Knowledge of High Altitude Illness and their cures; the Adaptability to High Altitudes and Findings about Highest Attainable Altitudes" (non-secret)

Investigations regarding the Influence of Low Pressure and anoxia on the Excretion of Albumen and Polypeptiden.
The Influence of Drugs on the Adaptability of the Human Organism to High Altitudes. 1. Effect of quinine.
Investigations regarding High Altitude Adaptability of Animals.

German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 19) "Haemopexine" (non-secret)

Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biochemistry, Berlin
Stabsarzt Dr. RUHENSTROTH-BAUER

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

- 20) "Investigations into the Electrical Accompanying Symptoms of Anoxemic and Hyperventilation" (non-secret)

Kerekhoff Institute, Neuheim
Professor Dr. SCHAEFER.

- 21) "Oxygen Supply of the Brain during Acute anoxia" (non-secret)

Psychological Institute Cologne
Professor Dr. SCHNEIDER.

(page 6 of original)

- 22) "The Effect of anoxia on the Human Brain" (non-secret)

German Research Institute for Psychiatry
Professor Dr. SCHOLZ.

- 23) "Investigations Regarding Changes of the Brain During Acute and Subacute anoxia" (non-secret)

Luftwaffe Military Hospital Frankfurt/Main and Branch
Department for Brain Research of the Research Institute for
Aviation Medicine of the Reich Air Ministry
Stabsarzt Dr. LINDENBERG and Oberarzt Dr. habil. NOEL.

Without special research order questions in this field are
constantly treated by:

- a) Aviation Medicine, Research Institute of Reich Air Ministry
with Branches at Goettingen and Buch.
- b) Institute for Aviation Medicine Hamburg.
- c) Institute for Aviation Medicine Munich.
- d) E (?) Office of the Luftwaffe Rechlin E med.
- e) German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for
Aviation Medicine, Berlin-Adlershof.

IV. HYGIENE

- 1) "The Effect-Mechanism of Neocid-Geserol and Similar
Preparations on Malaria and Dysentery Carriers as well as other
Infectious Diseases Carriers from the Insect Group" (non-secret)

Robert Koch Institute, Berlin
Regierungs Rat Dr. EMEL.

- 2) "The Manufacture of Typhus Vaccine" (secret)

Hygienic Institute, Strassburg
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. HAGEN.

(page 6 of original, cont'd)

- 3) "The Manufacture of Yellow Fever vaccine" (secret)
Hygienic Institute, Strassburg
Oberstabsarzt Dr. HAGEN.
- 4) "Influenza" (non-secret)
Hygienic Institute, Strassburg
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. HAGEN.
- 5) "Hand Disinfection on the Battle Field with Special Reference to Zephirel" (non-secret)
Hygienic Institute of the University Koenigsberg
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. SCHOLMCHER.

(page 7 of original)

- 6) "The Methods of the Detection of lead in the Bloodstreams?" (non-secret)
Pharmaceutical Institute Freiburg/Breisg.
Prof. Dr. WINTERFELD.

V. Air Raid Protection and Effect of Weapons on Human Beings.

- 1) "Consequences of the Influence of Gases and Dust During Air Raids" (secret)
Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalogy Heidelberg
Prof. PIETRUSKY.
- 2) "Burns and Their Biology of Immunity" (non-secret)
Surgical University Clinic, Goettingen
Stabsarzt Dr. GRAUER.
- 3) "The Effect of Carbon Dioxide in Air Raid Shelters" (secret)
Medical Research Institute for Aviation of the RLM (Reich Ministry for Aviation)
Unterarzt Lecturer Dr. E. OPITZ.
- 4) "Research Concerning the Pathogenesis of Physical Injuries Due to Burns and the Therapy of Burns" (non-secret)
Luftwaffe Hospital Halle-Delau - Luftwaffe Hospital Frankfurt/M. -
Lehr, Science and Research Group of the Medical Academy of the Luftwaffe.
Stabsarzt Dr. DENNECKE, Stabsarzt Dr. LINDENBERG,
Stabsarzt Dr. ROTTER.

(page 7 of original, cont'd).

- 5) "Injuries to General Conditions of Health of People Buried under Debris During Air Raids" (non-secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. KLOSS, Aviation District Pathologist (Luftgau-pathologe) VI, Munster.

Questions in this field are continually being worked on without any special research assignment by:

- a) E-Office of the Luftwaffe Rechlin (E.med), Oberreg.Med.Ret Dr.med.habil. BENZINGER, Reg.Ret Doz.Dr. BUETNER. (Primarily concerned with Air Pressure and the Effects of Heat).
- b) Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the Reich Air Ministry (RLM) at Berlin, Stabsarzt Dr. DEEGE (Primarily concerned with the Effects of Air Pressure and Dust).

VI. Neurology.

- 1) "Examinations of Persons Suffering from Brain, Spinal- and Nerve Injuries with Special Consideration of an Appropriate Occupational Therapy" (non-secret)

Departmental Medical Officer in the Luftwaffe Hospital Vienna
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. AUERSPERG.

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- 2) "Consequences of Diseases of the Spinal Cord" (not secret)

Marine-Stabsarzt Dr. SCHMIDT (assigned to the Luftwaffe)

- 3) "Investigations on Persons with Injuries of the Brain, Spinal Cord and the Nervous System" (not secret)

Air Force Hospital Berlin
Cooperating Prof. Dr. TOLMIS.

VII. Pathology.

- 1) "Arteriosclerosis and Service in the Armed Forces with Special Regard to Stress during Flights" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Leipzig
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr.habil. BREDT.

- 2) "Investigations into the Problem of Collapse" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Prague
Prof. Dr. MERSEN.

(page 8 of original, cont'd)

- 3) "The Pathological Anatomical Changes occurring in Pressure Drop Diseases and Air Blast Injuries" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Berlin
Prof. Dr. ROESKE.

- 4) "Brain-Injuries caused by concussion, especially in Airplane Crashes" (not secret)

External Branch of the Institute for Brain Research, Berlin-Buch
Unterarzt Dr. WELTE.

- 5) "Changes of the Brain Stem caused by Flight and Sports Accidents" (not secret)

Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. SINGER,
Luftgau Pathologist VII, Muenchen

Without a special research order problems from this field are being worked on currently in the:

- a) Institute for Aviation Medicine Pathology of the German Air Ministry, Freiburg/Breisgau
b) External Branch for Brain Research of the Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the German Air Ministry, Berlin.

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VIII. Physiology of the Sensory Organs.

- 1.) "The Adaptability of day and night animals to various conditions, Examinations carried out by Electro-Physiological Methods" (not secret)
Zoological Institute of the university of Berlin and the Research Institute for Aviation Medicine Berlin,
Lecturer Dr. phil. habil. H. AUBREY.
- 2.) "The Procedure of Adaptation to Darkness in its dependence on Preliminary Lighting and the Simultaneous Contrast During this Adaption to Darkness." (not secret)
Eye Clinic of the University Heidelberg,
Prof. Dr. EDKELING.
- 3.) "The Importance of the Several Factors of Stereotypic Vision for Range-Finder-Practice" (not secret)
Institute for Physiological Anthropology, Marburg/Lahn,
Prof. Dr. FISCHER.
- 4.) "View at Dawn and Stereotypic Vision with Special Regard to the Conditions Prevailing in Air Force Units" (secret)
Physiological Institute Kiel,
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. HOLZGÄTHER.
- 5.) "Physiological optical investigations on Range Finders" (secret)
*) Aviation Research Institute, Munich,
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENSCHKE.
- 6.) "Physiological Investigations into the Development of Controls for guided (ferngelenkt) Bombs and Rockets" (secret)
Aviation Research Institute Munich,
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENSCHKE.
- 7.) "Physiological Investigations of the Development of Controls for remote control guns. (ferngesteuerte Schusswaffen)" (secret)
Aviation Research Institute Munich,
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENSCHKE.
- 8.) "Improvement of Sight through Increased Contrasts" (not secret)
Physiological Institute Giessen,
Oberstabsarzt Prof. E. KOHN.
- 9.) "Examination of Stereotypic Vision by use of Stereo-Projection" (not secret)
Physiological Institute Giessen,
Oberstabsarzt Prof. E. KOHN.
- 10.) "Basic Processes of Immediate Adaptation" (not secret)
University Eye Clinic
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. KRIEHLIS.

*) where?

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IX. Heat Regulation and Protection against Cold.

- 1.) "Investigations on the Physiology of Stimulation of Heat Regulation" (not secret)

(page 10 of original, cont'd)

Physiological Institute of the University of Heidelberg,
Prof. Dr. ACHELIS.

- 2.) "The effects of Abnormally Low Temperatures on the Metabolism of Homeiothermal Animals", (not secret)
Physiological-Chemical Institute Goettingen,
Prof. Dr. DENTSCHE.
- 3.) "The Effects of Low Temperatures on warmblooded animals" (not secret)
Physiological Institute Kiel,
Prof. Dr. KOLLODNER.
- 4.) "Investigations on the Pathological Chemistry of Low Temperature and Low Pressure" (not secret)
Pathological Institute Freiburg/Breisgau,
Dr. IMENDORFF.
- 5.) "Analeptics for Animals in shock from exposure to cold". (not secret)
Pharmacological Institute of the University Innsbruck,
Professor JUDSON.
- 6.) "The Metabolic Effects of Exposure to cold with warmblooded animals to low temperatures." (not secret)
Physiological-Chemical Institute Freiburg/Breisgau,
Prof. KOLLODNER.
- 7.) "The importance of the waterproofing of Uniforms for Protection Against Excessively Low Temperatures, especially in cases of Shipwrecked Persons". (not secret)
German Textile Research Institute Muenchen-Gladbach,
Prof. Dr. MEHRELS.
- 8.) "The Biology of Extreme Climates with a View to Exposure to Continued Low Temperature in Cases of Submersion." (not secret).
Air Force Hospital Wusterland,
Stabsarzt Prof. IMHOFER.
- 9.) "The Influence of Drugs and Poisons on the Regulation of Temperature with special regard to exposure to continual Low Temperatures in cases of submersion." (not secret)
Physiological Institute Danzig,
Prof. Dr. W. J. J. J.
- 10.) "The Influence of Extreme Temperatures on the Human Organism" (not secret)
Physiological Institute Frankfurt/Main,
Prof. Dr. WELZ.

Without special research orders, the problems concerning this field are being worked on currently by:

Aviation Medicine Institute Munich.

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- 11.) "Intensity and Time of Exposure to light Needed to cause blinding".
(secret)
Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute for Labor Physiology Dortmund,
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LEHMANN.
- 12.) "Investigation on Stereotypic Vision with a New Stereo-Test
Apparatus". (not secret)
Director of the Physiological Institute Josen,
Prof. Dr. KONJE.
- 13.) "Irreversible Damages to the Auditory Channel caused by Low
Pressure Injuries". (not secret)
University Ear Clinic Freiburg/Breisgau,
Dr. med. habil. RIEMER.
- 14.) "Testing of the hearing of Pilots, Damages and Protective
Measures" (not secret)

Testing of the Influence on Human Organism of Vibrations
of Helicopters.

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for
Aviation Medicine
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFT.
- 15.) "Damages Caused by Motor Noises to the Auditory Organs of the
Flying Personnel and Workers at the Test Station" (not secret)
Stabsarzt Dr. SCHWALIX, Munich.
- 16.) "Investigations on Physical Bases of the Nystagmus with Regard
to Special Conditions in Flying". (not secret)
Castle Buldern (Westphalia) Dr. v. ROMBERG.
- 17.) "The Influence of Accelerated Rotation on Optic Orientation and
the Possibility of Identification of Faintly Lighted Objects"
(not secret)
Medical Clinic, Heidelberg,
Prof. Dr. VOGEL.
- 18.) "Investigations on Labyrinthary and retrolabyrinthary nystagmus"
(not secret)
Air Force Hospital Paris
Stabsarzt M. WEHR.

Without Special Research Order Problems concerning this field are
being worked on currently in the:

- a) Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the Air Ministry
(optics)
- b) Medical Experimental and Instructional Division of the Air Force,
Jüterbog, Wood Camp (Optics)
- c) Anti Aircraft School IV, Schongau (optics)
- d) Aviation Research Institute Munich, Medical Department (optics)
- e) German Experimental Institute for Aviation, Berlin-Adlershof,
Institute for Aviation Medicine (Acoustics)

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Supplement

- 1.) "Utilization of the Effect of Detonations as an Additional Effect of War Weapons," (secret)
W.G. Kerckhoff-Foundation Bad Nauheim,
Prof. Dr. H. SCHAEFER.
- 2.) "Increase of the Resisting Power of Flying Personnel to High Altitudes and Acceleration" (secret)
W.G. Kerckhoff-Foundation Bad Nauheim,
Prof. Dr. H. SCHAEFER.
- 3.) "Analysis of Drugs Containing Caffeine (non-secret)
Pharmaceutical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,
Prof. SCHLEIMER.
- 4.) "Research Concerning pharmaceutical Effects of Cytochromen" (non-secret)
Pharmaceutical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,
Prof. GEBHARDT.
- 5.) "Examination of the Blood of Animals after Subjection to Low-Pressure or Anoxia" (non-secret)
Physiological-Chemical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,
Prof. H. DYCKERHOFF.
- 6.) "Research on the Consumption of Oxygen and Intermediary Metabolism of Surviving Tissues" (non-secret)
Physiological-Chemical Institute of the Reich University Strasbourg,
Prof. H. DYCKERHOFF.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Vera SOLANDER, Civ. No. S-30765, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-934.

Vera SOLANDER
Civ. No. S-30765

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-232
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Prof. Dr. K. GABLERBT,
SS-Gruppenfuhrer and
Generalleutnant of the
Waffen-SS

at present, Berlin,
11 June 43
SS-Hospital.

To

Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. BRAND,
Personal Staff of the Reichsfuhrer SS,

Berlin SW.
Prinz Albrecht Str.

Please forward.

Dear comrade B.R. D.,

I had the opportunity to get together with comrade R. SCHER, shortly before my illness. With a sound critical approach toward his work, we very quickly came to an agreement in his enclosed letter. He himself emphasizes that the results are still incomplete, as yet and need further corroboration. This, however, is only possible if the necessary apparatus for this type of work is available. Rascher has explained that in his letter. I beg you now to examine, if the necessary steps are to be taken by you through the "Lohnenerbe" or by myself in order to have the needed apparatus issued to Rascher. Only if these prerequisites exist, can valuable scientific work be accomplished.

As far as I am concerned, I can only tell you that I am well and that I'll have myself transferred to HORNBYCHEN one of these days.

Heil Hitler

(signature) K. GABLERBT

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-232
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original)

Personal Staff Reichs- Copy
fuhrer . SS

Received: 13 June 1943

1

Journal No: Top Secret
1555/43

To: RF (handwritten)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

20 November 1946

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No NO-232.

George H. GRANT
A 442694

2 Copies

COPY

23 May 51..

G/T12

The Reichsführer SS

Field Command Post, 15 May 1944.

I hereby order that medical experiments to be carried out in concentration camps must have my personal approval. This order is to go into effect immediately.

All offices within the SS and Police which deem necessary the carrying out of a medical experiment in a concentration camp will have to submit to the Reich Physician SS and Police an application stating the proper reasons. In this application information on the problems involved, the extent of the experiments to be carried out, the number of prisoners needed as well as the presumable duration of the experiment will have to be clearly shown.

The Reich Physician SS and Police will submit the applications to me along with the critical opinion of the Chief Surgeon (Oberster Kliniker) concerning the technical aspects, and the opinion of Gruppenführers Nebe and Glucks.

/s/ H. HIMMLER

True Copy
/s/ GRAWITZ

Copies to Prof. Dr. Hirt, Strassburg,
SS- Hstf. Dr. Plotner
For information and attention in future
new experiments. 23 May 51

done 20 2 June.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

12 December 1946

I, Henry Sachs, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. A-441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-919.

HENRY SACHS

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 190 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 461)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Note & 2 fragments of rpt by
confidante re abortion on
Russian and Polish workers

(Sworn) AFFIDAVIT

I, Fritz Friedrich Karl Rascher, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1) I was born on 13 August 1888 at Kellmuenz/Schwaben-Houburg. I am a German citizen. My present civilian address is: Hamburg, Parkallee 78. I attended the following schools: 4 years Public School at Augsburg, 4 years St. Anna Gymnasium at Augsburg, 2 years Realgymnasium at Augsburg and 4 years of senior high-school at Ravensburg. I graduated from junior college at Ravensburg in 1909. I studied medicine for 5 years at Munich. I passed my state board examination in 1914 at Munich. From 1914 to 1917 I worked as General Practitioner. Autumn 1917 I was drafted into the armed forces, remained however at first in Hamburg as homeguard-reserve-member (Landsturmpflichtig) and worked at the same time as General Practitioner until May 1918. From May 1918 until November 1918 I was a medical officer. Since the end of 1918 until now I am a General Practitioner at Hamburg.

2) I am the uncle of Dr. Siegmund Rascher and have always maintained a pleasant family relationship with my nephew. I also was well acquainted with the wife of Dr. Siegmund Rascher, Mini Rascher nee DIERL. I also maintained contact with Dr. Siegmund Rascher and his wife during the war until the arrest at the end of 1943 (Council Note: To the beginning of 44). For the reasons stated above I am in the position to make the following statement:

3) While attending the wedding of my nephew in Munich he told me that he had been offered to take over a laboratory in the concentration camp DACHAU by order of the Luftwaffe and in connection with "Ahnenerbe". This offer was made to him through the medium of his wife and HINZLER. He told me that this would be a big chance to work free and undisturbed. At the same time he saw in it a chance of continuing his experiments on blood-crystallization. In these experiments he was supported by a relative of his wife by the name of Miss Lulu, who later committed suicide. At that time I advised my nephew against the acceptance of such a job.

4) In August 1942 I heard from my nephew at Munich that he had taken over the laboratory at DACHAU and that he would work there extensively. Knowing the great diligence and the ambition of my nephew, I was not much surprised that he accepted this job.

At that time I drove with my nephew by car up to the entrance of the concentration camp, but did not enter the same. The only thing I heard from my nephew at that time was, that he had carried out high-altitude tests on himself.

(page 1 of original, cont'd)

5) In August 1943 I was twice with my nephew in the Dachau concentration camp. The first time I went only to his private quarters and did not see the laboratory. The second time he showed me his laboratory and introduced me to his colleagues. I still remember the following names: Dr. PUNZENGRUBER and Dr. WEIX. I inspected the chemical evaluation of clot-forming blood. At that time he also told me of sub-cooling experiments. He said that he had carried these out on himself at first and then he introduced to me one of his colleagues who had volunteered three times for these experiments. If I remember rightly HILDEBRAND is supposed to have been present at one of these experiments and to have pardoned the man who was condemned to death.

(page 2 of original)

During the absence of my nephew I accidentally found the following document in his desk:

It refers to a report about the shooting (execution) of four people for the purpose of experimenting with the hemostatic preparation "POLYGALE 10". As far as I remember they were a Russian COMMISSAR and a Croat, I do not remember who the other two were. The Russian was shot in the right shoulder from above by an SS man who stood on a chair. The bullet struck near the spleen. It was described how the Russian twitched (convulsively), then sat down on a chair and died after about 20 minutes. In the dissection protocol the rupture of the pulmonary vessels and the lungs was described. It was further described that the ruptures were tapered by hard blood-clots. That could have been the only explanation for the comparatively long span of life after the shot. After reading this first protocol I was so shocked that I did not read the others. At the time I took a sample of the hemostatic preparation from the desk which I submit herewith to the files.

6) On the way to Munich after this, my last visit to Dachau I called my nephew to account. He raved when he learned that I know of this matter. After appealing to his conscience, from the scientific as well as from the humanitarian point of view, he broke down and cried: "I dare not think, I dare not think". In Munich my nephew and I continued this conversation during the whole night. Dr. Siegmund RASCHER admitted at the time that he was on the wrong path but that he didn't see any possibility of resigning from it.

7) At the end of 1943 or beginning of 1944 I received a letter from my nephew, in which he informed me that he and his wife had been arrested because of illegal adoption (and registration) of a child. This letter was accompanied by a note by Kriminalrat SCHMIDT from Munich in which he informed me that I should contact him if I know anything about this matter. I wrote at the time to Munich that I considered this matter to be impossible because I myself had once seen Mrs. RASCHER in a pregnant state.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 1424
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

I am a Doctor and examined her myself. That was before the birth of the second child, she was then in the 6th or 7th month (of pregnancy). I wish to add that the first son looked very much like his father and also had similar habits.

8) Since this occurrence in 1943/1944 I have not heard from either Dr. Siegmund RASCHER or his wife. Only in 1946 I learned from various people that my nephew had been shot at Dachau before the arrival of the Americans and that his wife has been hanged at Ravensbrueck or Berlin on orders of HILLER. I also submit to the files three pictures taken during the youth of Dr. Siegmund RASCHER. All my nephew's documents which I had in my possession I burned in 1944 because I was afraid of the Gestapo.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity of making alterations and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was made by me voluntarily, without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Hamburg, 31 December 1946.

(signature) RASCHER

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, AGO 441 694 - U.S. Civilian (pencil mark: Interrogator 003W3) appeared Dr. Fritz Friedrich Karl RASCHER, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 2 (two) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 31st day of December 1946

(signature) Herbert H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

18 February 1947

I, Sidney GATES, Civ.No. 026 116, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO - 1424.

Sidney GATES
Civ.No. 026 116.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1057
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR T.R.
CRIMES.

Dr. med.S.Rescher

Dachau Gk, 18 November 1943

To
Univ. Prof. Dr. Pfannenstiel
SS- Obersturmbannführer

M a r b u r g (Lehn)
Hygienic Institute of the University

Dear Professor,

I was informed by the Deputy Reich Chief of Physicians, SS-Gruppenführer Prof. Dr. BLOME, with whom I am working together, that he has sent you my probationary treatise some time ago. This way had to be taken since the Reichsführer-SS has ordered that the treatise will be treated as top secret. Consequently I was not allowed to hand you over the treatise personally. Therefore I beg your pardon for having taken this way. May I respectfully ask you, dear Professor, when I could possibly see you for a conversation regarding the formal admission.

At the same time I would like to ask you whether you are still interested in experiments to establish increasing high altitude resistance by administration of vitamins. In the affirmative I would respectfully ask you to be kind enough to apply to the "President of the Reich Research Council, chief of the managing advisory board, SS-Standartenführer Siewers, Berlin-Steglitz, Grunewaldstrasse 35 "

p.t.o.

(page 2 of original)

for a portable low pressure chamber of the Luftwaffe for our experiments. I discussed such experiments with the Reichsführer-SS on 27 October 1943 and he agreed fully that such experiments could be conducted here. I am in a good position to coordinate such investigations with my present work. I beg to ask you respectfully, dear Professor, to let me have your reply at your convenience.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) R.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. 442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1057

George H. Grant
Civ. No. 442 694

Erh. No. 464

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1368
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsfuehrer-SS Field Command Post, 14 May 1943
Personal Staff
Journal No. 1011/43
Bra/V.

TOP SECRET!

2 copies
2nd copy

TO

SS-Standartenfuehrer S i e v e r s
or his deputy in the office
Berlin-Dahlem
Puecklerstr. 16

Dear Comrade Sievers!

Would you please get in touch as soon as possible with
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Generalmajor of the Police Dr.
G e r l o f f. On 12 May, SS-Oberst-Gruppenfuehrer
Daluge told the Reichsfuehrer -SS, that experiments
with gas had been carried out, but that no results had
been achieved. This problem should be of great interest
to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer H i r t. Besides, SS-
Hauptsturmfuehrer M e i n e is going to tell you
something orally on this matter.

Best regards and

H e i l H i t l e r !

initialed: Rudolf BRANDT
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D 429702, hereby certify that I
thoroughly conversant with the English and German language
and that the above is a true and correct translation of
Doc. No. NO-1368.

/s/ Frank W. Young, D 429 7

The German Minister of State
for Bohemia and Moravia
Personal Adviser

Prague, 13 June 1944

(handwritten note)

In order as regards of (?) Lebensborn
would necessarily have to be informed

Mr. St.M. IV C - 35 3/43 g.
(please mention when replying)

SECRET

To
SS-Standartenfuhrer Dr. Brandt,
Personal Staff RFSS,
Field command post.

Dear comrade Brandt,

Concerning the matter "children of executed Czechs" I wish to reply to your letter directed to SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Frank, dated 6.2. of this year - diary index No. 26/2/44 g Bra/H, that the conversation between SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Frank and SS-Standartenfuhrer Sellmann took place on 2.7. of last year in Prague. Standartenfuhrer Sellmann stated during this conversation that racially valuable children up to six years would be considered digible by the "Lebensborn". In individual cases even children up to 12 years could be adopted, but experience has shown, however, that difficulties would arise in such cases, when adopting them by a German family.

The commander of the Security Police and the SD has instructed the Superior State Police Offices (Stattpolizeileitstellen) Bruenn and Prague to bring about a registration of Czech children, whose parents were executed under martial law or had died in a concentration camp. It was intended, to have children up to ~~six~~ years and suitable for germanization brought into German families through the "Lebensborn". The older children, who were no longer suitable to be brought into a German family, were to be housed collectively somewhere outside the Protectorate, in order to attempt a collective re-education. As regards the further treatment of children not suitable for germanization, a decision of the Reich Leader SS should have been sought for. The registration of the children has been effected in the meantime.

(page 2 of original)

It was, however, not possible to carry out the other measures planned, because considerable agitation would have resulted therefrom among the Czech population. For the time being the children are housed with relatives and friends where they became quite familiar. The more examination of the children would have caused some sensation and would have brought about a state of affairs, unbearable with regard to the present situation in the protectorate and especially to the maintenance of labor peace necessary for the unlimited production of war material. For that reason no further steps were taken in connection with the registering of children. The decision as to their further treatment has to be postponed.

Sixty five children of Czechs, who were executed under martial law, were housed collectively - forty-six of them in the internment camp at Swatberschitz and nineteen in a children's home at Prague-Renth. These are mostly children, whose parents were living in the former villages of Liditz and Lezaky, the inhabitants of which were shot or put in a concentration camp in connection with the measures taken after the attempt on SS Obergruppenfuhrer Heidrich. Seven of these children, selected at an examination by the branch-section Bohemia and Moravia of the Race and Settlement Main Office SS (Aussonstelle Böhmen und Mähren des Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamtes-SS) as being suitable for germanization, were housed

(page 3 of original)

in a children's home in the Warthegau.

The commander of the Security Police and the SD has tried as early as the beginning of the past year, to obtain a decision through RSHA (Reichs Main Security Office) on the further treatment of the children housed in Swatberschitz and Prague-Renth who were not found suitable for germanization. In connection with this, a transfer to the East had been proposed. Today a transfer of these children from Bohemia and Moravia is no longer possible, because in the meantime some of the relatives found out the whereabouts of the children and illegally established a hardly to be controlled communication. This developments connected with the employment

(page 3 of original continued)

of Czechs personnel made necessary by the lack of Germans. Some time ago a renewed examination of the children was carried out by the branch section Bohemia and Moravia of the Race and Settlement Main Office. On this occasion three more children, who could not be valued before on account of their youth, were as a bearable addition to our population designated, and nineteen children as just bearable. It is true, that the setting up of the valuation scheme was done on a generously scale.

It is intended to have the racially bearable elements of the collectively housed children transferred through the "Lebensborn" to German families or to a children's home whereas the children over 16 years are to be sent to a concentration camp.

(page 4 of original)

No further measures are to be taken at the present, according to Obergruppenfuehrer Frank's opinion. It is, however, to be observed in the future, that children are to be included in cases, where judgments passed on both parents, at the least one they to be removed immediately from the place.

Heil Hitler

Yours

signed (illegible)

SS-Standartenfuehrer

Stamped:
Personal Staff
received on 20 June 1944
Diary No. 26/2/44 g
R F

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO-435

6 November 1946

I, Dr. Stephan F. HORN, No 20 004, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages; and that the above
is a true and correct translation of document NO-435.

Dr. Stephan F. HORN
No 20 004

Copy of a copy

The Reichsfuehrer SS
Reich physician SS and Police

Berlin, 24 August 1944

Subject: Service of experiments

With reference to : Your letter 15 Aug 44 - Diary No. 324 and 326/Secret

to the

SECRET ! (stamp)

Chief Hygienist on the staff of
the Reich Physician SS and Police
Berlin - Zehlendorf.

Diary No. 168/44 secret

Dear Mrugowsky !

I am able to inform you that the Reichsfuehrer SS has approved today the series of experiments proposed by you:

1. specific therapy with typhus
2. tolerance of Sera containing phenol

I agree that both series of experiments in the dept. for typhus and Virus research of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS in Weimar-Duchenwald should be carried out, and request that I be informed of the course of the findings, perhaps through intermediary reports.

Heil Hitler

True Copy
Signed Holländer
SS Hauptscharfuhrer
and Staff Scharfuhrer

(signed) Grawitz

true copy: (signature) Nicolai
NICOLAI

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1198

NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER
AGO A-422788

Ysh. No. 467

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1303
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reichphysician SS and Police
Chief Hygienist

Berlin-Zehlendorf 6, 29 Jan 1945
Schanische Allee 10-12

Diary No: Sect. 5, 12/45 Dr. Mr./Da.

SECRET (stamp)

Re: Consent for a series of experiments

Received: (stamp)

6 Feb 1945

356/45

PO

TO

Reich physician SS and Police

Berlin 111
Knesbeck Str. 51

Hauptsturmführer Professor Dr. Driesel, Director of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Leipzig has cultivated a Virus from persons suffering from Hepatitis and attempted to transplanting it on animals.

It is necessary to make experiments on human beings in order to determine the fact that this Virus is the effective Virus Hepatitis epidemics. The plenipotentiary for research on epidemics of the Reich Research Council therefore addressed himself to me with the request to carry out the above experiments.

I am asking you to obtain authorization from the Reichsführer SS to carry out the necessary experiments on 20 suitable prisoners who have hitherto never suffered from Hepatitis Epidemics, at the typhus-experimental station of the concentration camp Buchenwald.

(signature) Hergesche

(Prof. Dr. Hergesche)
SS-Untersuchungs-
und Offiziersstelle

For information only

SS Sturmbannführer Dr. Siegfried A. Richter, Buchenwald

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, AGO No. 11-1698, U. S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1303.

/s/ Henry Sachs
AGO 11-1698

Exh. No. 468

Office of US Chief of Counsel
For the Prosecution of Axis Criminality
APO 124 A U.S. Army

Affidavit

I, Rudolf Franz Ferdinand H O E S S declare herewith under oath the following:

- A. 1. I am forty six years old and member of the NSDAP since 1922; member of the SS since 1934; member of the militarized SS (Weffen SS) since 1939. Since 1 December 1934 I was a member of the SS GUARD unit (SS-Wachverband), the so-called "Death Head" unit.
2. Since 1934 I was continuously active in the administration of concentration camps and was on duty in Dachau until 1938. Then I became adjutant in Sachsenhausen from 1938 until 1 May 1940, at which time I was appointed commandant of Auschwitz.

I was commandant of Auschwitz until 1 December 1943 and I estimate that at least, 2,500,000 victims were executed and exterminated there in gas chambers and crematories. At least a further half million people died from hunger and sickness, which adds up to a total amount of about 3,000,000 deaths. This figure represents about 70 or 80% of all persons who were sent to Auschwitz as prisoners. The remaining were picked out and used for slave work for the industries located in and surrounding the concentration camp.

From 1 December 1943 until the collapse I was chief of bureau No. I in work group D (Amt I of Amtsgruppe D) of the Economics and Administration Main Office.

3. The WVHA (Economics and Administration Main Office), chief of which was SS Lieutenant General (Obergruppenfuhrer) Oswald P O E L , was responsible for all administrative matters such as housing, feeding and medical care in the concentration camps. Before the RSHA (Reich Security Main Office) was created, the Secret State Police (Gestapo) and the Reich Main Agency of the criminal police were responsible for the arrests and the sending of prisoners into concentration camps and for the punishments and executions taking place there.

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4. The concentration camp Dachau was visited quite frequently by outsiders. Dr. Ley guided several inspection tours in 1935. As the chief of the protective custody camp Dachau, D'AMGLIC told me, representatives of large industrial concerns, I.G. Farben industry and coal industry among others, participated in those tours. The visitors group which came to Dachau at the beginning of 1935, consisted of 12 to 15 gentlemen, also from the I.G. Farben industry; they visited the work shops as well as the other installations of the concentration camp.

5. Mass executions in gas chambers began during Summer 1941 and lasted until Fall 1944. I supervised personally the executions in Auschwitz until 1 December 1943. After I had constructed the extermination building in Auschwitz, I used Zyklon B, a crystallized prussic acid, which was thrown into the death chambers through a small opening. The older extermination camps Belzen, Treblinka and Wolzek had used monoxide gas. To exterminate 1,500 people between 5 and 7 cans of one kilo each of Zyklon B were required. The amount of cans depended upon the size of the gas chamber and upon the weather conditions, that is: 2 to 3 additional cans were required in cold and humid weather.

A considerable amount of Zyklon gas B was still available in Camp Auschwitz when the gassing of human beings began. The gas had been used for the extermination of vermin in the buildings and barracks which were there from the original Polish artillery camp. The gas came from the firm TESCH & STABENOW, INTERNATIONAL INSECTICIDE COMPANY Ltd., HAMBURG. Two technical representatives of this company were present at the camp to carry out the disinfection of the buildings, whereby they applied most carefully all measures of security in order to prevent accidents.

Zyklon B in cans for the gassing of human beings in Auschwitz was also later procured continuously and exclusively from TESCH & STABENOW. The cans bore labels which were identical with the upper one shown to me in document No. NI-032.

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In 1942 and 1943 it happened that TESCH & STABENOW could not make deliveries of poison gas because of difficulties in railroad transportation. For that reason we sent our own trucks to Dessau to fetch the gas ourselves. We had been informed that the poison gas was produced by the firm Tesch & Stabenow in plants near Dessau. Our trucks were manned by SS people. The trucks had an SS number and a tactical sign consisting of a triangle pointing upwards in which the initial of the respective concentration camp, in this case the letter "A" was set. I believe that only insiders could have known that the sign identified concentration camps. Until the end of 1941 or beginning of 1942 the camp management had ordered the gas directly from Tesch & Stabenow. From that time on Dr. LUGROWSKY, the deputy for Hygiene for the Reichsfuehrer SS ordered gas for all SS organizations and installations. He was also responsible for supplying the quotas. In this way it was Dr. LUGROWSKY who ordered delivery of the quota needed by the annihilation camp BIRKENAU from Tesch & Stabenow.

I assume with certainty that this firm knew the purpose of the use of Zyklon B delivered by it. This they would have to conclude from the fact that the gas for Auschwitz had been ordered continually and in great quantities, while for the other departments of SS troops, etc. orders were placed only once or in 6 months intervals. I cannot recall the exact quantities of Zyklon B which we received from Tesch & Stabenow, however I estimate at least 10 000 cans, that is 10 000 kilos had been supplied by them in the course of 3 years. This figure is arrived at by computing the number of 2 1/2 million gassed people and the consumption of an average of 6 cans for every 1500 people.

6. Medical experiments were conducted by Professor CLAUBERG on inmates of camp Auschwitz with the object of sterilization through X-rays and injections. Prof. CLAUBERG got the sera from the Behring Institute in Berlin.

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7. From the spring of 1941 until 1 December 1945 I was a member of the Labor Chamber (Arbeitskammer) of the district Upper Silesia, and have regularly attended their meetings. This Labor Chamber dealt mainly with the solution of labor supply, since the most urgent and outstanding problem of the industrial economy of Upper Silesia concerned the scarcity of labor and not the shortage of work. These meetings were always attended by important industrialists or at least by representatives of foremost industrial concerns that had been hit by the scarcity of workers. Besides the regular meetings there were also special meetings held by the Labor Chamber or the District Economy Chamber, at which the question of labor supply was dealt with by a prominent speaker of the government, party or industry and was discussed by the participants. Unavoidably connected with the question of labor supply was the question of utilizing the inmates of the concentration camp complex Auschwitz. Many of the names I am mentioning in this statement in connection with the sessions of the district Economy Chamber or the Labor Chamber I recall from the attendance lists which everyone participating signed; unless I know the names from personal meetings.

- B.1. From 1940 on in the entire Reich territory as well as in the German occupied territories so-called outside work camps were set up. They were attached to plants mainly of the armament industry, some of which were government owned, the majority, of which however, were in the hands of private industry. These camps were erected for the housing of concentration camp inmates employed as work details by the respective industrial concerns. In all cases known to me from the time I was camp commandant of the Auschwitz complex, and later as chief of bureau No. I of work group D in the Economy and Administrative Headquarters, inmates of concentration camps had been requested through the industrial plants directly from camps respectively from the inspection officials of the concentration camps. On the list marked appendix I "Explanation of the Marking's" (7 pages) I designated the 59 work camps or outside work camp complexes known to me which I included in chart "Concentration Camp" marked appendix II according to their approximate location, as the plants in which concentration camp inmates were employed.

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2. I furthermore know the following particulars concerning the individual concerns:
- a) I.G. FARBEWINDUSTRIE. Labor detachments formed of concentration camp inmates were assigned to innumerable plants of this combine throughout the entire German Reich. A big plant of the I.G. "BUNNEN" was to be erected near the Auschwitz concentration camp. In spring 1941, the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, in company of SS Lieutenant General WOLF, inspected the Auschwitz concentration camp. At this occasion he gave me the order to

keep 10 000 camp inmates ready for the construction of the BUKHNER. Shortly afterwards, the Auschwitz camp was visited by a commission of the I.G. Farben, carrying the plans for the construction of the Buna plants. The committee was formed of Dr. HEROS, Dr. DUEKEL, Dr. NISKEID and Dr. SAITO. During the summer of 1941, I was invited by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, to visit their installations at Buna and at Ludwigshafen, in order to get acquainted with the manufacturing procedure of synthetic gasoline and to see how such a plant was working, so that I would be in a better position to utilize the labor of concentration camp inmates in such a plant. I spent a day in Buna and a day in Ludwigshafen. At that time, I.G. Farben had already employed in different plants 8 to 8000 concentration camp inmates; the utilization of inmates as such, was discussed there by the I.G. Farben people and myself but the supplementary employment of inmates, for instance in the sheet metal forge plants, was not the subject of the discussion at that time. The Buna plant was at about 7 kilometers from Auschwitz; its construction was finished at the beginning of 1943. (1st section of construction program).

Concentration camp inmates from Auschwitz were used for the construction as well as in the actual plant. Another big plant, "BLOCHHEIMER", was erected in Upper Silesia, at a distance of about 100 kilometers from Auschwitz; its construction carried out with Auschwitz inmates the first section of the building program having been completed in 1943. BLOCHHEIMER was partly activated in 1944. Up to 10 000 inmates were employed respectively in Buna and BLOCHHEIMER. I had often visited these I.G. Farben plants, and also had received very often their managers in my office, which was located at the camp entrance. The administration of the outside labor camps with respect to food, billeting and working conditions, was the responsibility of the plant managers. The camp administrator respectively the SS-guards were responsible for punishing the inmates. Physical punishment of inmates occurred. Any protests of the I.G. Farben administration against corporal punishment of the inmates who worked for them are unknown to me,

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nor did I hear that they had intervened in their interest.

Upon an invitation of Dr. HEROS addressed to Obergruppenfuhrer POHL, representatives of the I.G. Farben undertook with him, in 1943, an inspection tour through the Buna plants, during which a long conference took place between Obergruppenfuhrer POHL, SS Major General (Gruppenfuhrer) GLECKES and FRIEDL who accompanied him and the representatives of I.G. Farben. As SS Colonel (Standartenfuhrer) MURK, POHL'S deputy told me later, the result of this conference was, that according to instruction of the SS-Reichsfuhrer, Obergruppenfuhrer POHL gave the order that I.G. Farben should have priority over all other armament plants, with respect to the distribution of concentration camp inmates.

Aside from Buna and Blochheimer, I.G. Farben had 3 other mining installations in the vicinity, which employed about 6 000 Auschwitz camp inmates. At least in one of the I.G. Farben installations, film plant MOLENA (A.G.) Bitterfeld, a great

number of female concentration camp inmates were utilized.

3. HERMANN GOERING WORKS: The Hermann Goering works operated two coal mines in Upper Silesia, LAUSITZ and Jawischowitz, which employed concentration camp inmates. Besides, the Hermann Goering plants had a large camp for concentration camp inmates in Fellersleben near the "Volkswagen" Works. In the fall of 1943, upon request of Dr. HELM, I visited the Hermann Goering mine in Jawischowitz. There I met Herr Paul FRIEDRICH, the Coal Commissioner, who asked me whether I had more workers for the coal mines in Upper Silesia. I answered him that I could not supply him with any further inmates, since the latter were needed in Germany and that they were on order for the inspecting officials of the concentration camps. The inmates working in the HERMANN GOERING plants were stationed in a separate labor camp, which belonged to Auschwitz III, and of which SS Captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer) SCHMIDT was in charge. A part of the camp was already in existence. The completion of the construction of the entire camp was carried out by the mines through concentration camp inmates.

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4. SIEMENS-SCHUCKERT have employed women in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, under the supervision of their own engineers and foremen; besides a former fertilizer plant was rebuilt in 1944 for the manufacturing of Siemens-Schuckert apparatus. I think that the number of women employed by Siemens-Schuckert in the summer of 1944 was approximately 1500. Formerly, Siemens had at camp Neuengamme a plant similar to that at Auschwitz. The experience there led to the installation of the Siemens-Schuckert plant at Auschwitz.

Further plants were located at Muenzberg (Flossenberg inmates), Sachsenhausen, Ravensbrueck and a big detached labor camp of internees at Berlin-Siemensstadt.

5. RUSS works in Gleiwitz: employed approximately 1200 women.
6. KRUPP installed a fuse plant at Auschwitz with the aid of inmates. The manager was the same as of the KRUPP plant "BERTA" near Breslau.
7. The Reichsbahn repairshops at Treiborn, Gleiwitz and in western Germany employed concentration camp inmates. As a whole, approximately a dozen Reichsbahn repair shops were staffed with internees. Besides, there were also 10 repair trains consisting of approximately 1000 internees each, which repaired the equipment as well as the railway installations damaged through the continual attacks. These repair trains were under the jurisdiction of the various railway executive offices. The commander of the repair train together with the management of the outside labor camp which was subordinated to Sachsenhausen, were responsible for the disciplinary measures against the repair train internees.
8. The MAUSER WORKS at Oberndorf employed female inmates from the Natzweiler concentration camp.

9. THE GERMAN WEAPONS WORKS (DEUTSCHER WAFFENWERKE) at Zella-Mehlis and the Gustloff Works at Suhl, Weimar and Buchenwald camp employed inmates from the Buchenwald camp.
10. DAIMLER-BENZ employed inmates from Sachsenhausen in the Genshagen plant near Berlin.
11. JULIUS PINTSCH, Fuerstenwalde employed, or at least discussed for a long time the employment of concentration camp inmates.

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12. THE HENSCHKE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS employed concentration camp inmates as long as their plants at Kassel were still in existence. I do not know whether later inmates had been employed in the emergency plants also.
13. THE LAURIA SILLING MINE had a plant which employed concentration camp inmates from Auschwitz; I do not know how many. Since naval guns for the armaments district (Ruestungskommando) were manufactured there, the camp was guarded by Navy personnel.
14. THE BORSIG WORKS at Berlin-Borsigwalde employed concentration camp inmates.

All plants or firms mentioned above as well as the firms and plants indicated by me in appendix I had their own camps for the concentration camps inmates, which upon request had been assigned to them for labor.

- C. During my above described activities I met the following personalities or I heard of them from competent sources:

1. Dr. Georg von SCHUTZLER. I cannot remember exactly whether I met him during my presence in Leuna or in Ludwigshafen. In any case he was introduced to me in my official capacity as commander of Auschwitz.
2. Dr. Heinrich BUTZFISCH. He was introduced to me in Ludwigshafen where he was one of the major personalities. I discussed with him there the question of employment of concentration camps inmates. He once visited the I.G. Farben installations around Auschwitz in 1942 at the same time that the Reichsfuehrer SS was there. He has not visited the Auschwitz concentration camp. At the time of his visit, approximately 8 to 10,000 inmates were already employed in the Auschwitz installations of the I.G., who as usual wore the zebra uniform (Translator's note: Striped uniform). As far as I know, Butz-fisch was responsible for the entire production of synthetic gasoline of the I.G. and hence also responsible for the Buna installations at Auschwitz and Blechhammer.
3. Dr. Otto MIEROS. I spoke with Dr. MIEROS during my presence in Ludwigshafen in 1941. To my knowledge Dr. MIEROS was charged with the responsibility of the entire Buna production of the I.G. FARBE. During my time he visited the camp at Auschwitz two or three times. I saw him several times in the Auschwitz Buna installations. I certainly assume that Dr. MIEROS as well

as all other visitors of the Auschwitz camp know about the annihilation of human beings in Birkenau since in the town of Auschwitz, in the Buna works and in the entire neighborhood of the Auschwitz camp the exterminations were discussed by all. I personally have never talked about them to him.

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4. Dr. Fritz TER MEER. He visited camp Auschwitz in 1943 and inspected workshops in the concentration camp and the rubber plantation we operated there. At the time of his visit there were about 20,000 men working on the I.G. FARBELEN premises around Auschwitz.
5. Dr. DULRRFELD. He was the temporary director of Buna in Auschwitz up to the completion of the plant. All matters regarding administration, construction and machinery were submitted to him. He also visited camp Auschwitz personally. He knew about the gassing of people in Birkenau and was worried about how to explain these dreadful things to his colleagues and subordinates. Dr. DULRRFELD, just as other plant directors, was responsible in the same measure for the bad treatment of the internees, as I as Commandant of the Concentration Camp had been for the excesses of the last non-commissioned officer. Dr. DULRRFELD also established the premises of the I.G. FARBELEN in Poelitz, to which he was again sent in 1944, as commissioner, in order to rebuild with the help of concentration camp inmates the structures destroyed by air raids. Dr. DULRRFELD lived with his family in the vicinity of Auschwitz during his activities there.
6. Dr. EISENLE. He was in charge of the construction of the Buna works. He had his office in Auschwitz, but was frequently and for extended stays in Ludwigshafen and Leuna. In 1943 he had his family in Auschwitz. My family maintained social relations with the families of Dr. DULRRFELD and of Dr. EISENLE. On at least one occasion Mrs. Dr. DULRRFELD and Mrs. Dr. EISENLE with their husbands called at my apartment located at the entrance of the concentration camp.
7. Dr. SANTO. He was chief construction engineer of the I.G. FARBELEN from Ludwigshafen. He came to Buna only from time to time to inspect the progress of construction. I spoke with him only a few times. We talked about the construction as well as

(page -10-)

about the expansion of the outside work shops.

8. Dr. FRICKE supervised the actual construction work in Buna.
9. Assessor SCHNEIDER, was in charge of the distribution of work in Buna.
10. Dr. ROSSBACH was one of the directors of the Buna works in Auschwitz.
11. Von SALVESEBERG. He was business manager for the entire I.G. combine in Auschwitz.

12. REINHARD. He was responsible for the accommodations of the camp employees as well as of its internees.
13. Lt. Col. NIEMANN (Retired) was head of the intelligence (Abwehr) and Security Service for the I.G. Farben premises. These gentlemen: VON SALVESBERG, REINHARD, NIEMANN, ROSSBACH and FRICK called frequently at my office, often meeting my administrative manager there.
14. Dr. Franz BLESSNER (or BESSNER) was introduced to me in 1943 in camp Auschwitz as a man, in some way connected with the I. G. Farben, presumably coming from the rubber industry in Vienna. He inspected the Buna works in Auschwitz and was then brought to me by Dr. Ambros, after which both surveyed the rubber plantation of the camp Auschwitz.
15. Mr. Paul FLEIGER visited the Upper Silesian mining works of the HERMANN GOERING WORKS in the fall of 1943. He was therefore informed about the work conditions and the number of the internees from AUSCHWITZ, who were occupied there. My conversation with Paul FLEIGER took place in the administration mess of the Auschwitz mining works.
16. Director Dr. HEINE visited me during my service in Auschwitz several times, on which occasions we discussed the question of work by the internees. He was responsible for the accommodations of the internees in the outside works of the I.G.W. (Hermann Goering Works) in Auschwitz.
17. Dr. Hans Werner von DEWALL was the responsible manager of all HERMANN GOERING MINES in Upper Silesia. He was also Dr. HEINE's chief.

(page-11-)

In 1940 he was once with Heine on an inspection of Camp Auschwitz at the time when the exploitation of the mines was put into operation and I met him several times in Lettowitz and Gliwits on conferences regarding the employment of the concentration camp internees, and also during inspections in B r z e z o z e and Jawischowitz, at which time Fleiger was also present. Von Dewall was also member of the District (Gau) Labor Chamber, where I frequently met him.

18. Dr. Hans MAIZACHER belonged to the Senate of the Labor Chamber of the Upper Silesia district. He took part in conferences at which the Gau chief or some other person spoke about the problems of labor commitment.
19. Dr. Walther SCHUEBLER is from the armament commission in the munition industry, with whom Meurer discussed all questions on commitment of internees in the armament industry. I know that from MEURER himself.
20. Dr. GOMLERN, director of the OSLAG was responsible for the Eintracht foundry and the other factory near Dombrowa.
21. Ferdinand PORSCHE had much to do with Meurer in the "Volkswagenwerk" (People's Car Plant) Fallersleben, where a great number of internees were employed. I know this from Meurer himself.

22. Hans KERL delivered together with SAUCHEL in 1943 a speech in the Labor Chamber in Kattowitz before a large number of industrialists.
23. Dr. Alfred POTT was from the "FRISSLAH" near Laband, I believe and regularly attended the sessions of the Labor Chamber.
24. Count Ezechy HENCHEL von DOHLERSBACH was in the Labor Chamber probably as a guest on which occasion I met him.
25. Guenther FAHRENHAGEN of the FURSTLICH FRIEDRICH LINDS Co in Kattowitz. I saw him several times at the Gau chief's and during discussions of the mining enterprises.
26. Dr. Gustav REITER was chief business manager of the Economy Chamber in Upper Silesia, of the Industry Chamber and district Economy Chamber (and Chamber of Commerce Kattowitz). I met Reiter in 1940 in Camp Auschwitz and later had much to do with him.
27. COUNT MICHAEL VON HAUSCHILD was president of the Industry Chamber and Gau economic consultant. I became acquainted with him at Gau meetings.
28. Dr. Siegfried KREUTZER was frequently at the Gau chief's. I know him.

(page -12-)

29. Richard ODYMLA. Frequently attended Chamber of Labor meetings, where I met him.
30. Herrn AIT was also in some way active in the Gau. He belonged to an advisory council of the industry and participated in meetings in which labor supply and labor employment were discussed, where I have met him.
31. Walter RIMMELER was known to me. He attended various meetings on labor supply.
32. Bergart (mining director or expert) TISSER. (Retired) This name is familiar to me from meetings. I do not know him personally.

I know the gentlemen named under C 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 from my activity in the Gau Upper Silesia. I had official dealings with them on question of labor commitment.

I submit this statement voluntarily and without any pressure,

I have carefully read and signed with my own hand each of the 12 pages of this affidavit, each of the 7 pages of the annex I and II. I declare that the statements given in this affidavit and in annexes I and II are the truth according to my best knowledge and conscience.

Munich, 20 May 1946

s/ Rudolf Hoess

Sworn to and signed
before me this 20 day of May 1946
in Munich, Germany

s/ ALFRED H. BOOTH

U.S.Civ. X-646254

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NI - 034
cont'd

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. NI - 034

23 May 1946

I, T/Sgt. Anatole Muhlman ASN 32887685, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NI - 034.

T/Sgt. ANATOLE MUHLMAN
ASN 32887685

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1305
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

C O P Y

"Behring Works" (Behringwerke)
I.G. Farben Industry A.G.
Sero-Bacteriological Department

To:	Our Number	Marburg-Lehn
SS Standartenfuhrer	Dr. D/Ef. 8149	5 Jan 1943
Dr. Mrugowsky		
Director of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS		
Berlin U 15		
Kneesebeck Str. 43/44		

My dear Dr. Mrugowsky,

We have been informed by Obersterzt Dr. Schreiber that every batch (op. number) of yellow fever vaccine must be tested on human beings before it is given to the Army. Since we have to deliver 30,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine to the Medical Inspectorate in January, there will be a series of batches during January, which are to be tested on human beings. Obersterzt Dr. Schreiber has told us that in the future the tests on human beings will be made through your office. We will therefore permit ourselves to send you, at certain intervals, samples of the various batches. We request information as to whether we also have to send the future batches to Dr. Heven at Buchenwald.

We suppose that also the tests on human beings by President Gildemeister occur in the main for the purpose of establishing their harmlessness. Accordingly, it should be possible to let us know the test results 2 weeks after the samples have been received at the latest.

We thank you very much in advance for your trouble and remain with

Heil Hitler
I.G. Farbenindustrie A. G.
Dept. Behring works Marburg
signed - signature

true copy
(signature) Hollender
SS Oberscherfuhrer and
Staff Schriftfuhrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, U. S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1305.

s/s/ Nancy H. Fenstermacher
LGO 2-422788

Exh. No. 470

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1188
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

The REICHSFUEHRER SS AND CHIEF OF THE GERMAN POLICE

SS-Economic Administrative Main Office
Office Group D-Concentration Camps

Telephone: Local No. 3171

Cranienburg near Berlin, 14 February 44

Dictation Note

Office III/Az. 87/2.44-Dr. Lg/K.-

S E C R E T

to be given without fail in reply

Secret Diary No. 21/44 Kr.

Subject: Testing of a Typhus Vaccine

Reference: Your letter dated 26.1.44 - Diary No. 82/44 - Dr. Hru/Schm

Enclosures: None

To

The Reich Physician SS and Police
Chief Hygienist
Berlin - Zehlendorf.
Spanische Allee 10

Copy to: Reich Physician SS and Police

The requested authorization for testing the protective effect of a Danish vaccine on 30 inmates has been given by the SS Main Office Chief, SS-Obergruppenfuhrer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl; the experiments must be limited, however, to gypsies.

30 appropriate gypsies will, therefore, be turned over to the Institute for Typhus Research at Buchenwald at an early date.

The Chief of the Medical Service
of SS Econ. Administrative Main Office and
Head of Office Group D III
SS-Stabschef

Copy was sent to Dr. Mrugowsky, SS-Sturmabfuhrer on February 21st, 44.

Ding (handwritten)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident. Card # 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1188

CHARLES E. IPPEN
Ident. Card # 20063

Exh. No. 471

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1189
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

COPY
TELETYPE

SECRET!

To the files

Commando Staff Ground 266 27/2/44 1520

Secret

To Chief of Security Police

I agree that professional criminals be taken for experiments with the typhus vaccine. But only these professional criminals should be chosen who have served more than 10 years in prison; that is not with 10 prior convictions but with a total penalty of ten years.

SS-Gruppenfuhrer Nebe is to supervise the disposal of these inmates. I don't wish the physician to pick out inmates without any counter-control.

signed Himmler.

Reich Main Security Office
Office V

Berlin, 29 February 1944

To the Director of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS,
SS-Standartenfuhrer Mrugowski

Berlin-Zehlendorf
Spanische Allee 10.

For information:

to SS Standartenfuhrer Dr. Ding
Buchenwald/Weimar

Please take notice of the foregoing decision of the Reichsfuhrer-SS concerning the inquiry on experimental subjects for the testing of typhus vaccine. According to our discussion, Criminal Counsellor Otto, official of Office V, Reich Main Security Office, will arrive in Buchenwald Concentration Camp on March 2nd, 1944, with the appropriate material. He and Dr. Ding will pick out the subjects to be experimented upon, according to the Reichsfuhrer's order. I suppose you have informed comrade Dr. Ding by teletype as agreed upon.

signed Nebe

Certified:

(signature illegible)

Criminal Secretary

Circular stamp of the Chief of the Security Police and the
Certified true copy: Security Service.
signed Ding

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1189 CONT'D)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, C.E. Ippen, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1189.

/s/ C.E. IPPEN
Ident. Card No. 20063

Eph. No. 472

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1197
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Physician SS and Police
Chief Hygienist

Berlin-Zehlendorf 6, 12, Aug. 1944
Spanische Allee 10 - 12

SECRET (stamp)

MEMORANDUM

for SS Sturmabfuhrer Dr. Ding

RECEIVED 16 Aug. 1944		
255/44	DE	

WOHLRAD and PATZER (M.M.W. 1944 No. 5/6) claim that people protectively vaccinated can it is true contract typhus, but that these are not able to infect lice. From that they draw the conclusion that, in combatting an epidemic, if delousing is not possible, it suffices to undertake protective vaccination with simultaneous seizure and isolation of all typhus patients in order to check fully the course of the epidemic. MOESER (Swiss Paper for Pathology and Bacteriology 4, 1941) has on the other hand established that this observation, already made by Weigl 11 years ago, is not due to protective vaccination, but rather to the fact that only severe cases of typhus can infect lice. Slight, especially sub-clinical cases, though, as MOESER concludes from this that typhus cases running a light course cannot represent a virus reservoir in typhus-free periods.

To decide this question, I request that it be experimentally determined how infectious the blood of slight cases is compared with that of heavy cases of typhus. In particular the examination of protectively vaccinated persons is interesting in comparison with persons not vaccinated.

(signature) KRUGOWSKY

(Academic Lecturer Dr. Krugowsky)

SS-Oberfuhrer

and office Chief

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1197

NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER
AGO A-422788

Exh. No. 473

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2734
OFFICE U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsfuehrer SS
Reichsarzt-SS and Police
Telephone: 9242-9. 924351. 924373. 924406
File No. 748/IV/42

Berlin, 15. 7 September 1942
Kneesebeckstrasse 50/51
(rubber stamp:)

(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer
(SS Archives
(File No. AR/31/13

(signature) Gebhardt

Subject: 1. Experiments by SS-Brigadefuehrer Gebhardt on the
Combating of Gas-Gangrene
2. Experiments on the Treatment of Sepsis by bio-chemistry

Enclosures: -2-X

To the Reichsfuehrer-SS I. : Himmler
Berlin
Reichsfuehrer!

Attached please find a provisional report by SS Brigadefuehrer
Prof. Dr. Gebhardt on his clinical-surgical experimentations at
Ravensbruck Concentration Camp, furthermore
a concluding provisional report on experiments on the bio-
chemical treatment of sepsis as performed at Dachau concentration
camp.

(Signature:) Grawitz

(rubber stamp:)

Personal Staff RF-SS Enclosures)
-----)
In: 9 September 1942)
Journal No. AR/40/7/42 2)
1 RF)

(handwritten)
15 September 1942
Settled, after conversation
with RF-SS Obersturmfuehrer
F. Fischer has been given
new instructions for Raven-
bruck and Dachau
(Signature:) Gebhardt

Copy!

(rubber stamp:)

(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS)
(Archives)
(File No. AR/31/13)

Prof. Dr. K. Gebhardt
SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Brigadier-General of the Waffen-SS

Fohenlychen, 29 August 1942

To the Reichsarzt-SS
SS Gruppenfuehrer Grawitz

Provisional report on clinical experiments at Ravensbrueck
Concentration Camp for women.

By order of the Reichsfuehrer SS, I started on 20 July 1942 at Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp for women (FWI) on a series of clinical experiments with the aim of analyzing the sickness known as gas gangrene, which does not take a uniform course, and of testing the efficiency of the known therapeutic medicaments.

In addition, the simple (bore?) infections of injuries which occur as symptoms in the war surgery, had also to be tested, and a new chemo-therapeutic treatment aside of the known surgical measures to be tried out.

(page 2 of original)

(rubber stamp)

(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS)
(Archives)
(File No. AR/31/13)

I appointed SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Fischer as co-worker.
SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Blumenraucher put the complete surgical instrumentations and medicamentations at my disposal.
SS-Standartenfuehrer Mrugowski put his laboratory and co-workers at my disposal.
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Lolling, Chief of Office III.D. at Trenienburg, assigned as co-workers:
SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Schiedlowsky,arrison-physician at Ravensbrueck Concentration camp for women,
Frau Dr. Oberhauser, camp physician at Ravensbrueck Concentration camp for women.

Page 3 of Original

Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS
Schriftgutverwaltung
File No. AP/31/13

RECEIVED STAMP

The question was to define firstly, by way of a preliminary experiment, the mode of infection, making use of the known results from experiments upon animals. In these questions I was advised by SS-leaders of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS who had taken over the culture and dosage of the inoculation material.

The point was to implant the lymph cultures on the damaged muscle tissue, to isolate the latter from atmospheric and humoral oxygen supply and to subject it to internal tissue pressure. The inoculation procedure was as follows: a longitudinal cut of 10 centimetre over the musculus parvus lumbus; after incision into the fascia the muscle was tied up with the pressure in an area the size of a five cent piece; an anaerobic peripheral zone was created by injection of 5 ccm. Zenkalin and in the area of the damaged muscle the inoculation material (a gauze strip saturated with bacterium) was imbedded under the fascia, fascia, subcutaneous adipose tissue and skin sutured in layers.

In the first series of experiments (preliminary experiments) altogether three selected prisoners of as much the same constitution as possible were used. They were inoculated as follows:

The first: Aerobic mixculture (Staphylococci, Streptococci, Bact. comm. try. a 5 mill)

The second: Bact. Cerebra maligna, cere. flav. .5 mg.

The third: Bact. Fraenkel and earth. 2, 1/2 mg.

The experiment was concluded after 10 days. After an initial local swelling in the inoculation area and an increase in temperature up to 39 degrees the inflammation died down, the wound having broken open on the 4th day. There was no danger of life for any of the prisoners. It succeeded in producing locally the symptoms of gas gangrene in the third prisoner. After altogether 10 days the prisoners were released again to their working blocks.

The course of the preliminary series of experiments had proved that we were not successful in producing the same symptoms as of the clinical gas gangrene. In a conference with the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS the nature of the infection (Infektionsdichte) and the conditions for the germs (Milieu) were not considered to be equivalent to the natural conditions in war surgery and consequently the experimenting arrangements were varied.

(page 4 of original)

Bacterium coli: were added to the aerobic culture and the germ number was increased to 20 millions. Bacterium coli and dextrose were added to the mixture of pure oedema malignum (Parerauschbrand-mixture).

Bacterium coli were added to the anaerobic culture of Fraenkel, and while doubling the number of germs, earth was administered to produce a similar environment (Milienangleichung). Six selected youthful prisoners were inoculated two by two with the above mixture of Bacterium in the subsequent 1st experimental series. One of them remained untreated for control purposes, the other one was powdered with catexyn-wound-powder immediately after the inoculation. The first change of dressing took place three days afterwards, the following each 2nd day. Those who remained without treatment were covered with sterile layers, those treated with catexyn (in the groups indicated as TK-cases) were continuously powdered with catexyn. The aerobic cultures showed in both cases local abscesses which could be easily treated surgically.

The pure oedema malignum (Parerauschbrand) inoculation produced a local inflammation with central suppuration, small formation of necrosis in the depth and moderate emphysem of the skin. The regional lymphatic glands were not affected.

Those prisoners who were infected with Fraenkel's anaerobes, and who immediately received tetanus-antitoxyn with regard to the administered earth, produced by far the strongest inflammatory reaction: abscesses with deep necrosis in the area of the inoculation, emphysem of the skin with formation of blisters and beginning necrosis collateral oedema extending from above the joint of the knee to the lower third of the thigh as far as the back of the foot.

The inflammatory appearances receded considerably after the opening of the injury on the first dressing day. The effect of the opening of the wound was particularly significant in the TK-cases which started inflammations in spite of simultaneous therapy. Greater pressure of the tissue due to oxygen, liberated by the medicament, was considered to be the reason for the accentuated local inflammation.

Comparing non-treated cases with the TK-cases, the concluding critical observation shows:

(page 5 of original)

1. Immediate therapy does not prevent the occurrence either of an ordinary suppurative or of "gangrene".
2. The cleaning of the wound is faster in TG cases than in control cases.
3. The formation of fresh wound granulations occurs earlier with C. toxyn.
4. The part played by the parenchymatic organs (liver, kidneys) is less important under the influence of C. toxyn (see graph attached).

Since in this experiment too a definite gangrene could be produced clinically speaking, yet its picture did not in any way correspond to the one known in war-surgery, after further consultation with the collaborators in the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS, the vaccine was changed by adding wood-shaving. It is known in bacteriological literature that the virulence of the bacteria in the experimental animal can thereby be considerably increased.

The triple-distribution was reserved for the 2nd series of experiments now in progress. Three prisoners in each group were inoculated. One person was left without treatment as control, the second was treated with C. toxyn as before and with the third the M.P. MILFRONTALBIN powder manufactured by I. G. Farben was employed, since this was strongly recommended by the Army Medical Inspectorate. The powder was applied according to the SCHMICK procedure. This experiment is still in progress.

Even if as yet nothing definite can be said about this series of experiments, it may already be stated that

1. There is no decisive difference between cases which are treated and those which are not treated,
2. that opening the wound, in addition to immobilisation, has proved the most effective means of mastering the inflammation,
3. the effect of the MP powder seems at least doubtful, since in the III TM case the most definite gangrene observed up to now has developed.

(page 6 of original)

We are now investigating the problem as to why the gangrene in the present cases did not fully develop. Therefore the injuring of the tissue and the exclusion of muscle from the circulation of the blood were undertaken during a separate operating session, as the large-scale necrosis resulting therefrom was to be inoculated with bacterial strain which had already had one human passage. For it is only when the really definite clinical picture of the gangrene has appeared that conclusions may be drawn on therapy with chemotherapeutics in connection with surgical operations.

(signed:) GLEHARDT
SS-Brigadefuehrer

Copy certified correct,
Berlin, 7 September 1942
OPPENHICK (signature)
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 April 47

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-273.

CHARLES E. IPPEN
Ident. Card No. 20063

Exh. No. 474

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIME.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639

Rubber Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS
File No. Secret/332/13

Der Reichsfuehrer-SS
Reich Physician-SS Berlin, the 4th of June, 1941

initials

Az.: IV/102/41

Re- : Treatment of Feminine Sterility

Ref. : Long distance call with SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr.
Grawitz.

Encl. : 1

To
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Brandt
in the Personal Staff of the RF-SS

Berlin SW 11
Prinz Albrechtstr. 3

Dear Comrad Brandt!

By order of SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. Grawitz I enclose
herewith the list of physicians who are prepared to
perform the treatment of sterility, as requested by
Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Heil Hitler!

1.A.
(by order)

Signature : Poppendick
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639 Cont

Rubber Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS
Schriftgutverwaltung
File No. Secret/332/13

DER REICHSFUEHRER-SS
Reich Physician-SS
LV/98/41

Berlin, the 29th May, 1941

Re- : Sterilization of Women
Ref. : Oral Report to Reichsfuehrer-SS on 27th May, 41.

To the
Reichsfuehrer-SS H. H i m m l e r ,

Berlin SW 11
Prinz Albrechtstr. 8

Handwritten note :

Talked over
27th June 41

(H.H.
(Initials of Heinrich Him

Reichsfuehrer !

At a conference on 27th May, 41 in the presence of Herr Professor Clauberg, concerning his new method of sterilization of inferior women without an operation, a regrettable misunderstanding has occurred:

For developing his method Prof. Clauberg requires the women furnished for this purpose to be in his own hospital in Koenigshuette or in the vicinity, as the method is still being worked out, (handwritten as Prof. X Clauberg needs his own clinical apparatus, illegible just procured for the purpose, on the spot, and note) as he must be there, personally, for operations in case of incidents.

The matter has again been discussed in all details with Prof. Clauberg and it resulted that, under the prevailing circumstances, the carrying out of the experimental work in Ravensbrueck is out of question.

Taking into account the exorbitant significance which such a method would have for a negative population policy and it results therefrom to be of importance to support the establishment of a flawless method with all means; therefore, I beg to submit the proposal, Reichsfuehrer, to furnish Prof. Clauberg with a proper research institute in or around Koenigshuette and to attach to it a women concentration camp for about 10 persons.

Provided that you consent I beg to authorize me to discuss the matter further in your name with SS-Gruppenfuehrer Pohl and SS-Brigadefuehrer Gluecks.

Signature: GRAWITZ

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639 Co

Rubber Stamp:

PERSONAL STAFF RF-SS Enclosures

Received : 29th May 1941

Tgb. No. AR 754/75

To : RF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Anne DAUS, Identity No. 20102, Palestinian hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1639.

Anne DA US
20102

- 3 -
(End)

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO- 1639A (Prosecution Exhibit No. 475)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Poppendick to Brandt

Exh. No. 476

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1184
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The REICHSFUEHRER-SS
Reich Physician SS and Police

Berlin, June 13, 1944

Diry No. 103/44 secret

SECRET (stamp)

Subject: Diaminodiphenylsulphone

Reference your letter of 2.6.44 Diry No. 370/44 Dr. Mr. Du.

STAMP

Reich Physician SS and Police
Chief Hygienist
R.c. 17 - VI - 44
D.c. 214/44

To the
Office III
in the building

A communication from SS-Stubef. Professor Dr. VONKANNEL was transmitted on June 1, 1944, the last paragraph of which reads as follows:

"We have already made experiments with Sulfonamids in Typhus cases, however, without success. Kimmig, however, has synthesized a substance of diaminodiphenylsulphone which in a mouse carrying Streptococci, is to such an extent superior to all sulfonamides that it nearly reaches penicillin. The inoculation of human beings however still creates very unpleasant secondary manifestations, acute cyanosis. Nevertheless it is worth considering whether or not some orientation tests should be made on persons suffering from typhus in order to continue the efforts to detoxicate this remedy. Could you act as a mediator in our efforts to cooperate with some clinic?"

According to your communication of June 2, 1944, Diry No. 370/44, the Chief Hygienist agreed to the fact that the Typhus Research Dept. Buchenwald should experiment with the "Diaminodiphenylsulphone" according to Vankennel and Kimmig on typhus cases in order to determine its effectiveness and compatibility. There are enclosed more detailed data re the above remedy and it is requested that they be further transmitted to SS Stuf. Dr. Ding. SS-Stubef. Professor Dr. Vankennel furthermore advises that a certain quantity of the above remedy will arrive here during the next few days. Upon arrival this remedy will likewise be forwarded there.

Professor Dr. Vankennel considers it very advisable that Dr. Ding should call on him in his clinic in Leipzig for the purpose of discussing this rather different therapy. The necessity for absolute secrecy is stressed to all institutions concerned.

Ding for processing
(handwritten)

Per authorization
(signature:) POPPENDICK
SS Standartenfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO 4-422788, U.S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1184.

/s/ NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER
AGO 4-422788

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO- 1182 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 477)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Vonkannel to Poppendick re
typhus experiments

Exh. No. 478

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1185
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS
Department for Typhus and Virus Research

Weimar-Richenwald, 21 June 44.

File: Secret Diary No. 197/44 - Dr. D./Kg. Secret!

Subject: Diaminodiphenylsulfon.

Re: Your letter dated June 19, 44. Diary No. Secret 103/44
Secret.

To: SS Hauptsturmführer
Prof. Dr. Scharlau
Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS
Berlin-Zehlendorf 6, Sanische Allee 12-13.

We hereby acknowledge receipt of 1 small bottle of
Diaminodiphenylsulfon tablets as testing quantity
(1 tablet = 100 mg) for the clinical station of "Department
for Typhus and Virus Research". The tablets originate from
Prof. Dr. Vonkennel, Leipzig (see our letter of June 13th, 44,
File No.: V/H - RAg).

signed Dr. med. Erwin Ding
SS Sturmbannführer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, C. E. Ionen, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages, and that the above is a true and correct transla-
tion of Document No. NO-1185.

/s/C.E. IONEN
Ident. Card No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-975
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsmarschall of the Greater Germany
President of the Reich Research Council
Managing Chief (illegible)

20 January 1945

The deputy

Rf. 219/45
Stfue. Si./Go.

Dear comrade Hirt,

Your letter of 4 January dealing with Tuebingen being declared as a hospital town has been forwarded to me from Weischenfeld to this place. I have interceded for this plan, but I have desisted for the time being from submitting it to the Reichsfuehrer-SS: first of all it will be necessary to come to an agreement with the Foreign Office and the Reich Ministry SPA.

Your report on Strasbourg has duly come to hand. Many thanks for it. I shall be back in Weischenfeld at the end of the month and if no further notice will have arrived there in the meantime, I shall see to it that all letters mailed to you recently shall be dispatched once again.

Paris as well as London is taking quite active an interest in the Anatomic Institute of Strasbourg and regret that you have not been seized. In the meantime you will probably have received, or shall so in the very near future, an inquiry of the Foreign Office via the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education referring to this. We may be very glad that all data and papers on that work have been destroyed in time. The enemy could not offer any concrete statements so far. As I have already written to you, I should be very glad if you would make a short trip out of your way, to Weischenfeld, at the opportunity of one of your journeys to Tuerzburg.

With best wishes and kind regards as usual

Heil Hitler!

Yours

signed SILVERS (stamp)

To
Professor HIRT
Tuebingen
Anatomic Institute.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 January 1947

I, George A. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-975.

George A. GRANT
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-978
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

(Handwritten illegible remark)

THE REICHSFUEHRER-SS

Berlin-Dahlem, 11 September 42
Puecklerstr. 16

Personal Staff

The Chief of the office "Ahnenerbe" (handwritten: secret)

G/W/12

To

SS-Brigadefuehrer G L U E C K S

Berlin - Oranienburg

Subject: Military Scientific Research in connection with the concentration camp Natzweiler.

Reference: Personal discussion of the 9th inst.

Brigadefuehrer:

Based on my report that, as proposed by the Reichsfuehrer-SS, there is a good possibility for carrying out our Military Scientific Research work in the concentration camp Natzweiler, I hereby summarize what awaits your approval:

- 1) Information to the commander's office, concentration camp Natzweiler: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HIRT, Stabsarzt Dr. WIMMER and Dr. KIESELBACH, are authorized to enter the concentration camp Natzweiler. During their activity in the concentration camp Natzweiler they are to be provided with accommodations and board.
- 2) SS-Oberscharfuehrer WALBERT, at present superv. sgt. in the administration of the concentration camp Natzweiler, is to be put on detached service with the Institute for Military Scientific Research, Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS, section Strassburg/Natzweiler. WALBERT will have to tend the animals under the supervision of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HIRT.
It is requested that another man be assigned to the administration of the concentration camp Natzweiler in order to replace SS-Oberscharfuehrer WALBERT.

(page 2 of original)

- 3) The transfer of 2 prisoners from the group which has been trained on the microtome for pathological research in the Buchenwald concentration camp is requested.
- 4) It is furthermore requested, that a younger physician be assigned to assist the camp medical officer, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. BLANKE, in the Natzweiler concentration camp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-978
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

- 5) The experiments which are to be performed on prisoners are to be carried out in four rooms of an already existing medical barrack. Only slight changes in the construction of the building are required; in particular the installation of a hood which can be produced with very little material. In accordance with attached plan of the construction management at Natzweiler, I request that necessary orders be issued to same to carry out the reconstruction.
- 6) All the expenses arising out of our activity at Natzweiler will be covered by this office. I discussed already the accounting procedure with the administrative leader, SS-Obersturmfuehrer FASCHINGBAUER.

In conclusion I would be very grateful to you, my dear Brigadefuehrer, if you would inform the Commander of the Natzweiler concentration camp, that you have approved the execution of the work at Natzweiler, just as it was discussed with me there and about which I reported to you in detail, and that you desire that we be given assistance in fulfilling the task with which we have been entrusted by the Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Heil Hitler!

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer.

2.) To

SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer
Prof. Dr. H I R T

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-978.

George H. GRANT
Civ. No. A-442 694

Grh. No. 481

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-935
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Chief of the Office "Ancestral Heritage"
G/H/s S/No

Berlin-Dahlem, 27 August 43
Fuecklerstr. 16
Telephone: 89 77 31

To
SS-Brigadefuehrer GLUECKS

G/W/12

Cranienburg

Subject:- Military scientific research in connection with ^{the} Hatzweiler camp.

Reference:- Letter "Reichsfuehrung" SS-Personal Staff of 13 July 43.

Brigadefuehrer!

As a result of the official tour in connection with the creation of the Institute for military scientific research ordered by the Reichsfuehrer SS, I have unfortunately been unable to come and see you so far, in order to report to you about the particulars of the researches and investigations, as SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. BRANDT proposed to you in his letter. To-day I again have to go to Strassburg to hold further discussions with SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HIRT and should like to take the opportunity of going to Hatzweiler with him on Monday 31 August 43. May I, as this official tour had to be decided on suddenly, ask you to have the commander of the camp advised of my visit? Upon my return I will come and report to you.

Heil Hitler!

signature

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

SS-Untersturmfuehrer WOLFF

With the request to ring up Adjutant SS-Brigadefuehrer GLUECKS, Cranienburg 3171 and to ascertain the exact address of the camp as well as of the commander in Hatzweiler. The particulars are to be telephoned to SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer SIEVERS in Strassburg on Saturday.

(written note)
information given by
long distance call
to 29/8

(written) Hatzweiler, Post Rothau/Elz.
Commander SS-Sturmabfuhrer
HUETTIG

167

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

March 26, 1947

I AGNES BARLEY, 2187, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 935.

AGNES BARLEY
No. 2187

"END"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-977
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

N o t e

=====

Subject: The carrying out of military scientific research
in concentration camp Natzweiler.

As a result of the conference on 31 August 1942 at the
concentration camp Natzweiler, there is a possibility
that the research ordered by the Reichsfuehrer-SS in the
CC Natzweiler be carried out. Working conditions on the
whole are extraordinarily favorable. The difficulty lies
in the reaching of the camp. For the time being, the
scientists ordered to carry out the investigation, Prof.
Dr. HIRT, Stabsarzt Dr. WILMER and Dr. KIESSELBACH have to use
the train from Strassburg to Kotau. From there, however,
they have to be picked up by car. For these additional
trips, 20 Liters of gasoline must be made available to the
local camp headquarters monthly.

17 September 1942

(signature) SILVERS

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

SS-Untersturmfuehrer WOLFF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLITION

13 January 1947

I, Leonora HUBER, Civ. No. D-145 347, hereby certify that I
am thoroughly conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the original document No. NO-977.

Leonora HUBER
Civ. No. D-145 347

Exh. No. 483

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-221C
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES.

Note

(rubber stamp)
Secret

(rubber stamp)
illegible
(handwritten): 288

Subject: Research by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt, Strasbourg, and the question of closer collaboration between the 'Ahnenerbe' and him.

Complying with the decision of the Reichsfuehrer-SS (25 March 1942, Diary No. A 41/39/42), I met Prof. Hirt, on 16 June 1942 at Strasbourg after his recovery, and we thoroughly discussed his scientific plans, the furtherance of his research, and the question of closer collaboration.

Prof. Hirt is director of the anatomic institute at Strasbourg University. It has to be rebuilt completely. The construction work carried out according to Hirt's plan on a large scale were discontinued since 1 June due to Reichminister Speer's prohibition of building work.

Hirt's interests by far surpass the tasks of an anatomist. His research is his favorite child. To promote it, is the chief concern because he certainly is capable to achieve outstanding results in special fields. A separate research institute, aside of the anatomy at Strasbourg, is at Hirt's disposal for this research work. It is still under construction but already in working condition. But because of the lack of many important apparatus and indispensable installations, it cannot be considered to be perfect for a long time to come.

The most important problem is the question of co-workers.

If we succeed to free some (2 to 3) co-workers from military service, or to have them transferred to the Waffen-SS, and detailed to Hirt, furthermore to assign 2 to 3 female assistants on our expenses, moreover to provide at least some of the missing equipment, this institute could then practically work for us, since the University is unable to help Hirt.

Hirt considers it to be a dangerous short-sightedness to cultivate and guide the scientific replacements so little, and predicts catastrophic consequences for the German People.

Example:

A. His chief physician who assisted him in his vitamin-mustard gas experiments, and therefore, had been developed into a high-grade specialist by him is for the time being still working in Strasbourg as a Luftwaffe physician, as far as his duties permit, but will soon be transferred. There is nobody else working in Hirt's newly discovered field.

B. Hirt's assistant physician is a Zoologist and a medical man. This co-ordination of studies made him turn toward the anatomy of insects,

(page 2 of original)

Subject: Research by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt,
Strasbourg.

a field of research which we cannot dispense with in entomological research.

The man is fit for garrison duties, and is writing sick-reports in a reserve hospital in Thuringia.

It has to be added that the insufficient wages of these medical people who are doing research work. These people are for instance forced into medical practice if they have a family. They are thus lost for research work.

We have to find means of compensations if we utilize Hirt and his men for us.

Hirt himself ought to be taken over by the Waffen-SS and detailed for us, otherwise he probably would be called up by the Wehrmacht again. A new medical assignment of Hirt does not seem to be recommendable. The danger persists that the bleeding of the lungs will start again; besides, they are in connection with the experiments on Mustard Gas. Hirt's assistant at the same time had bleeding of the kidneys. The organs of both men were otherwise completely healthy. At Strasbourg, favorable working conditions are given to Hirt because the institute for physiological chemistry is situated in the neighbourhood of his institute.

Hirt expects very much from a cooperation of:

Anatomic Institute (SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Hirt))
Institute for Physiological chemistry) Strasbourg
(Dr. Dyckerhoff, SS-officer))

Entomological Institute ('Ahnenerbe') Munich-Dachau, particularly because the head of our Institute for Entomology, Dr. May, is a chemist and zoologist. At the time being, the Institute for Physiological chemistry unfortunately is neither in working condition nor equipped. But with our assistance, something could certainly be done about that. We then could have that institute work for us as well. This seems to be more reasonable than to establish a separate institute now.

The research tasks as given by the Reichsfuehrer-SS could be started and bring results soon, if, among others, the fluorescence microscopes which Hirt ordered would be delivered. They are available, but they are not being delivered without priority certificate. These and similar apparatus could be provided through the office for raw materials in the personal staff of the Reichsfuehrer-SS.

(Page 3 of original)

Subject: Researches of SS-Hauptstuf. Prof. Dr. Hirt,
Strasbourg.

A further lack, without the removal of which Hirt cannot begin his experiments during which he wants to work on living organs of animals, is that no animals can be procured because:

a) No food will be delivered (corn-feed absolutely necessary, also eggs and egg yolks for the growing of cultures)

b) No animal-keepers are at hand. The animals to be experimented upon must have an especially careful attendance. For example, rats are very sensitive. Losses mean often that long experiment-series are put in question.

As important and necessary as the experiments on animals might be, experiments on human beings, being decisive in the end, must follow them. It is only in this way that the effect of stings of insects on the tissues can be investigated on human beings themselves. The organs must live because the functional flow in dead organs or in tissues cannot be observed. Hirt has constructed a fluorescent microscope which allows observations on human beings.

(illegible pencilled marginal notes) As stated, the construction of this microscope is not possible during the war; we should also try to obtain its delivery.

In this way, Hirt thinks he can find substances against stings of insects.

One has to lift a piece of skin, on the one perhaps of experimental persons after stings or louse-bites occurred. By such actions, a disarrangement takes place in the under-skin cell tissues, on which feeding of vitamins can have an influence. The liver serves in this connection as a giant storage of vitamins. From Hirt's indications, the study on the liver, for the time being, is very modern. Through the studies that he has made so far and on the basis of the methods that he has developed Hirt should be well advanced.

For continuation of the researches on mustard-gas:

Hirt cannot leave Strasbourg because he has no co-workers. He has to lecture for 28 hours every week. He welcomes very much the possibility of making mustard-gas experiments on human beings (prisoners).

(Page 4 of original)

Subject: Research by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt, Strasbourg.

He agreed that he will draw up a work draft, according

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2210 - Contd.

to which the camp physician, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Walter, will be able to start the experiments at Dachau Concentration Camp.

(Various types are to be selected and to be fed with vitamin A, treatment with mustard gas will then follow).

To collect these and similar research in the "Ahnenerbe" (combating of insects and rats, Rascher's experiments) which certainly will occur, and thus facilitate the organizational and technical execution, I suggest:

1) Foundation of an Institute for Military Scientific Research within the "Ahnenerbe".

2) Appointment of SS-Hauptsturmführer Prof. Dr. Hirt as an active member, and his appointment to Chief of Department H (Hirt) of the Institute for Military Scientific Research.

Rascher's work could well be here included, he then could be appointed as Chief of Department R (Rascher). Necessary supplies for such an institute which in the first line will serve the needs of the troops would be easier to explain and more reasonable as if applied for under the name of the "Ahnenerbe" alone.

Berlin, 26 June 1942

(Signature) Sievers

Berlin, 26 June 1942

SS Obersturmbannführer

S/Is.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2210 - Contd.

Rubber stamp:

SECRET

NOTE

File No. 288

As to his mustard gas experiments, on which a report was made already, SS-Hauptsturmführer Prof. Dr. Hirt mentioned the following confidentially:

At that time he reported his results to the Academy for Military Medicine, Berlin. The competent gentlemen took notice and referred his observations as their own suggestions, to another institute. After some time they gave the information, that such experiments are being carried out already by them, in the Institute X. The results were the same as Hirt had informed us, because they were able to work only within certain limits. The possibilities inherent in series of experiments can be recognized only, if the results have been achieved by someone himself.

Furthermore, Hirt, together with Prof. Pickenbach, carried out Phosgen-experiments with the same amazing results. On account of his experiences he did not forward them to anybody; he also refused an appointment at the Academy of Military Medicine because of the conditions prevailing there. Due to use of personal ambitions, vanity and the desire to back oneself in borrowed plumes, only difficulties were made for the pioneer research scientists and they were not given any possibilities for independent research.

But not only with his mustard gas experiments did this happen to Hirt. He suggested to the Navy to give to all pilots bags of Fluoreszin, if they fly over the ocean, and to equip all rescue planes with blue (ultraviolet) search lights (UV'erfer). The fluoreszin, after its solution in water forms in the blue searchlight (invisible) a brilliant surface at night which is also visible by day, although not as strongly.

Thereupon he was informed, that it is not visible in a foggy day - as if there were only foggy days. -

The Americans are using this process successfully.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Civilian, ACO No. D-429708, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. No-2210.

Frank W. Young

10 April 1947

- 5 -
(End)

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Esh. No. 484

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1657
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES.

(page 1 of original)

Institute for
Seafaring and
Tropical Diseases

Hamburg 4, 10 January 1942.
BERNHARD ROCHSTRASSE 74
Telephone: 42 13 21.

To
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer SIEVERS
Berlin-Dahlem
PUECKLERSTR. 16

in ink:
A/1/196

Illegible ink note
and pencilled initials

Highly Honored Mr. Obersturmbannfuhrer Sievers,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3 January 1942. During Sunday I will work on the report which you wish to have, since I have already collected all the necessary material for it. During this week it was not possible for me to compile the report, as I had to give a lecture in WILHELMSHAVEN and my time was also completely taken up with consultations on outbreaks of typhus both there and here. The report will reach Berlin by Tuesday at the latest.

An outbreak of typhus in the NEUENGAMME Concentration Camp occasions me to request your intervention, that I might be granted permission by the Reichsfuhrer-SS in my capacity as Consulting Hygienist to the Health Administration here concerning the outbreak of such epidemics, to visit the concentration camps and, if circumstances permit, to be allowed to undertake experiments by treatment of the patients and tests of delousing agents. Also the Spotted fever Research Laboratory established by me in the Tropical Institute needs material from fresh cases.

The research results achieved in the laboratory (with experimental animals etc.) cannot be evaluated practically without such (fields for) work on patients.

The Hamburg Tropical Institute is available for all collaboration in typhus research and the combatting of typhus.

Heil Hitler!
signature: MUEHLENS
Prof. Dr. MUEHLENS
Director of the Tropical Institute

Naval Medical Officer z.v.,
and Consulting Hygienist of the
Bulgarian Army.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1657 - Cont'd.

(Page 2 of original)

19 January 1942

For information to: "The Ahnenerbe"

Re -: Evaluation of the Spotted Fever epidemic in
the Concentration Camp Hbg. - Neuengamme.

Ref.: Your letters of 8th and 14th January, 1942.

Encl. : None.

Mr.

Obersenatsrat Dr. Osterdinger
Assistant to the Health Administration
H a m b u r g 1
Bosenbinderhof 41

In reply to your letter of 14th January, 1942, you are
herewith informed that it is left to Herr Prof. Dr.
MUEHLENS to apply to the SS-Fuehrungshauptamt - Medical
Department, Berlin W. 15, Knesebeckstr. 43/44, with
regard to working on the spotted fever extent in the
concentration camp Hbg. - Neuengamme. The decision on
that lies with the Chief of SS-Fuehrungshauptamt -
Medical Department whose leading hygienist is the Chief of
the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS, who, at the same
time, is the authorized delegate for the battle against
epidemics in the whole Eastern Area in the Ministry
of Interior and the "east" Ministry. This post is held
by Dr. med. hab. DRUGO SKI, SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
of the Waffen-SS.

Copy of this letter has been handed over to the Research
and Teaching Society "Das Ahnenerbe".

(Signature) Gluecks

SS Brigadefuehrer and Major
General of the Waffen-SS,

DAS AHNENERBE BERLIN

022602* 23 Jan 1942
File A/1/196 (Rubber Stamp.)

(page 3 of original)

Bureau:
Research and Teaching Society
"Das Ahnenerbe"

Berlin-Dahlem, on 22nd Jan.
1942.

Puecklerstr. 16

A/1/196 S/Wo

Herrn

Professor Dr. M u e h l e n s
Director of the Tropical Institute

H a m b u r g
Bernhard Hoehstr. 74

Re; : Research and Control of the Insects influencing
human beings.

Ref.-: Your letter of 10th Jan. 1942.

Highly Honored (Mr.) Professor,

I thank you very much for your extensive report as well
as for the enclosures attached to it and forwarded to me.
I have made use of your material for my (oral) report to
the Reichsfuehrer-SS and I shall also inform you shortly
in regard of your requests expressed in your report.

I have forwarded your letter of 10th Jan. 1942 with
my recommendations to the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS
(SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. G e n z k e n), Berlin W 15.,
Knesebeckstr. 43/44. I think you will be given the
opportunity of doing research work in Neuengamme.

Heil Hitler!

Signature: Sievers

(Sievers)

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer
in the Personal Staff RF-SS.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1657 - Cont'd.

(Page 4 of original)

A/1/196 S/No

To the

Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS
for the Attention of SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. GENZKEN.

Berlin W 15

Knesbeckstr. 43/44

Subject: Application by Professor Dr. MUEHLENS,
Director of the Tropical Institute in Hamburg for
material for his spotted fever research laboratory.

Enclosures: 1

Brigadefuehrer:

With reference to our telephone conversation of
yesterday, I am forwarding you the enclosed letter
from Professor Dr. MUEHLENS, in which he requests
that he be granted an opportunity for conducting
examinations in the NEUENGAMME Concentration Camp.
I have informed him that I have passed this letter
on to you.

Heil Hitler!

(Signature) SEIWEIS

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 April 1947

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Civilian, AGO No.
D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly con-
versant with the English and German languages and
that the above is a true and correct copy of
Document No. NO-1657.

FRANK W. YOUNG

CASE NO. 1 - TRIENAL I

Document No. MO- 1331 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 485)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Memo, Sievers to R.Brandt
re blood crystallization

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. MO- 1756 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 486)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Rose to Schilling

Exh. No. 487

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1752
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling

Dachau, 4 April 1942
3K, Hospital for Inmates

To Herr
Prof. Dr. ROSE

BERLIN - Fohrerstrasse 2.
Robert Koch Institute

Esteemed, dear Herr Colleague!

I inoculated a person intracutaneous with Sporocoides from the salivary glands of a female anopheles you sent me. For the second inoculation I miss the Sporocoides material because I do not possess the "Strain Rose" in the anopheles yet. If you could find it possible to send me in the next days a few anopheles infected with "Strain Rose" (with the last consignment two out of ten mosquitoes were infected) I would have the possibility to continue this experiment and I would naturally be very thankful to you for this new support of my work.

The mosquito breeding and the experiments proceed satisfactorily and I am working now on six tertiary strains. I remain with hearty greetings and

Heil Hitler!

Yours truly

(signed)

Claus Schilling

Notes handwritten

finished 17, April 1942

L. G. RO 17/4

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1752.

Frank W. Young
D429702

Exh. No. 488

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES
APO- 696- A U.S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.
NO- 1753

Prof. Dr. Claus SCHILLING

Dachau 5 July, 1943
K 3
Malaria Station

To Herr

Ro 27/27

Vicepresident Prof. Dr. ROSE,

BERLIN

Esteemed, dear Herr Colleague!

I acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your letter from 30. VI and the consignment of atroparvus eggs. 5% of them brought on water went down and were therefore unfit for development; the rest of them hatched almost 100%.

Thanks to your solicitude/ achieved again the completion of my breed.

Despite this fact I accept with great pleasure your offer to send me your excess of eggs. How did you dispatch this consignment? The result could not have been any better!

Please tell Frl. Lange, who apparently takes care of her breed with greater skill and better success than the prisoner August, my best thanks for her troubles.

Again my sincere thanks to you!

Heil Hitler!

Yours truly

(signed) Dr. SCHILLING

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO- 1753

Frank W. Young
D 429 702

To
Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling
Dachau

Berlin, 27 July, 1943.

K3, Malaria Station.

Very honoured Professor Schilling!

I am glad that the shipment of eggs arrived in good order, and proved useful to you. A technical assistant of the Institute who went by plane to Munich when going on leave, took the shipment with her.

I transmitted your thanks to Fraulein Lange. As soon as the present heat will cease, or in case that a similar favorable opportunity for transportation will occur, Fraulein Lange will dispatch a new shipment of anopheles eggs directly.

With my very best greetings

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(initials) R. (ose),

Vice president Prof. Dr. Rose.

(page 2 of original)

Sonderfuehrer of the Luftwaffe
Dr. Emmel
with Consultant Hygienist of the Hygiene Inspector
Robert Koch Institute, department for tropical medicine.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Identity No. 20063, Canadian civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NC-1755.

Charles E. Ippen,
No. 20063.

- 1 -
"END"

Exh. No. 490

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1059
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

29 November 1943

Registered

To Oberstarzt
Professor Dr. ROSE

Inspectorate of the Medical Service
of the Luftwaffe

S a a l o w (Post Office Zossen-Land)

Dear Mr. ROSE:

Enclosed I am sending you the report about our experiments with dehydrated typhus vaccine which I had promised you several days ago. As I intend to publish the findings, I have written the report already in manuscript form. I ask that, after having been reviewed, it be submitted to the competent authorities for their approval of its publication in the "Zentralblatt fuer Bakteriologie".

100 persons from ^alocal concentration camp were put at my disposal for immunization and subsequent infection. Unfortunately these people were in such poor a physical condition that 18 of them had already died during transport; the remainder was likewise in such bad a physical shape that they could not be used for inoculation purposes. In the meantime I requested 100 additional persons from the SS-Main-Office (Hauptamt), who, however, should be in normal physical and nutritional condition, so that the experiments can be carried out on material which at least approaches the physical condition of our soldiers.

For the time being we will concentrate on an epidemic culture in the form of a virus, which we have received from GIROUD in the meantime. This seems to be a very good culture.

With best regards,
Heil Hitler!

Yours,

Encl.: 1 report

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1059
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO.-1059.

George H. GRANT,
Civ. No. A-442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1754
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS
Journal No.: 795/42 Dr. M. / Pu.

Berlin W 15, 16 May 1942
Knokebeckstrasse 43/44

(handwritten) 91.86.41

Oberfeldarzt Professor Dr. R o s e

Berlin NW
Fuehrerstrasse 2

Robert Koch Institute.

Dear Professor:

The Reich Physician SS and Police has consented to the execution of experiments to test typhus vaccines. May I therefore ask you to let me have the vaccines.

The other question which you raised, as to whether the louse can be infected by a vaccinated typhus patient, will also be dealt with. In principle, this also has been approved. There are, however, still some difficulties at the moment about the practical execution, since we have at present no facilities for breeding lice.

Your suggestion to use Olagcha has been passed on to the Personnel Department of the SS Medical Office. It will be given consideration in due course.

With kind regards and

Heil Hitler!

Your

(signature) (Dr. Mrugowsky)
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer

(Typed on a different typewriter):

According to telephonic inquiry Dr. M. asks to be called by telephone after Prof. Dr. Rose's return. Dr. M. will not be in Berlin in June.

His deputy, Dr. Bing, is informed.
20 May 1942 bl.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

14 April 1947

I, Virginia von Schon, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1754.

Virginia von Schon
Civ. No. X-046318

Exh. No. 492

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1186
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Oberstarzt Prof. Rose

O.U., 2 December 1943

Mrug.

To Standartenfuehrer Dr. Mrugowsky, academic lecturer,
Head of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS

Berlin-Zehlendorf 6

Spanische Allee 10

Stamp: Received
21 February 1944
D.

Dear Mr. Mrugowsky:

At present I have at my disposal a number of samples of a new murine virus typhus vaccine which was prepared from mice livers and proved in animal experiments to be quantitatively a 1000 times more effective than the vaccine prepared from mice lungs. To decide whether this first-rate murine vaccine should be used for protective vaccination of human beings against lice typhus it would be desirable to know if this vaccine showed in your and Ding's experimental arrangement at Buchenwald an effect similar to that of the classic virus vaccines.

Would you be able to have such an experimental series carried out? Unfortunately I could not reach you over the phone. Considering the slowness of postal communications I would be grateful for an answer by telephone. My numbers, all of which go through the same switchboard, are: Berlin 278313

Rapid Exchange Berlin 09, Zossen 559

Luftwaffe Exchange 72, there you ask for R.L.M.,

L. In. 14.

With best regards

Heil Hitler

Yours

Signature: R O S E

Ding R

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1186
CONT'D.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry SACHS, ~~SAVULS~~ Civilian, Identification # 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1186.

Signature: Henry SACHS

- 2 -

E N D

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1359
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES.

(initials)

Si(evers)

NOTE

SS-Untersturmfuehrer Stabsarzt Dr. Rascher reported in Munich on 29 April 1942 about the result of the conference with Oberstabsarzt Dr. Weltz. Weltz requested, that Dr. Rascher be withdrawn in the case that he (translator: Weltz) would not be invited to attend the experiment until Friday, 1st May 1942. The Reichsfuehrer SS was informed accordingly. He ordered SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Wolff on 30 April 1942 to send a telegram to Fieldmarshal Milch requesting Dr. Rascher's detail to the German Experimental Institute for Aviation (Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt) Dachau branch, and that at the disposal of the Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Berlin, 3 May 1942
B/151/51 S/wo

(Signature) Sievers
SS Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 May 1947

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian citizen, Ident.No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1359.

CHARLES E. IPPEN

Exh. No. 495

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1328
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

(rubber stamp)
Top Military Secret

Berlin W.8, 22 April 1941
Voss strasse 4
Telephone: local 123054
long distance 126624

(handwritten):
/ 23

(Eagle & Swastika)

(Initial)

Chancellery of the Fuehrer G
of the NSDAP.

To the Reich Minister of Justice
attention Secretary of State SCHLEGELBERGER

Berlin W.8
Wilhelm Strasse 65

(rubber stamp:)

File: II/Ka (handwritten:)
? 2472 ?

Reich Ministry of Justice
26 April 1941
Dept. III/IV (signature)
Mielke

(handwritten:)
ORR Mielke
with ? from R.

Very honored party member Dr. Schlegelberger,

Corresponding to our agreement I beg to refer to
some details of the proofs, which were put at my
disposal, I would appreciate their clarification and/
or regulation.

(handwritten)
(crossed out)

- 1) Part I of the enclosure contains a report by
the president of the regional court (Landesgerichts-
präsident) at Klagenfurt, dated 7 November 1940
on the interrogation of a councillor at the lower
court (Amtsgerichtsrat) Dr. Spusta, who made almost
monstrous utterances regarding the 'Aktion'
(Analyst's note: the Euthanasia program) in a civil
verdict. Dr. Spusta's attempts to justify himself
in this interrogation protocol appear completely insufficient.
- 2) In Part II of the enclosure, the prosecutor general
(Generalstaatsanwalt) at Linz reports to the Reich
Minister of Justice on 28 November 1940 on an
investigation procedure against the assistant
physician of our Hartheim institution in connection
with the case Guenther Rottmann. The prosecutor
general prevented the quashing of this proceeding.
Since it can be assumed that the prosecutor general
at Linz belongs to the persons who were informed
by secretary of state Freisler about the 'Aktion'
in August 1940, his behaviour is inconceivable in
every respect.

(handwritten:)
ad 3) decree of
30 June 1941
to court president
at Bamberg

- 3) In Part IV of the proofs at my disposal, the president of the higher court (Oberlandesgerichtspraesident) at Bamberg reports on

(handwritten)

settled by

IIIa 43/41 g Rs - Bl.165

(handwritten)

III a 31/41 g Rs/

(page 2 of original)

14 January 1941 about a petition of the Judge at the court (Oberamtsrichter) at Kitzingen concerning its law officer Ramling. When his mother-in-law brought her daughter, Frau Ramling, into a mental institution because of mental sickness, she had to sign a document stating her consent to the imminent death of her daughter. I would appreciate it very much if the law officer Ramling would be officially requested to indicate the institution as well as the name of the director of the institution and/or the name of the admitting physician concerned, so that the matter can be investigated. It stands to reason that within the frame of our 'Aktion' relatives were never requested anything corresponding to Ramling's statement.

I request also to ask the Judge at the court (Oberamtsrichter) at Kitzingen as to give the name of the professor in a large town who is in charge of a hospital there, so that this fact can also be clarified.

Many thanks in advance for the trouble you are taking.

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(signature) BRACK

(seal)

Chancellery of the Fuehrer
of the NSDAP
(eagle and swastika)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian civilian, Identity No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1328.

Charles E. Ippen,
No. 20063.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2893
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Excerpt from:

"Authority to Annihilate Life,
Unworthy to be Lived."
Its extent and its form

By Professors

Dr. jur.et.phil	and	Dr. med.
Karl Binding		Alfred Hoche
formerly at Leipzig		at Freiburg

Second edition

Published by Felix Meixner, Leipzig
1922

Page 28: "But one conclusion results as unconditionally necessary: The full regard of the will or life of all human beings, of the most sick and the most tortured and the most useless ones too."

Page 32: "And thus, the question would now arise: Who may be and ought to be given authority for this annihilation of lives? I should think to the relatives above all, those who have to nurse him and whose lives are continuously heavily burdened by the life and existence of the unfortunate being, even so if the patient was admitted to an insane asylum; their guardians - in the case that one or the other apply for the authority. This right of applying can hardly be granted to the heads of those institutions for the care of idiots. I should think that the mother who still loves her child in spite of its state should be given authority in the case that she herself is nursing or taking care."

Page 34: As already stated above, any authority of annihilating is to be excluded if connected with breaking the will or life of the individual to be killed or the killed.

Hatred may also take the mask of mercy, and Cain has slain his brother Abel.

Page 54: This burden partly is a financial one, and can be calculated with the annual balance sheets of the institutions at hand. I interested myself in procuring suitable material by making an inquiry at all German institutions concerned. It resulted there of that the average expenditure per capita and per year amounted to 1,300 mark for institutional care of idiots. When summing up the number of idiots being in institutional care in Germany at the present time, we obtain an

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2893
CONTINUED

ESTIMATE total of 20 to 30,000. If we assume an average life of 50 years, it can easily be judged what an immense capital the national wealth is deprived of in food, clothing and heating.

Page 55 This by no means expresses the real burden. The institutions which serve the nursing of idiots are withdrawn from other purposes; the payment of interests has to be calculated in as far as private institutions are concerned; a nursing staff of many a thousand people are kept for this completely sterile task and withheld from productive work; it is painful to imagine that whole generations of nurses are withering away by the side of these empty human shells, not few of which reaching 70 years of age and more.

The question whether the expenditure necessary for these categories of ballast-existences may be justified in every respect, has not been pressing in the passed period of prosperity; this has changed by now, and we have to be concerned in earnest. Our situation is that of the members of a difficult expedition where the utmost capacity of all of them means the indispensable supposition for the accomplishment of the enterprise, and where there is no room for half-quarter-and eighth-efforts. For a long time to come, our German task will be: Concentration to the utmost of any available capacity for production reasons."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, C. E. Ippen, Ident. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-2893.

C. E. Ippen
20063

-2-
(END)

Exh. No. 497

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-2798
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

A F F I D A V I T
(Eidesstattliche Erklärung)

I, Dr. Julius MUTHIG, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 9 May 1908 in Aschaffenburg on the Main, Germany. I attended the public school from 1914 to 1918 in Aschaffenburg, subsequently high school till 1927. From 1927 to my state examination on 6 December 1934 I attended the University of Würzburg, with the exception of the summer term 1934, which I spent in Innsbruck. I studied medicine from January 1935 to December 1935. I was probationer at the Thuringian Provincial Hospital at Sonderhausen. From 1 January 1936 to 30 October 1937 I was assistant physician in the same hospital. From 20 October 1937 to 31 December 1938 I was practising physician in Grossschierich. From 1 January 1939 up to my call-up into the Waffen SS on the 23 or 26 of November 1939 I was practising physician in Ebeleben, Thuringia.

2. I joined the NSDAP on April the 1st 1932. My party membership number was approx. 9,651,000. I joined the SS in June 1933 and received the number 104516. I was a member of the NSV (Nat. Soc. People Welfare) and the NS Aerztebund (Nat. Soc. Physician's Association).

3. After my military training period in the Waffen SS in December 1939 and January 1940, I was transferred as camp physician to the CC Dachau. There I was active as a physician in the infirmary up to July 1940. In July 1940 I was transferred to the CC Hamburg-Neuengamme and was active there as garrison physician until April 1941. From 1st of April 1941 till February 1942 I was first camp doctor in the CC Dachau after my transfer there. February 1942 to July 1942 I was first camp doctor in the CC Oranienburg. From July 1942 up to the German collapse I was troop doctor in the Waffen-SS.

4. In the fall of 1941 during an official visit by Dr. Lolling to my infirmary I was informed by him that a commission of 4 physicians under the direction of Prof. HEIDE would visit the CC Dachau in a short while. The purpose of this commission was to select CC prisoners who could not work, for transfer for the purpose of euthanasia, and to transfer them to the CC Mauthausen to be gassed. The announced commission appeared a short while after this conversation with Dr. LOLLING. It consisted of 4 psychiatrists, and the leader of the commission was Prof. HEIDE, who was also one of its members. I myself as well as the other camp doctors of the CC Dachau had nothing to do with the commission or their work. I did see, however, that these 4 doctors were sitting at four separate tables between two barracks, and that many hundreds of CC prisoners were formed up before them, and had to go to one of the doctors one by one. The prisoners were screened there according to incapability to work and their political documents and were selected accordingly. I know that this commission spent only a few days in Dachau, and that it was impossible for them to give a medical examination to so many prisoners in so short a period. The examination consisted solely in the examination of the documents while the CC prisoner was present. Selected in this action were prisoners, men of German nationality and citizens of other nations, Jews etc. I can definitely

Translation of Doc. No. WO-2799 Cont.

state that Prof. HEYDE directed that commission, and that he was a member of it himself, although I have forgotten the names of the other doctors.

(Page 2 of the original)

5. In December 1941, several weeks after this commission had left the CC Dachau, the first transport consisting of several hundred CC prisoners who had been selected by this commission of psychiatrists left for the CC Mauthausen, to be gassed, and another transport of prisoners also consisting of several hundred selected by the commission, left for the CC Mauthausen in January 1942. I cannot swear, whether there were more transports, as I was transferred from CC Dachau shortly after the second transport. The action of selecting prisoners unable to do work for the purpose of euthanasia in CC Dachau, was known under the name "AKTION HEYDE".

I have read the above statement consisting of 2 (two) pages in the German language and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had opportunity to make corrections and changes in the above statement. I made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was not subjected to any pressure or threats.

/s/ Julius Muthig
/t/ JULIUS MUTHIG

Before me, Mr. Fred RODELL, US Civilian, AGO Identification #D432576, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared JULIUS MUTHIG, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, and swore that the same was true, on the 16th Day of April, 1947.

/s/ Fred Rodell
FRED RODSELL
US Civ. AGO #D432576

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Paul Schneider, US Civilian, AGO Identification #D159019, hereby swear that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original statement in German by Julius MUTHIG.

/s/ PAUL SCHNEIDER

US Civ. AGO #D159019,
Interpreter, 7708 WCG

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 16th day of April, 1947.

/s/ RUDOLF SCHMELER
US Civ. AGO #443042
Chief Translation
7708th War Crimes Group

I, Gustav Claussen, born in Husum, Schleswig, Holstein, on 7 March, 1897, and now residing in Dachau, Germany, duly swear and state:

That from the end of 1943 till March 1945 I was a prisoner on duty in the Arbeits Einsätze in Mauthausen where the administrative work was accomplished for Mauthausen and sub-camps; that in this office I did clerical work, such as making reports, keeping records, and corresponding with firms who used prisoners in the operation of their business; that in the course of my duties I saw a secret teletype message which to the best of my memory was as follows:

"TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMP MAUTHAUSEN, SS STANDEARTENFÜHRER ZIERHIS, HARTHEIM MUST BE DESTROYED IMMEDIATELY. EXECUTION MUST BE REPORTED. BY ORDER OF THE FÜHRER,

OBERFÜHRER BRACK"

That this teletype message was received at Mauthausen in December 1944;

That I saw a list of the names of inmates of Mauthausen who were assigned to destroy Hartheim Castle; that this detail consisted of about 125 men; that I never saw any of these men again and believe they are all dead; that in the death lists which I saw in connection with my clerical work in the office at Mauthausen I saw about 50 to 60 of the names of the men who had been assigned to destroy Hartheim Castle; that I have heard that all men who had been assigned to destroy Hartheim Castle were put to death to prevent their telling about the Crematorium and the large quantity of ashes which had to be removed from Hartheim Castle so that nothing could be seen of what had been going on there.

/s/ Gustav Claussen
/t/ Gustav CLAUSSEN
First Prosecutor
Spruchkammer Dachau

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of March, 1947, in Dachau, Germany.

/s/ Thomas F. Ice
/t/ Thomas F. Ice
1st Lt., QMC ASV 01591885
Investigating Officer
ACID #10

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident. Card #20053, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a correct translation of Document No. NO-2429.

Charles E. Ippen
Ident. Card #20053

Erh. No. 499

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2908
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader
with the Reich Governor in Poznan
in the Corps Area XXI

Poznan, 18 October
1940
Fritz Reuter Str. 2a
Telephone 6561-65

L/No

(Stamp:)
TOP SECRET:

TOP SECRET:

(Stamp:) 'The Higher SS and Police'
'Leader'
'Northeast'
'Received: 22 October 1940'
'Journal No. E 60/40 - Top'
'Secret'

To the

Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast
SS-Gruppenfuehrer SPORRENBURG

K o e n i g s b e r g

Subject: Costs of Special Detachment (Sonderkommando)
LANGE.

The so-called Special Detachment LANGE, which has been put under my command for special tasks, was ordered to S o l d a u in East Prussia from 21 May to 8 June 1940, according to the agreement made with the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA), and during that time evacuated 1,558 patients from the Soldau transit camp.

At that time I arranged with SS Gruppenfuehrer REDLIESS that an amount of RM. 10.- would have to be paid for the evacuation of each patient. There would, therefore, be a sum of RM. 15,580 to be paid into the account of the SS Main Sector (Oberabschnitt) Warthe, according to the agreement.

The leader of the Special Detachment Lange, Criminal Commissar LANGE, according to his statement, at the beginning of his duty in Soldau received an advance of RM. 2,000.- from the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Koenigsberg, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. RASCH, in order to defray his current expenses.

(page 2 of original)

May I, therefore, ask that this amount of RM. 2,000.- be refunded directly to the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Koenigsberg and that

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2908
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

the remaining amount of RM. 13,580.- be paid to the
SS Main Sector Warthe as soon as possible.

The Higher SS and Police Leader

(Signature) KOPPE

SS Gruppenfuehrer

The Higher SS and Police Leader
with the Oberpraesident of East Prussia
in the Corps Area I Koenigsberg (Prussia),
30 October 1940

Journal No. A 60/40 - Top Secret

(Stamp:)
TOP SECRET

Original

to the Higher SS and Police Leader North

SS Gruppenfuehrer REDIESS

in Q s l o .

please comment and return.

Heil Hitler!

(handwritten:)

(Signature) SPORRENBURG
SS Gruppenfuehrer

Received: 6 November 1940

Journal No. 38/40 - top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

16 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English
and German languages and that the above is a true and
correct translation of the document No. NO.-1461.

Virginia von SCHON,
Civ. No. X-046318

Exh. No. 500

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. ^{NO. 2909}
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader
with the Reich Commissioner for the
Occupied Norwegian Territories

Oslo, 7 November
1940

Journal No. 38/40 - top secret -

(Stamp:) TOP SECRET

To the
Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS
- SS Gruppenfuehrer WOLFF -

B e r l i n SU 11
Prinz Albrecht Str. 9

Dear WOLFF!

Enclosed I submit to you a demand of SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE, addressed to the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast, SS Gruppenfuehrer SPORRENBURG, who forwarded it to me for reply.

The letter of SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE deals with the evacuation of 1,558 mental institution inmates of the provincial institutions of East Prussia. To these must be added, to my knowledge, about 250 to 300 insane persons (Poles) from the area of Zichenau, which has been annexed to East Prussia.

At the time in question, on the occasion of an informatory visit to SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE, I had, after first obtaining the consent of the Reichsfuehrer SS, asked to have the LANGE detachment put at my disposal. In this connection Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE had mentioned a payment of RM 10.- for each patient. I could not take this claim seriously, since the payment of this sum was requested in favor of the account of the SS Main Sector (Oberabschnitt) Wartho. I have always considered the matter as being in the interest of the Reich, the more so as it had been agreed upon

(page 2 of original)

between me and the Oberpraesident in East Prussia to keep the institution of Wchlau as a billet for the Waffen SS and as the cession of this institution was to be considered more or less as reimbursement by the provincial administration.

The SS Main Sector Northeast and the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast had not made any further claims on the provincial administration in connection with this action.

4

(page 2 of original)

If the Reichsfuehrer SS has decided in the sense of Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE's letter, the demand should be addressed to the provincial administration of East Prussia.

(hand-written marginal note)
Brack The advance which Criminal Commissar LANGE has received from the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. RASCH, was taken from government funds, to my knowledge. By virtue of this fact alone the matter assumed for me the aspect of a Reich assignment.

Because of the peculiarity of the demand and especially in view of the difficult postal delivery for Norway, I hereby submit the matter to you with the request to obtain the decision of the Reichsfuehrer SS, if necessary, and to forward the decision to the SS Main Sector Northeast.

I thank you very much for your efforts.

Heil Hitler!
Yours,

(Signature) REDIESS
SS Gruppenfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO.-1461.

Virginia von SCHON,
Civ. No. X-046318

Exh. No. 501

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2911
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader
with the Reich Governor in Poznan
Corps Area XXI

(handwritten:) XI/411a/3a

L/He

Poznan, 22 February 1941
Fritz Reuter Str. 2a
Telephone 6561-65

(initials illegible)

TOP SECRET!

(Handwritten:) Urgent!

To the

Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS
SS Gruppenfuehrer WOLFF

B e r l i n S T 11
Prinz-Albrecht Str. 8

(handwritten:) Telephone
conversation with
Obf. BRACK

In June 1940 I took over from the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast 1,558 burdensome persons for the purpose of lodging them somewhere else. In order to carry out this agreement reached with Gruppenfuehrer REDISS, a detail of my agency was obliged to stay for 17 days in East Prussia.

My Inspector of the Security Police and the SD, SS Standartenfuehrer DAMZOG, and the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Koenigsberg, SS Brigadenfuehrer RASCH, agreed upon RM.10.- for transportation costs and other expenses for each person to be transferred. As far as I know, Gauleiter KOCH declared himself willing to assume all costs arising from this assignment. The amount in question has therefore no doubt long since been received by the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast. In spite of repeated admonitions, I have not yet succeeded in getting from the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast this sum of RM 15,580.-- due me.

SS Gruppenfuehrer SPORRENBURG maintains that he is not competent for the payment, since Gruppenfuehrer REDISS did not give the order for the transfer. During a conversation, Gruppenfuehrer SPORRENBURG once told me that the Main Sector Northeast might also get part of the sum spent for this purpose.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2911
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

A few months ago SS Gruppenfuhrer REDIESS informed me from Oslo that at the order of the Reichsfuhrer SS you would make the decision with regard to the payment of the costs of the transport.

I would therefore be obliged if the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeast could be instructed to pay the outstanding amount of RM. 15,580.- due me on the basis of the agreement made. I may add in this connection that out of the above-mentioned sum also have to defray part of the costs, amounting to more than 3,000 RM, of the Special Detachment LANGE's stay in Holland, which was ordered by the Reichsfuhrer SS.

The Higher SS and Police Leader

(Signature) KOEPE

SS Gruppenfuhrer

Stamp: -----
'Personal Staff of SS'
'Received 4 March 1941'
'Journal No. 920 41 illeg!'

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

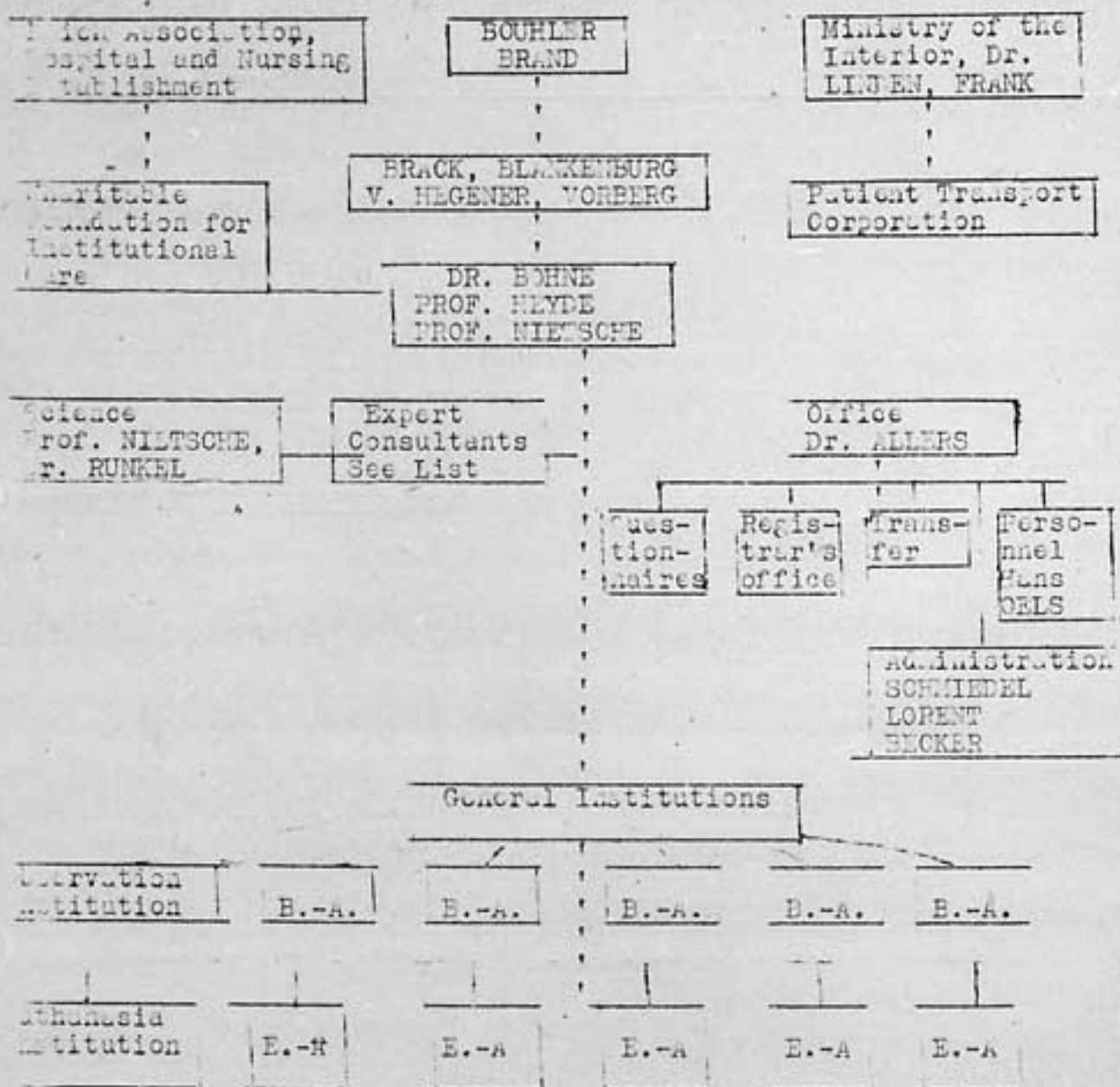
17 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1461.

Virginia von SCHON,
Civ. No. X-046318

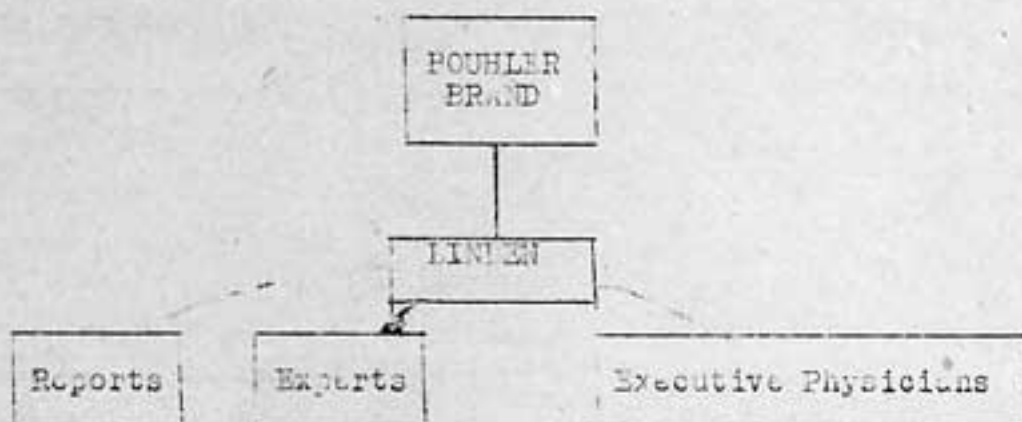
Exh. No. 502

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO- 2758



b)

Reich Committee for Research on
Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional
Susceptibility to Severe Diseases



Treatment of children was only performed
on request of the parents.

c)

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

Haar	Dr. Pannmüller
Kempton	Dr. F. Fichtelmaier
Jena?	Prof.
Fuch?	
Arnsberg	

d)

EUTHANASIA INSTITUTIONS

1. Grafeneck -	Head
	Dr. Schuhmann
2. Brandenburg	Head
	Dr. Henneke
3. Hartheim	Head
	Dr. Rehn(aux)
4. Sonnenstein	Head
	Dr. Schmalenbach
5. Hadamar	Head
	Dr.
6.	Head
	Dr. Behnke? or
	Dr. Becker

It is not remembered whether the
assignment of the physicians to the
institutions is correct.

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian civilian, Ident. No. 20063,
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the
English and German languages and that the above is a
true and correct translation of Document No. NO- 2758.

Charles E. Ippen

14 April 1947

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Hans Bodo GORGASS, swear, depose and state:

1.) I was born in Leipzig, Germany, on 19 June 1909. From 1916 until 1920 I attended the primary school at Cassobanitz near Dresden. From 1920 - 1929 I attended the SCHILLER high school in Leipzig; thereafter I went to University at Leipzig which I attended until 1935; there I studied medicine and passed my state examination in 1935. From 1936 until 1 December 1939 I worked as assistant physician in various mental institutions in Wessau-Basseau. From 1 December 1939 until April 1941 I was army physician in the Wehrmacht. From April 1941 until April 1942 I was draft deferred as essential for special duties in the Chancery of the Fuehrer relative to Euthanasia matters. In July 1933 I joined the SA, my last rank was medical Obersturmfuehrer. I joined the Party on 1 May 1937. I was, furthermore, a member of the NS medical association, the NSV and the NS-Alumni Association. From June 1941 until November 1941 I was assistant physician of the institution Hadamar and am therefore in a position to make the following statement.

2.) In the beginning of my activities in the Euthanasia program I was informed that Professor Karl BRAUNT was the chief and Viktor BRACK the executive head of Euthanasia. I was convinced that BRAUNT was the leading spirit and BRACK the operator of the so-called Euthanasia.

3.) In June 1941 I was ordered to accompany Dr. SCHUMMER on an official trip to the concentration camp Buchenwald. The purpose of this trip was to acquaint me with the assignment of concentration camp inmates for Euthanasia institutions. This was my only visit to any concentration camp. Dr. SCHUMMER was shown approximately 100 concentration camp inmates by the camp physician in charge and questionnaires were filled out. They were not merely insane persons. According to my best knowledge and belief our only visit in the concentration camp Buchenwald was made at BRAUNT's order issued by BRACK.

4.) Police Captain WIRTH, whom I knew personally and who was administrative director in several Euthanasia institutions, told me late in summer 1941 that he had been transferred by the "Foundation" to a Euthanasia institute in the Lublin area.

5.) Euthanasia was stopped in the middle of August 1941 in the institution Hadamar where I worked. We were told that this was done for administrative reasons. We were told, however, that Euthanasia might be taken up again any day. End of November 1941 I left Hadamar; I was first assigned to the TODT Organization and later, at my request, to the Army. From that time on I had nothing to do any more with Euthanasia.

I have read the above statement consisting of one page in German and state that it is the full truth according to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had the occasion to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement at my own free will, without any promise of reward and I was under no duress nor compulsion.

(signature) Hans Bodo GORGASS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3010
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original continued)

Before me, Fred RODELL, U.S. Civilian, AGO Identification No. 432576, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Hans Bodo GORGASS to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of one page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 23rd of February 1947

(signature) Fred RODELL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 March 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A 442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3010.

George H. GRANT
Civ. No. A 442 694

EXCERPT FROM THE TRANSCRIPT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY
TRIBUNAL
CASE NO. 1

GEORG KONRAD MORGEN, a witness, took the stand testified as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Q. Will you state your full name please?

A. Georg Konrad Morgen.

Q. Will you repeat this oath after me:

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

THE PRESIDENT: You may sit down.

.....

Q. First please describe the Lublin trial.

A. One day I received a report from the Kommandant of the Security Police in Lublin. He reported that in his district in a Jewish labor camp a Jewish wedding had taken place. There had been 1,100 invited guests at this wedding.

As I said, 1,100 guests participated in this Jewish wedding. The dinner course was quite extraordinary and there was a large consumption of food and alcohol. Among these Jews were members of the SS troop, who took part in this function. This report, which came in months later, said the Kommandant of the Security Police was suspicious and there had been a horrible accident. This was my impression as well and there was no indication of the corruption and crime. With this intention, I went to Lublin and I reported to the Security Police there. Nothing was known about it, but I was told there was a possibility that this happened at a camp near Lublin. I found out the name of the Kommandant of the camp and learned that it was the Kriminalkommissar Wirt.

I asked Wirt whether this report was true and what it meant. To my great astonishment, Wirt admitted it. I asked him why he permitted members of his command to do this and Wirt revealed to me that on behalf of the Fuehrer he had to carry out the destruction of Jews.

Q. Please go on, witness.

A. I asked Wirt what this had to do with the Jewish wedding. Then, Wirt described the method by which he carried out the extermination of Jews and he said as follows: "One has to fight the Jews with their own methods and one has to shit on them."

Wirt built up an enormous destruction maneuver. He selected Jews as service column leaders, then these Jews brought along other Jews, who worked under them. With these smaller or medium sized details of Jews, he began to build up the extermination camp. He extended this staff of Jews and with these Jews, Wirt carried out the extermination of the Jews. Wirt said that he had four extermination camps and about 5,000 Jews were working at the extermination of Jews and the seizure of Jewish property. In order to win Jews for this business of extermination and plundering of their fellow Jews, Wirt gave them freedom and, so to speak, gave them a financial part in the exploitation of the victims. As a result of this attitude, this Jewish wedding had come about.

Then I asked Wirt how he killed Jews with these Jewish agents of his. Wirt described the whole procedure that went off like a film every time. The extermination camps were in the East of the Government General and in big forests or uninhabited lands. They were built up like a village. The inhabitants expected to come into a city or settlement. The train drove into what looked like a railroad station. The operating personnel and the train personnel left the area. Then the cars were opened and the Jews got out. They were surrounded by the Jewish details, and Kriminal Kommissar Wirt or one of his representatives made a speech. He said, "Jews, you were brought here to be resettled, but before we organize this future Jewish state, you must of course learn how to work. You must pick up a new occupation. You will learn that here. First, every one must take off his clothes so that your clothes can be disinfected and you can be bathed so that no epidemics will be brought into the camp."

After he had found such calming words for his victims, they took up the road to death. Men and women were separated. At the first station, one had to give his hat; at the next one, his coat, his collar, his shirt, down to his shoes and socks. These places were set up like checkrooms, and the person was given a check at each one so that the people believed that they would get their things back. The other Jews had to accept the things and hurry up the new arrivals so that they could not have time to think. The whole thing was like an assembly line. At the last stop they reached a big room. It was said that this was the bath. When the last one was in, the doors were shut and the gas was let into the room.

As soon as death had set in, the ventilators were started so that the air could be breathed again. The doors were opened, and the Jewish workers removed the bodies. By means of a special procedure which Wirt had invented, they were burned in the open air without the use of fuel.

Q. Was Wirt a member of the SS ?

A. No, he was Kriminal Kommissar in Stuttgart.

Q. Did you ask Wirt how he arrived at this devilish system ?

A. When Wirt took over the extermination of the Jews, he was already a specialist in mass destruction of human beings. He had previously carried out the task of removing the incurably insane. On behalf of the Fuehrer

himself, through the Chancellery of the Fuehrer, at the beginning of the war he had set up a detail, probably from agents and spies of the criminal police. Wirt described how he went about carrying out this assignment. He received no aid, no instructions, but had to do it all by himself. He was given an institution in Brandenburg. There he undertook his experiments. After much consideration and many individual experiments, he came to his later system, and then this system was used on a large scale.

A commission of doctors previously investigated the files, and those insane who were considered to be incurable were put on a separate list. Then the institution one day was told to send these patients to another institution. From this institution the patient was transferred again, often more than once. Finally he came to Wirt's institution. There he was killed by gas and cremated.

This system which deceived the institutions and made them unknowing accomplices, this system that he worked out with very few assistants for being able to exterminate large numbers of people, this system Wirt now employed with a few improvements in the extermination of Jews. He was also given the assignment by the Fuehrer's Chancellery to exterminate the Jews.

Q. The statements which Wirt made must have surpassed human imagination. Did you believe Wirt?

A. At first it seemed completely fantastic to me, but in Lublin I saw one of his camps. It was a camp in which I found part of the property of his victims. From the number of them -- there were a great number of watches piled up -- I had to realize that atrocities were being committed here. I was shown the valuables. I never saw so much money, especially foreign money -- all kinds, from all over the world. In addition, there were gold bars.

I also saw that the headquarters from which Wirt directed his operations was very small and inconspicuous. He had only three or four people working there for him. I spoke to them too. I watched his courier arrive from Berlin, Tiergarten Strasse, the Fuehrer's Chancellery. I investigated Wirt's mail.

Of course, I did not do all of this at this first visit. I was there frequently. I prosecuted Wirt up to his death.

Q. Did Wirt give you names of people who were connected with this operation?

A. Not many names were mentioned for the simple reason that the number of those who participated could be counted on one's fingers. I remember one name: I think the name was Blankenburg, in Berlin.

(Pages 15285, 15292 through
15296 of the Official English
Transcript of the International
Military Tribunal Case No. 1,
afternoon session 7 August 1946)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
DOCUMENT No. NO-2737.

EXTRACT OF JUDGMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
MILITARY TRIBUNAL, 30 September 1946.

In the summer of 1941, however, plans were made for the "final solution" of the Jewish question in all of Europe. This "final solution" meant the extermination of the Jews, which early in 1939 Hitler had threatened would be one of the consequences of an outbreak of war, and a special section in the Gestapo under Adolf Eichmann, as head of Section B 4 of the Gestapo, was formed to carry out the policy.

* * * * *

Adolf Eichmann, who had been put in charge of this program by Hitler, has estimated that the policy pursued resulted in the killing of 6,000,000 Jews, of which 4,000,000 were killed in the extermination institutions.

(Official English Transcript,
International Military Tribunal,
30 September 1946, pp. 16920;
16924).

-(A certified true copy).

- 1 -
(End)

DRAFT

The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Berlin,1941

Referent Amtsgeschäftsrat Dr. Wetzel

Secret!

Subject: Solution of the Jewish problem.

(1) To The Reich Commissioner for the East.

re: Your report of 4 October, 1941, concerning the solution of the Jewish Problem.

encl. I have no objections against your suggestion for the solution of the Jewish problem. Attached please find a memorandum concerning the conversation between my referent, Amtsgeschäftsrat Dr. Wetzel, Oberdienstleiter Brack from the Chancellery of the Fuehrer and Sturmbannführer Eichmann, referent at the Reich Security Main Office. From this memo, please be advised about the details of the matter. Will you, please, take the necessary steps at the Reich Security Main Office and with Oberdienstleiter Brack from the Chancellery of the Fuehrer via your Higher SS- and Police Leader. Please keep me informed.

(handwritten:) (f.d.H.M.)
(for the Minister?)

(page 2 of original)

(2) copy

- (a) Reich Security Main Office
- (b) Chancellery of the Fuehrer
attention: Oberdienstleiter Brack
copy of (1), including enclosure for information.

(3) To the

Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine
attention: Landeshauptmann von Wedelstedt,
Königsberg/Prussia
Landesrat

Attached find copy of a report by the Reich Commissioner for the East, dated 4 October 1941, and copy signed of my decree, dated today, including enclosures for information.

(4) /in 4 weeks/

to be submitted again/Amtsgeschäftsrat Dr. Wetzel.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Identity Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-997.

Charles E. Ippen,
No. 20063.

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 365 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 507)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Draft, secret ltr fr Wetzel
re gassing of Jews

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3282

Vienna, 9 May 1947

A F F I D A V I T

Before me appears Herr Joseph VORLICEK, residing in Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellerwasse, 35 years old, married, a driver, and makes the sworn statement as follows:

"I herewith swear by the Almighty God that all my statements which I am making herewith are the full and pure truth, that I did not conceal and did not add anything, so help me God.

At the time of Austria being occupied by the National-Socialists, I was a driver with Professor Gottlieb. He had to escape and I thus lost my job. Having been politically active for ten (10) years, and since I was well known as a representative of the anti-fascist attitude, I was arrested by the Gestapo on 12 December 1939. I have been in three (3) different prisons and was sentenced to four (4) years penitentiary for preparing high-treason. After I had served my sentence I was sent to Dachau concentration camp, this was on 6 March 1944, and I stayed there until the liberation of the camp by the 7th American Army. On March 14th, 1944, I went to the camp-hospital as a patient. I stayed there after my recovery as an assistant nurse. About July 1944, I was transferred to the experimental station as an assistant nurse, where Professor Beiglboeck performed his sea-water experiments. These experiments were already partly on their way when I arrived, but various series only started when I was there. Prior to my arrival, a Yugoslav nurse had been fired. He was a night-watch man at the same time, and left the keys in the door, and the patients have had the chance to get out and drink some water. Professor Beiglboeck noticed that and had the Yugoslav transferred to the punitive company. The punitive company mostly was an annihilation company. Later a "Green-one" (Gruener) took over, a criminal, who used to beat the people, and he too was transferred. - When I arrived, sea-water experiments were carried out. Those who were detailed were formed into groups who got nothing but sea-water to drink as long as they were able to stand it, to find out how long they were able to do so. The other group received injections of a red serum. The sea-water group started with 250 ccm, this quantity was then raised to 1000 ccm.

(Page two of original)

This weakened the men considerably, they got dizzy, lied on the floor, and writhed in cramps; furthermore they grow lean very much. - I was charged to serve the men with sea-water. From about 500 ccm, the sea-water was mixed with normal water. One day, I brought water to the room and by carelessness I spilled some of it. I got a scouring-cloth and mopped the floor with it. Later,

when I had the work done, I forgot that rag in the room. I returned and learned that the men had sucked the rag for sheer thirst. Other patients told me about it. When Professor Beiglboeck arrived and performed his daily experiments, he found out that the people had got some water. Although I could testify that no water was around, other patients stated that the men had sucked the rag. I had to admit at that time that I forgot the rag by carelessness. Professor Beiglboeck abused at me and threatened to use me as a guinea-pig if it happened again. I was convinced that Professor Beiglboeck did mean the threat seriously because all these people were used forcibly for these experiments, and he could have done the same with me. - I talked to almost all of these patients. Most of them spoke German, the Poles also spoke some German. I spoke Czech with three (3) Czechs who were present, I am speaking Czech fairly good, and I was able to talk in their language although they knew German too. Among them were two (2) or three (3) Poles, five (5) or six (6) Hungarians, ten (10) Austrians; I do not know exactly what nationality the others were, but I know for sure that one of them was a German, a half-gypsy Franz Hirsch, I do not know for sure whether his name was Hirsch, but his first name positively was Franz. He was from Munich where his father had a pub. Five (5) or six (6) of the Austrians were from the Burgenland. Two of them were brothers, one was fourteen (14) or fifteen (15) years old, a small thin lad, the other one was twenty-two (22) or twenty-three years of age. - All the forty-two (42) of them had been brought up from Auschwitz, where they had volunteered for a "soft job", but they had not been told that medical experiments were concerned. They were most unpleasantly surprised when they found out at Block 1 at Dachau that medical experiments were concerned. They narrated that in the beginning some of them refused but they could not do anything because everything was enforced; they also said, they would not have volunteered for this detail if they would have known it before. Professor

(Page 3 of original)

Beiglboeck promised them that they would get a good detail if they got through it alright. Good food after the experiments was also promised to them. But these promises were not kept. When the experiments were over, these gypsies were in their weakened condition instantly detailed for heavy out-door labor squads. Others were sent to over-crowded blocks where they did not get any extra-food. The promise of a recovery time was not kept either. Those out-door details used to be very hard details. Based upon my camp experience, I was a hundred percent convinced that those weakened people would not live much longer. It was generally said in the camp that those people would be exterminated immediately to prevent them from talking. What I assumed was confirmed three (3) or four (4) months later when I met Franz from Munich. I inquired what the matter was with the others, and he told me that most of them were already gone. He told me that he knew for sure on one of them that he

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3232 Cont'd

had died at the camp, he also told me his name, but I cannot recall the name any more. This was three (3) or four (4) months after termination of the experiments. I was very surprised at that time, that Franz was still in the camp. I did not see any of the other gypsies again, not after the liberation of the camp either. When the camp was liberated, that Franz was not there any more either. When I met Franz, he was looking very weak too. - I also remember a Czech barber, we were quite good friends, he was one of the three (3) Czech experimental subjects with whom I talked in Czech. At that time, I made a note of his address but I lost it, and to-day I do not know whether he is still alive. I did not hear from him any more."

(signature) Josef Vorlicek
JOSEPH VORLICEK

(Austrian stamp
2 Schilling)

Certification Registration
number 1172/1947.

I certify that Herr Josef Vorlicek, a driver, residing at Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellergasse, to-day signed with his own hands before me, notary, the above document, consisting of three pages.

(Page 4 of original)

Vienna, the ninth day of May one thousand ninehundred and fortyseven

(Seal)
Dr. EGON LEHNER-BOLZANI
Public notary and sworn court
interpreter for the
Italian language
Vienna - Inner city.

(Signature:)
Dr. Egon Lehner-Bolzani
public notary

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, AGO 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO-3232.

Charles E. Ippen

Nurnberg, 19 May 1947.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIM
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-3283

VIENNA; 9 May 1947

A F F I D A V I T

Before me appears Herr Joseph VORLICEK, residing in Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellergasse, 35 years old, married, a driver, and makes the sworn statement as follows:

I herewith swear by the Almighty God that all my statements which I am herewith making are the full and pure truth, that I did not conceal and did not add anything, so help me God.

After having been arrested by the Gestapo in the year 1939, and after having been sentenced to and having served four (4) years of penal servitude, I was sent to Dachau, I became assistant-nurse in Prof. Beigelboeck's experimental Block in March 1944. After the incident with the soaked scouring-cloth, when the human experimental subjects had confessed how they got the water, Professor Beigelboeck threatened to use me as well as a guinea-pig if it would happen again. I took this threat for granted, and the incident did not happen again. - In the course of the experiments, the patient became very weak, nevertheless they were detailed for work immediately after the experiments were finished. Once, during the experiments, a very sick man was transferred to the typhoid Block. After the experiments, the human experimental subjects were transferred partly to the overcrowded labor-Blocks, partly to the outdoor labor squads (Aussenkommando). The outdoor labor squads were very bad because the work there was harder and there was less food than in the camp. - The promise of some time for recovery after the experiments were carried out, was not kept. By this immediate transfer of the experimental subjects, I lost contact with them. But based upon my camp experience, I could not expect that these weakened people would survive the outdoor labor detail for any length of time. Three (3) or four (4) months after termination of the experiments, I happened to meet one of the experimental subjects in the camp-street. He was a half-gypsy from Munich, the son of a farmer who's name was Franz Hirsch if I am right. I am sure his name was Franz, his second name was either Hirsch or the like. He told me that one of his friends, who also was used in the experiments, had died in the meantime. I do not remember the exact date. He also told me his name, but I forgot the name too, but I am positive that he was a friend of that Franz about who's death he told me at that time. I expected that those people would die because they were sent to out-doot labor squads for the reason of preventing their talking in the camp and that nobody should know if they died. Among those experimental subjects were citizens of all nations: Czechs, Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, but no Jews. I remember the Poles and Czechs very well because I talked in the Czech language with the latter. - Those experimental subjects told me that they had been requested in Auschwitz

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-3283 (cont'd)

to volunteer for a "soft job", but they were not told what it was. They were surprised and frightened when they learned on arrival at Block 1 at Dachau that medical experiments were concerned. They stated to have nevertheless been forced to undergo those experiments, and they were menaced when a sign of a revolt appeared among them. Professor Beigelboeck himself told them: "It is in your interest to undergo these experiments because if everything turns out alright, you will get a good detail". The alternative was obvious. I know from my own experience that Professor Beigelboeck meant such treats in earnest, since I also took such menaces against myself seriously. - I was quite a good friend with one of the Czech gypsies who was a barber, and I also wrote down his address, but I lost it in the meantime. - I was quite aware that those experiments were compulsory and that nobody was able to restrain from those experiments without having severe consequences to expect."

(Signature) Josef Vorlicek
JOSEPH VORLICEK

(Austrian Stamp)
2 Schilling

Certification Registration numbers 1180/1947

I certify that Herr Josef Vorlicek, a driver, residing at Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellergasse, today signed with his own hands before me, notary, the above document consisting of two pages. -----

Vienna, the ninth day of May onethousandninhundred-andfortyseven.

(Seal)
Dr. Egon Lehner-Bolzani
Public notary and sworn
court interpreter for the
Italian language.
Vienna, Inner City

(Signature):
Dr. Egon Lehner-Bolzani
Public notary.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, AGO 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO-3283.

Charles E. Ippen

Nurnberg, 19 May 1947.

- 2 -

E n d

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NC-3342
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Klagenfurt, 14 May 1947

A F F I D A V I T

I am the same JOSEF TSCHOBRENIK who already made an affidavit before.

I hereby make another affidavit. I am aware that everything I declare here is declared under oath. Everything I declare here is the pure truth and nothing but the truth. I am aware that should I commit perjury I should be liable to punishment.

In the experiments of Dr. BEIGELBECK, which took place in the summer of 1944 in DACHAU, only healthy gypsies were used at first. I know that because I received the whole transport which came from SACHSENHAUSEN in the X-ray ward for lung examination. Altogether about 60 gypsies were used, chosen from a group of 80 or 90. They were certainly not volunteers, because they all wished to evade it. I noticed that from their conduct during the assignation. As regards their nationality, I only know that they were gypsies; they were only described by race and not by nationality. The 20 or 30 who were not used were sent back for health reasons and were excluded from the experiments; they remained in the sick quarter. During the experiments, which lasted about 6 weeks, the state of health of the originally healthy participants deteriorated rapidly. One went mad and was taken in a strait-jacket to the mental ward in the middle of the period of experiments. I do not know what happened there. From my general experience of camps, I know that if he fell into good hands he might have got over it, if he did not get into a sick transport.

During the experiments I again made x-ray photographs in a few cases, about the middle of the experiments, and in a few cases they were made by Dr. BEIGELBECK himself, because he did not trust my findings; for I, as I am glad to admit, had in a few cases given him findings, which had the purpose of saving the people from the continuation of the experiments.

(Page 3 of the original)

At the end of the experiments the experimental subjects were divided into two groups, namely those who were fit to work and those who were sick, by the responsible physician Dr. BEIGELBECK himself. Those who were fit to work were directly released for labour immediately after the termination of the experiments and were employed in various labour squads. Those who were not fit to work, about 20 people, those were the obvious invalids, who were manifestly incapable of working and sick, were transferred from the experimental station into different sections of the general prisoner hospital. Amongst them were a number who were very weakened and apparently dangerously ill, and whose survival seemed unlikely.

I know that because I had to radiograph all the people coming into the prisoner hospital and know that these people came from the experimental station. I had radiographed all of them once and some of them twice already and therefore I knew them. Moreover it could be seen from the patients' charts where they came from.

Page 2 of the original cont.

Amongst these various people who remained in the prisoner hospital, 3 (three) went into the "internal" section; I can no longer remember their names. I know from my own experience of one death case amongst the 3 (three) who went to the "internal" section. This was a man of about 1.68 meters in height. I still remember him in particular, because he was brought into my x-ray ward on a stretcher, since he was too weak to walk any more. I am certain that on the day the experiments were completed he was transferred from the B IGELSCHECK ward to the "internal" ward and next day came to be x-rayed as a normal prisoner hospital patient. I recognized him immediately as I had already x-rayed him twice before when he was still with BEIGELSCHECK. I know that this man died 3 (three) days later. Our x-ray ward received the news of his death from the office. I had to send the finding, according to whether the patient was dead or still lived, either to the depot (in case death occurred) or to the ward (if the patient still lived).

I remember exactly that I reported this finding to the depot as I had been informed of his death. I remember this one case so particularly well because the lung finding was in order (without finding (O.B.)), that is, normal and also that he did not suffer from other pathological symptoms. Therefore I know that this man died as a direct result of the experiments 3 (three) days after they ended.

(Page 3 of the original)

The others who were unfit to work, about 17 (seventeen) were divided between various other prisoner hospitals; a few were handed over to the invalids' block and I do not know what became of them.

From my general experience of camps I assume that about 30% (thirty per cent) did not survive the invalids' block and other fatigues, due to their weakened condition as a result of the experiments. Without the experiments their chances of surviving the camp would certainly have been much better, since they were originally healthy prisoners who formed Dr. BEIGELSCHECK's experimental group.

Whether experimental subjects already died during the experiments in BEIGELSCHECK's station itself, I do not know, for I was not allowed in the experimental station itself and the covering-up of such cases of death in experimental stations was always very clever.

/s/ signature) JOSEF TSCHOEHNIG
signed by own hand Josef Tschöfenig
KLAGENFURT, NIESTALERSTR. 23/III

CERTIFICATION REGISTRY No. 224/1947

Herr JOSEF TSCHOEHNIG, member of the diet in KLAGENFURT, to me known, signed the foregoing document with his own hand in my presence. I therefore certify that his signature is genuine.
KLAGENFURT, 14 May nineteen hundred and forty seven (14.5.1947).

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-3344 Cont.

Certification Registry Cont.

This document consists of three pages typed on one side, which were all signed by myself.

(signature) JOSEF WEGENER

stamp:
Dr. Josef WEGENER
Notary Public
as official
administrator,
Klagenfurt, Carinthia.

Notary Public
by decision of
the Presidency of
the District Court
of Klagenfurt of
24 July 1946, JV.1705. 13/46,
appointed official administrator
of the office of Dr. Hartwig
Fresacher in Klagenfurt

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Enid Standring, ETO No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-3342.

/s/ ENID STANDRING
ETO No. 413

Exh. No. 511

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COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 110-3987

61st CONGRESS)
3rd Session)

SENATE

(DOCUMENT
(No. 822

YELLOW FEVER

A COMPILATION OF VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF MAJ.
WALTER REED, MEDICAL CORPS,
UNITED STATES ARMY AND THE
YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION

*

PRESENTED BY MR. OWEN

January 27, 1911.--Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

YELLOW FEVER

The most original and valuable work of the board is the proof that the infection of typhoid fever is spread in cases by the common fly, and by contact with patients and infected articles, clothing, tentage, and utensils, as well as by contaminated drinking water.

In June, 1900, Maj. Reed was sent to Cuba as president of a board to study the infectious diseases of the country, but more especially yellow fever. Associated with him were Acting Asst. Surgs. James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and A. Agramonte.

At this time the American authorities in Cuba had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and mortality of the Cuban towns, by general sanitary work, but while the health of the population showed distinct improvement and the mortality had greatly diminished, yellow fever apparently had been entirely unaffected by these measures. In fact, owing to the large number of nonimmune foreigners, the disease was more frequent than usual in Habana and in Guantánamo near the camp of American troops, and many valuable lives of American officers and soldiers had been lost.

Reed was convinced from the first that general sanitary measures alone would not check the disease but that its transmission was probably due to an insect.

The fact that malarial fever, caused by an animal parasite in the blood, is transmitted from man to man through the agency of certain mosquitoes had been recently accepted by the scientific world; also several years before Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana, had advanced the theory that a mosquito conveyed the unknown cause of yellow fever, but did not succeed in demonstrating the truth of his theory.

Dr. H. R. Carter, of the Marine-Hospital Service, had written a paper showing that although the period of incubation of yellow fever was only 5 days, yet a house to which a patient was carried did not become infected for from 15 to 20 days.

To Reed's mind this indicated that the unknown infective agent has to undergo a period of incubation of from 10 to 15 days, and probably in the body of a biting insect.

Up to this time the most generally accepted theory as to the causation of yellow fever was that of Sanarelli, who claimed that the Bacillus icteroides discovered by him was the specific agent of the disease. Maj. Reed in association with Dr. Carroll had, however, already demonstrated that this bacillus was one widely disseminated in the United States, and bore no special relation to yellow fever.

In June, July, and August, 1900, the commission gave their entire attention to the bacteriological study of the blood of yellow-fever patients and the post-mortem exam-

inations of the organs of those dying with the disease. In 24 cases where the blood was repeatedly examined, as well as in 11 carefully studied autopsies, Bacillus icteroides was not discovered, nor was there any indication of the presence in the blood of a specific cause of the disease.

Application was made to Gen. Leonard Wood, the military Governor of Cuba, for permission to conduct experiments on nonimmune persons, and a liberal sum of money requested for the purpose of rewarding volunteers who would submit themselves to experiment.

It was indeed fortunate that the military governor of Cuba was a man who by his breadth of mind and a special scientific training could readily appreciate the arguments of Maj. Reed as to the value of the proposed work.

Money and full authority to proceed were promptly granted, and to the everlasting glory of the American soldier, volunteers from the Army offered themselves for experiment in plenty and with the utmost fearlessness.

Before the arrangements were entirely completed, Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito that 12 days previously had filled itself with the blood of a yellow-fever patient. He suffered from a very severe attack, and his was the first experimental case. Dr. Lazear also experimented on himself at the same time, but was not infected. Some days later, while in the yellow-fever ward, he was bitten by a mosquito and noted the fact carefully. He acquired the disease in its most terrible form and died a martyr to science and a true hero.

No other fatality occurred among the brave men who, in the course of the experiments, willingly exposed themselves to the infection of the dreaded disease.

A camp was especially constructed for the experiments about 4 miles from Habana, christened Camp Lazear in honor of the dead comrade. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and ample time was allowed to eliminate any possibility of the disease being brought in from Habana.

The personnel consisted of three nurses and nine non-immunes, all in the military service, and included two physicians.

From time to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought in directly from the immigrant station; a person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return.

The most complete record was kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

The mosquitoes used were specially bred from the eggs and kept in a building screened by wire netting. When an insect was wanted for an experiment it was taken into a yellow fever hospital and allowed to fill itself with the blood of a patient; afterwards at varying intervals from

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the time of this meal of blood it was purposely applied to nonimmunes in camp.

In December, 5 cases of the disease were developed as the result of such applications; in January, 3, and in February, 2, making in all 10, exclusive of the cases of Drs. Carroll and Lazear. Immediately upon the appearance of the first recognized symptoms of the disease, in any one of these experimental cases, the patient was taken from Camp Lazear to a yellow-fever hospital, 1 mile distant. Every person in camp was rigidly protected from accidental mosquito bites, and not in a single instance did yellow fever develop in the camp, except at the will of the experimenters.

The experiments were conducted at a season when there was the least chance of naturally acquiring the disease, and the mosquitoes used were kept active by maintaining them at a summer temperature.

A completely mosquito-proof building was divided into two compartments by a wire-screen partition; infected insects were liberated on one side only. A brave non-immune entered and remained long enough to allow himself to be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever, while two susceptible men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there 13 nights. This

York by McClure, Phillips & Co., on page 139, is the following paragraph in regard to this soldier:

"The subject of the first experiment was a young private from Ohio, named John R. Kissinger, who volunteered for the service, to use his own words, 'solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science.' When it became known among the troops that subjects were needed for experimental purposes, Kissinger, in company with another young private named John J. Moran, also from Ohio, volunteered their services. Dr. Reed talked the matter over with them, explaining fully the danger and suffering involved in the experiment should it be successful, and then, seeing they were determined, he stated that a definite money compensation would be made them. Both young men declined to accept it, making it, indeed their sole stipulation that they should receive no pecuniary reward, whereupon Maj. Reed touched his cap, saying respectfully, 'Gentlemen, I salute you.' Reed's own words in his published account of the experiment on Kissinger are: 'In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the Army of the United States.'"

.....

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Dr. W. C. Ivy

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 COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3905

EXTRACT FROM THE PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE
 VOLUME VII, 1912

In fact, its passage was only secured at a final business meeting after the association had adjourned from Manila to Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines, and at which meeting only a portion of the members of the association were present. Near the close of the year, 1910, the question of passing a law placing a tax upon all imported polished rice was considered by the Government of these Islands, but, owing to the fact that there was still considerable difference of opinion expressed regarding the definite etiology of the disease in relation to rice alone, the question was temporarily postponed. It was then decided by one of us to carry out as careful a test of this question as was possible.

In the year 1910 the etiology of beriberi was still to such an extent an open question that the Société de Pathologie Exotique through its president, M. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, appointed a committee* to investigate the subject and to collect information in the countries where beriberi existed.

The researches which will be here recorded were planned during the year 1910 and commenced at the beginning of the year 1911; but, owing to the hurried departure of one of us to Manchuria, it was necessary to discontinue them and to postpone them until the beginning of the present year.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED

The object of our study was to determine definitely, if possible, whether beriberi, as it occurs in the Philippine Islands, is an infectious disease or whether it is one which has its origin in disturbances in metabolism, brought about by the prolonged use of polished rice as a

* This committee was composed of MM. Broussat, Le Dantec, Janselme, Kermorant, Marchoux, and Pottévin and its report did not reach us until after our experiments were commenced. The important researches which have been performed by various investigators upon the subject are recorded in this excellent report and the theory of the dietetic origin of the disease endorsed. See Bull. Soc. path. exotique (1911) (Nov. and Dec.), 4, 576, 555.

stable article of diet. The experiments were carried out in Alibid Prison in which institution the hygienic conditions may be said to be almost ideal. The area inside the prison walls comprises 3.43 hectares (8.5 acres); the average number of inmates is 3,000, but the subjects upon which our experiments were performed were entirely isolated, and no case of beriberi had been known to occur among them since their confinement. Individuals who have been sentenced to imprisonment on entering the institution undergo a quarantine of five days, and, if found to be suffering from any disease, are subsequently kept in the prison hospital and are not permitted to return to the general prison centers until well. The discipline of the prison is very strict."

The nature of the experiments having been outlined and the Government having given its sanction to the same, a number of prisoners, under sentence of death, were selected and the nature of the proposed experiments carefully explained to them in their own dialect. They were told that the experiments were for the purpose of testing the comparative value of different kinds of rice as food; the articles of food comprising the diet that would be given to them were enumerated, and they were also told that perhaps they might contract beriberi. The proposition was stated to them clearly. In addition, they were to be allowed an abundance of cigarettes of any kind that they wished, and also cigars if they desired them. Volunteers were then asked for. Twenty-nine of the number volunteered. The remaining ones did not care to undertake the experiment. Each of the volunteers then signed a statement, written in his own dialect, stating that he undertook the experiment entirely voluntarily and that he would agree to continue with the experiment until it was completed. This having been accomplished, the volunteers were divided into 4 groups. Three of the groups were placed in a bartolina or small inner prison on one side of the institution, known as the residio side. The fourth group was placed in a bartolina on the other side of the prison known as the carcel side. The two bartolinas are a considerable distance (72 yards) apart. There are three high stone walls between them, one measuring about 4.8 meters in height, and two 3.6 meters in height; there is no approach to either except through the entrance to the prison, and this is situated a considerable distance from each. The location of the bartolinas

" We wish to express particularly our thanks to Colonel Dorrington, Director of the Prison, Inspector Rabb, Doctor Smith, Mr. Henshaw, and Mr. Albrodt for many courtesies and much assistance during the course of the experiments.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR JAR ORIES
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3906 (Cont'd)

may be seen upon reference to the plan. (See Plate I, A and B.) The bartolinas are like in structure. They are surrounded by stone walls, 3.6 meters in height; there is but a single entrance through a high iron gate and but one key to the gate, and this was in the possession of an American guard. No one could enter or leave the bartolina without this American guard being present.

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I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document No. 10-3906.

(signed) Dr. A. G. Ivy

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- End -

EXTRACT FROM THE PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

The attenuation of this last culture was further brought about by growing the bacillus at a temperature of from 41° to 43° C. in flasks of alcoholic bouillon for three weeks at a time, as recommended by Otto. Cultures from these flasks were then inoculated on agar for many generations, a fresh generation being made every day for several weeks, and the organisms always cultivated at the same high temperature. Beginning with 0.05 cubic centimeter of absolute alcohol and 50 cubic centimeters of bouillon, the amount was gradually increased in successive cultures up to 5 cubic centimeters in 50 of bouillon. Before making inoculations in man, the action of the attenuated culture was of course carefully tested in animals.

In the present paper it is merely my desire to call attention to the fact that vaccination in man can with safety be performed with attenuated cultures of the living plague organism, and therefore only the human inoculations undertaken with one strain of this bacillus will be referred to.* The organism in question (Ma V) possesses so little virulence that in a series of twelve guinea pigs and thirty monkeys inoculated with from one to two entire agar slant cultures, not one succumbed from the effects of the inoculation.** It was with this culture that the first experiments were performed in human beings. Since I believed that the guinea pig is an equally if not even a more susceptible organism than man to the pathogenic action of the plague bacillus, it was presumed that if this animal could invariably withstand the action of such large amounts as two whole agar slant cultures of the organism, much smaller quantities could be inoculated into human beings with safety, and indeed, before performing the experiments on man, I felt thoroughly convinced of this fact; nevertheless, the human inoculations were performed as carefully and with as much deliberation as possible.

The first injections were carried on upon prisoners under sentence of death; in the first case one-hundredth dose of the attenuated culture was inoculated subcutaneously without any noticeable effect. After ten days, ten other individuals were inoculated with the same dose, in order to demonstrate that no special natural immunity against the plague organism had been existent in the first instance. In this manner the amount of living organisms given was gradually increased, a single person being first inoculated with the larger dose and then, after it had been observed that no unfavorable effects occurred, from five to ten other

* The results of these experiments were communicated in a paper read before the Manila Medical Society at its meeting on November 5, 1905.

** But one of the animals of the series perished. Monkey No. 1209 died about twelve hours after inoculation with the avirulent pest organism, of a staphylococcus and streptococcus pyogenic which had existed prior to the inoculation. A large suppurating wound existed over the abdomen.

persons were also treated with the same amount of the vaccine. This method of procedure was adopted in order to minimize the danger of inoculating a very susceptible individual with a dose which might prove disastrous. It was argued that if ten persons selected at random withstood the inoculation of a certain amount of the organism without developing unfavorable symptoms, a single individual, also selected at random, could probably receive a slightly larger dose without great danger. In this manner as mentioned the dose was gradually increased until one whole agar slant was inoculated. No attempt has been made to inject a larger amount of the organism, since from experiments performed on animals it has been concluded that a sufficient immunity in man will probably result from an inoculation of this quantity. Up to the present time forty-two persons have been injected with this large dose (one twenty-four hour agar slant culture) of the living bacillus, and, although the inoculations which I include in this report were all performed more than two months ago and the individuals treated have been under constant surveillance, I have no accident to report.

Surprising as it may seem, the injection of these large amounts of the living plague organism have not given rise to any very severe reactions. A few hours after the inoculation, the temperature of the individual usually begins to rise. When the injection has been given in the morning the fever may, on the evening of the first day, reach 38.6° to 39.4° C. (102° to 103° F.), but rarely has it touched 40° C. (104° F.). On the following day, in none of the cases was the temperature above 38.9° C. (102° F.) and usually not above 37.8° C. or 38.3° C. (100° or 101° F.) and on the third one it generally was normal. Occasionally the cases showed a moderate leucocytosis after the large injections. The organisms were always suspended in 1 cubic centimeter of .085 saline solution and the inoculations were made deeply into the deltoid muscle. On the day after the vaccination there usually was distinct induration about the point of injection, with some soreness on pressure, but these symptoms subsided in one or two days. No suppuration ever occurred. A careful study of the blood serum has been made in twenty-nine of the human cases; agglutinative tests have been performed with the virulent plague organism and the anti-infectious power of the serum has been tested in rats. A detailed report of all the experimental work will appear in a future number of this JOURNAL.

It was interesting to observe the length of time during which these avirulent pest organisms remained alive in monkeys after subcutaneous inoculation, and for this purpose a series of ten animals was infected upon different days, the cultures being taken at periods of from one to twenty-four hours after the inoculation. The abdomen of the animal was first shaved, and the injection made sub-

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cutaneously. The skin was then carefully massaged until
apparently the fluid was completely absorbed.

I certify that this a true and correct copy of the ori-
ginal document.

(signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

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- End -

EXTRACT FROM TRENCH FEVER REPORT
OF COMMISSION, MEDICAL RESEARCH
COMMITTEE, AMERICAN RED CROSS

Oxford University Press

Obtaining volunteers from the American Army.--Perhaps the most important problem was the securing of volunteers for the experiments. Since trench fever is not transmissible to animals it was clear that unless volunteers were secured the experiments could not be performed. General A. W. Ireland, U.S.A., M.C., now Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Force, successfully undertook this task, and the Commander-in-Chief of our army, on December 22nd, gave permission to General A. E. Bradley, U.S.A., M.C., at the time Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., to have these experiments made on volunteers from the American Army, provided, as General Ireland had outlined in the letter which he had prepared, that each volunteer was to have it carefully explained to him what he was volunteering for, and that after this explanation he should sign a paper that he was willing to undergo the experiment.

In the meantime the necessary equipment with which to carry on the work had been selected and gathered together in Paris, the funds for the purchase of the same being supplied by the American Red Cross, through the instructions of Major Lambert, its Chief Surgeon. On January 25th, the laboratory apparatus and supplies; tents; lumber for latrines; ablution chambers and floors; drainage and water pipes; window-glass, etc., were received at the stationary hospital where the experiments were to be carried on. Sixty volunteers from the U.S. Army arrived on January 27th, eight others a short time afterwards, and fourteen additional ones were subsequently supplied, a total of eighty-two being employed in the experiments.

The first week at the hospital was occupied largely in the examination of the volunteers and in converting the empty hut supplied us into a laboratory, in erecting tents, building separate latrines, ablution chambers, constructing drains, etc., in which work we were greatly assisted by the British personnel of the hospital.

Memorandum for the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

France, December 20, 1917

Subject: Permission to use volunteers to determine the mode of transmission of Trench Fever.

1. Since the spring of 1915 the forces of the British in France have suffered terribly from the effects of trench fever, which is a disease unknown to the medical profession before the present war. The first cases of this trouble to appear were of a comparatively mild form, and disabled the patient for but a short time. In

the development of the disease, the time a soldier is kept away from his command has been materially increased by reason of the many relapses which occur in most cases. At present it is considered that a soldier entering a hospital with this trouble will be absent from his command for from six to eight weeks.

Trench fever stands number two in the list of diseases causing wastage from the fighting line in the British Army, scabies and its sequelae occupying the first place. Trench fever is not fatal so far as life is concerned, and in a great number of cases the fever and the symptoms are so slight that it is extremely difficult to keep the patient in bed. It leaves no permanent disabilities.

2. From the above statement it will be seen how very important it is to the efficiency of our armies to determine the cause of trench fever and the method of transmitting the disease so that its prevention can be sought in an intelligent manner. On account of the scarcity of physicians in the British Army and the enormous demands made on them for duty outside of the laboratories, the Royal Army Medical Corps has not yet been able to discover the cause of this disease, nor have they been able to prove the mode of transmission. The American Red Cross has set aside a sum for research work for determining the cause of those diseases which are producing the greatest wastage in our armies. As trench fever is one of the greatest sources of wastage, this subject is to be taken up first, and the Medical Department of the army and the American Red Cross have been requested to assist the British in these researches.

3. The louse has been suspected as being the transmitter of trench fever, but to determine absolutely how the disease is transmitted actual experiments on man must be made, just as was done in Cuba to determine the method of transmitting yellow fever.

4. To carry out these experiments of such great importance to the efficiency of our armies it is requested that the Commander-in-Chief give his permission to have experiments made on volunteers from the American Army, each volunteer to have it carefully explained to him what he is volunteering for and after this explanation to sign a paper that he is willing to undergo the experiment. It is proposed to get the volunteers from sanitary units.

5. Attention is again invited to the fact that there is no mortality from this disease and no disabling after effects. If all the volunteers should come from the American forces, it would require not to exceed sixty, and their absence would cover a period not to exceed two months.

A. E. BRADLEY,

Brig.-Gen., M.A., Chief Surgeon.

Received Headquarters, A.E.F.

Dec. 20, 1917 1st Indorsement

Headquarters, A.E.F., France, Dec. 22, 1917--to the Chief Surgeon, A.E.F.

Approved as requested in paragraphs 4 and 5.

COPY OF DOCUMENT No. C-3907 (Cont'd)
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

By command of General Pershing: -

BENJ. A. ALVORD,
Adjutant-General.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the
original document, No. WC-3907.

(signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

- 3 -
- End -

ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
VOL. 25 MAY, 1920 No. 5

EXPERIMENTAL PELLAGRA IN WHITE MALE CONVICTS*

JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, M.D., and G. A. WHEELER, M.D.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Four years ago we published a brief note¹ on a feeding experiment, carried out at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, in which we reported the successful production of pellagra in some white male convicts. Preparation of the detailed report of this experiment was unavoidably delayed by the pressure of continuing field investigations, but has now been completed and is in course of publication. Because of the importance of some new points relating to the etiology of the disease that certain observations in connection with the experiment suggest, it has seemed worth while to present on this occasion a somewhat condensed report of this experiment and of the indications that it affords.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the experiment was to test the possibility of producing pellagra in previously healthy men by feeding a one-sided, monotonous, principally cereal diet of the type observed by us in other previous studies to be associated with a high incidence of the disease.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT

The experiment was carried out at the Rankin farm of the Mississippi penitentiary. The subjects were white male convicts who volunteered for the purpose. White adult males were chosen in order to make the test as rigorous as possible, for, judging by the then available incidence data, this race, sex and age group seemed least susceptible to the disease.

Believing that the significance of the experiment would be enhanced if, in the event of success in producing pellagra, the attack or attacks developed at a season when

* From field investigations of Pellagra, U. S. Public Health Service. Read in the Section on Pathology and Physiology at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, New Orleans, April 26-30, 1920.

1. Experimental Pellagra in the Human Subject Brought About by a Restricted Diet, Public Health Rep. 30:3336 (Nov. 12) 1915; also: Pellagra: Causation and a Method of Prevention, J.A.M.A. 66:471 (Feb. 12) 1916.
2. Bull. Hygienic Laboratory, No. 121.

the incidence and prevalence of the disease were normally on the decline, say in August or September, and having estimated that it would take about three or four months to develop the disease, it was planned to begin with the experimental diet early in May. As the organization of the volunteer squad was completed February 4, this provided a period of three months for preliminary observation. The growing impatience of the volunteers to begin and to get through with their ordeal obliged us, however, to begin the feeding about two weeks earlier than planned, namely, April 19, 1915.

During the preliminary period (February 4 - April 19) the volunteers were provided the regular prison fare and were closely scrutinized for any evidence of pellagra that might already have existed. It also afforded time for them to become habituated to the desired routine of work and discipline.

As a condition of volunteering, it was agreed that the men would not be kept on the experimental diet longer than six months. They were freed and, with one exception, passed from observation Nov. 1, 1915. The period of the feeding experiment extended, therefore, from April 19 to and including October 31, 1915, approximately six and one-half months.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

Esth. No. 516

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT No. WO-3969

STATEMENT TO PROSPECTIVE VOLUNTEERS

The study which we plan to carry on here, and for which we have asked your cooperation, is concerned with the testing of new anti-malarial compounds which are being developed by competent investigators for use by the Armed Forces of the United States. The purpose of the testing program is to ascertain whether the drugs are effective and safe for human beings. The nature of the drugs we propose to use is such that we do not expect serious complications from their use. The toxicity of the drugs is unknown, however, as far as human beings are concerned, but no drugs will be used which on the basis of extensive animal tests show evidence of severe toxicity. Persons volunteering to assist in this study will submit to the inoculation into the blood (intravenously) of salivary glands of mosquitoes infected with the so-called Chesson strain of malaria which is prevalent in the South West Pacific Area. While the danger to life from this strain of malaria is small, there is a strong probability of relapses or recurrent malarial fever for a period up to several years after the infection. Drugs to prevent or treat the infection will be administered by mouth for varying periods and blood tests will be taken. A fee will be paid to each individual who is accepted for, and who completes, the prescribed tests. One-half of this fee will be payable within thirty (30) days after tests are started, and the other half will be payable at the completion of twelve (12) months of observation.

Medical Research Project No. 25
The University of Chicago

(Place) _____

(Date) _____

This is to certify that I have read and understand the above and foregoing statement.

(Signature) _____

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN STUDY OF
NEW ANTI-MALARIAL COMPOUNDS

I, _____, No. _____ being _____ years
of age, having read the foregoing statement hereby cer-
tify that the same is fully understood by me as evidenc-

ed by my signature appended thereto, and in reliance thereon hereby make application to The University of Chicago, which is conducting certain Malaria Studies under a contract with the United States Government, for inclusion in the study of new anti-malarial compounds.

I hereby assume all risks of such tests and, acting for myself, my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release The University of Chicago; Dr. Alf. S. Alving; Capt. Branch Craige, Jr.; Capt. Shirley C. Fisk; Capt. Theodore Pullman; Capt. C. Merrill Horton; and all technicians and assistants assisting in said work; also the United States Government; the State of Illinois; the Director of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Illinois; the Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet-Stateville; and all employees connected with the above institutions and departments from all liability including claims and suits at law or in equity, for any injury or illness, fatal or otherwise, which may result from the tests.

This is to certify that this application is made voluntarily and under no duress. It is understood that if this application is accepted, I will be entitled to a fee of _____ Dollars (\$ _____) payable as provided in above statement.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

WITNESS:

_____ address _____

_____ address _____

The study which we plan to carry on here, and for which we have asked your cooperation, is concerned with an attempt to discover the nature and manner of development of hitherto unknown stages in the life-cycle of malarial parasites. This knowledge is necessary to an understanding of the mechanism of action of drugs used in the prevention and treatment of malaria. Persons volunteering to assist in this study will be inoculated with the infective stages of the parasite from mosquitoes. This inoculation will be made into the skin (about 1 1/2" long and 1" wide) will be removed surgically, and the resulting wound will be closed by the surgeon. It is expected that persons so inoculated will become infected with the Chesson strain of malaria from the South West Pacific Area as a result of the in-

oculation. While the danger to life from this strain of malaria is small, there is a strong probability of relapses or recurrent malarial fever for a period up to several years after the infection. Drugs to prevent or treat the infection will be administered by mouth for varying periods and blood tests will be taken. A fee will be paid to each individual who is accepted for, and who completes, the prescribed tests. One-half of this fee will be payable within thirty (30) days after tests are started, and the other half will be payable at the completion of twelve (12) months of observation.

Medical Research Project No. 25
and Chemotherapy Project
The University of Chicago

(Place) _____

(Date) _____

This is to certify that I have read and understand the above and foregoing statement.

(Signature) _____

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN STUDY
OF LIFE-CYCLE OF MALARIAL PARASITES

I, _____, No. _____, being _____ years of age, having read the foregoing statement hereby certify that the same is fully understood by me as evidenced by my signature appended thereto, and in reliance thereon hereby make application to The University of Chicago, which is conducting certain malaria studies under a contract with the United States Government, for inclusion in the study of life-cycles of malarial parasites.

I hereby assume all risks of such tests and, acting for myself, my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release The University of Chicago; Dr. Alf S. Alving; Capt. Branch Craig, Jr.; Capt. Shirley C. Fisk; Capt. Theodore Pullman; Capt. C. Merrill Shorton; Prof. Clay G. Huff; Dr. Frederick Coulston; and all technicians and assistants assisting in said work; also the United States Government; the State of Illinois; the Director of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Illinois, the Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet-Stateville; and all employees connected with the above institutions

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3969 (Cont'd)

and departments from all liability including claims and suits at law or in equity, for any injury or illness, fatal or otherwise, which may result from the tests.

This is to certify that this application is made voluntarily and under no duress. It is understood that if this application is accepted, I will be entitled to a fee of _____ dollars (\$ _____) payable as provided in above statement.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

Witness:

_____ address _____

_____ address _____

* * * * *

I certify that this is a true and correct of the original document.

(Signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

Exh. No. 517

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Institution _____ Date _____

I hereby voluntarily apply for permission to participate in a study of methods for the prevention and treatment of malaria which is being made by the National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, at the Federal Correctional Institution, Seagraves, Texas. I understand that I will be required to undergo a physical examination in order to ascertain if I am a suitable candidate. Upon acceptance, I freely volunteer to submit to the bites of mosquitoes infected with malaria, to the taking of blood samples as frequently as needed, to the administration of substances to prevent infection, and, if infection occurs, to such treatment as is prescribed for it by the medical officer in charge of the study. The procedure, potential benefits to science and risks of participation in the study have been explained to me by the medical officer in charge, Dr. _____, and are understood by me, and I hereby assume all risks of such participation. I agree to cooperate to the fullest extent with the physicians conducting the study during an overall observation period of approximately 18 months. I understand that at the conclusion of the observation period, I am to be furnished with an appropriate certificate of merit and a statement of my voluntary cooperation in the study and that the fact that I have thus rendered voluntary and outstanding service to humanity will be placed in my official record. I am also advised that the Under Secretary of War has informed the Director of the Bureau of Prisons that my voluntary cooperation in this study will, at the time I am released from further participation therein, be considered among all other pertinent factors as favorable to a special grant of clemency by the War Department to the extent of decreasing the length of my sentence.

I understand that the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) will be deposited in my trust fund (savings) account as follows: Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to be deposited 60 days after my exposure to infection, and Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to be deposited at the end of the first 12 months of observation. No deposit is to be made until the medical officer has certified that my participation in the study has been satisfactory. In consideration of the deposit of such sum, I, _____, acting for myself, and for and on behalf of my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release the Public Health Service and its personnel from all liability, including claims and suits at law or in equity, for any injury, fatal or otherwise, which may result from my participation in the study.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NC-3968 (Cont'd)

Applicant _____ (Reg. No.)

Witnesses: (1) _____ (2) _____

Accepted: _____ (Medical Officer) _____ (Date)

Approved: _____ (Warden) _____ (Date)

(page 2 of the original)

I certify that _____ has satisfactorily completed the first 60 days of his participation in the investigation described above and is entitled to one half of the agreed consideration, or Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

_____ (Medical Officer) _____ (Date)

Approved: _____ (Warden) _____ (Date)

I certify that _____ has satisfactorily completed the first 12 months of the observation period in the investigation described above and is entitled to the remaining Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) of the agreed consideration.

_____ (Medical Officer) _____ (Date)

Approved: _____ (Warden) _____ (Date)

I certify that _____ has satisfactorily completed his full part in the investigation and is entitled to a certificate of merit and a statement of his voluntary cooperation in the study, and the fact that he has rendered outstanding service to humanity will be included in his official records. I also certify that I have thoroughly examined him on this date and find no evidence of malaria.

_____ (Medical Officer) _____ (Date)

Approved: _____ (Warden) _____ (Date)

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

DOCUMENT NO. NO-3964 (Prosecution Exhibit NO. 518)
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Re Mexican typhus

Exh. No. 519a

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3965

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES.

Script of Broadcast over WGN

Malaria Research Report

Thursday, January 3, 1946

7:15 - 7:30 P.M.

News Annor: (From Studios) In a moment we will bring you a special broadcast direct from Stateville Penitentiary, but first --- a report from the Board for Coordination of Malarial Studies tonight brings important news of the development of a new synthetic drug, which surpasses atabrine of quinine in the treatment of malaria. This drug is known as SN 7618. It is the 7618th drug tested in a four year program supervised by the Board with participation by the Army. Public Health Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and National Research Council. SN 7618, the report says, relieves acute attacks of malaria three times faster than atabrine of quinine. At the same time, it was announced that another new drug shows "definite promise" of being the actual cure for the relapsing form of malaria -- the type with which so many of our fighting men were infected in the Pacific.

This drug is still in an experimental stage. Scientists say SN 7618 can be taken weekly instead of daily, does not yellow the skin as does atabrine, does not cause buzzing in the ears as does quinine, and does not produce disagreeable stomach ailments. Cost of production is the same as for atabrine. Tests of some 14,000 compounds have been made, with 80 compounds eventually tested in human volunteers. These volunteers are men in army disciplinary barracks at Greenhaven, New York, conscientious objectors stationed in two eastern hospitals, and inmates of the Jersey State Reformatory, the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and the Illinois State Penitentiary at Stateville. For a first hand report of the malaria research project, we take you now to Stateville:

Quaal: This is Ward Quaal, speaking to you from the Medical Office on the third floor of the Prison Hospital at Stateville. Behind the walls of this prison, housing 3808 inmates, have gone on experiments which have helped produce SN 7618, the synthetic drug which scientists say surpasses atabrine or quinine in the treatment of malaria. Tonight we'll tell you the story behind these experiments. (How did they begin what has been done ... what is the goal in the future as the malaria research project is continued?)

To begin, let us take you back to a morning in October, 1944. A new notice has gone up on the bulletin boards at Stateville, and inmates pause to read:

Voice: (Reading) The study which we plan to carry on here and for which we are enlisting your cooperation is concerned with the testing of new malarial compounds which are being developed for use by the Armed Forces of the United States... The purpose of the testing program is to ascertain whether the drugs are effective and safe for human beings ... Persons volunteering to assist in this study will submit to the bites of mosquitoes infected with the Chesson strain of malaria, which is prevalent in the South West Pacific area... While the danger to life from this strain is small.. (FADE)... there is a strong probability of relapses or recurrent malarial infection for a period up to several years after the infection...(FADE OUT)..

Quaal: Next morning, the mailbox in the office of Warden Joseph E. Ragon was crowded. There were laboriously pencilled notes, other printed on scratch paper, some written in neat Spencerian hands ... Like this one, for example:
(Reading) Dear Mr. Ragon -- I am serving a life sentence as a habitual criminal and am never due for release. That being the case I would like to offer myself for any kind of test experiment that the Army wishes to undertake. Would you be kind enough to inform Captain Craigo, medical officer, and have him place me first on the list for anything he may want me for ? Thank you very much.

I am, respectfully yours,

STEVE F. KUKOCH

Number 22943

Quaal: Steve Mukoch's letter was typical of the many hundreds received. It was war time -- thousands upon thousands of men were being kept from the fighting lines because of malaria. Controlling this tropical disease and finding some means of stamping it out had become a project of prime military importance. Through the gates of Stateville Penitentiary came Army Medical Officers, civilian technicians and nurses... a staff 27 strong. The officer in charge was, and is, Captain Branch Craigo of El Paso, Texas. Captain Craigo, tell us the kind of setup you have here.

Craigo: Warden Craigo, has given us the use of this floor of the hospital. Some of the rooms have been turned into chemical and bloodlaboratories, and across the hall we have three regular hospital wards.

Quaal: Who directs the research?

Craigo: The research at Stateville is directed by University of Chicago scientists, working under the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Quaal: Why is a prison a good location for such experiments, Captain?

Craigo: In testing any new drug, an investigator must insist on rigid controls. A prison is an ideal proving ground because you have hundreds of healthy men, eating the same meals, working under the same schedules, and living the same regimented existence.

Quaal: Getting volunteers was no problem, I gather ?

Craig: We've worked with more than 250 men and have several hundred on the waiting list.

Quaal: What different tests go on ?

Craig: We have one group who are taking new drugs to see whether or not the drugs are safe. Other volunteers are bitten by mosquitoes infected with the Southwest Pacific strain of malaria-- the same kind our soldiers and marines got at Guadalcanal.

Quaal: Do you bring the mosquitoes in from the South Pacific?

Craig: Contrary to some reports, no. The mosquitoes are bred at a place no farther south than Chicago's South Side-- the Department of Parasitology at the University of Chicago.

Quaal: Let's ask another one of the Army Medical officers a mosquito question. Here is Captain Theodore Pullman of New York City. Where are the mosquitoes kept, Captain?

Pullman: They're kept in cages, Ward.

Quaal: A cage for a mosquito?

Pullman: Yes, a cage about an inch and a half long, made of plastic and covered with mosquito netting at each end.

Quaal: Each volunteer is bitten by a mosquito, then?

Pullman: Each volunteer is bitten by ten mosquitoes, and after that the mosquitoes are dissected and put under the microscope to make sure they have been infected with malaria before biting.

Quaal: Now, Captain C. Merrill Whorton of Gadsden, Alabama, to tell us what happens next.

Whorton: About 14 days after the volunteers are bitten they develop malaria. Then we try various new drugs on them in an effort to find one drug which will give a permanent cure.

Quaal: You must have some mighty sick men on your hands.

Whorton: In the ward across the hall at this moment are men with high fever, prostrating headaches, and abdominal pain. Partly these symptoms are due to malaria, and and partly to the effect of new and relatively unknown drugs. Yes, Captain Jones?

Jones: I just wanted to say that it's impossible to give too much credit to the inmates who have volunteered for this project.

Quaal: Thank you, Captain Ralph Jones of Parkersburg, West Virginia. I expect, Captain Jones, that these men have many reasons behind their volunteering for this work?

Jones: Yes, they have. Many have sons or brothers in the armed services; others have other patriotic motives. But I'm not the one to tell about them....

Quaal: I got the point, Captain Jones. With the permission of Warden Ragen, we're going to talk to several of these volunteers right now. Here's a man who is older than some of the others.

What's your name?

Johnson: I'm George Johnson - Number 22798.

Quaal: Johnson, I've heard you ran a pretty high fever as a result of those tests.

Johnson: That's right. At one time my temperature was 108 degrees.

Quaal: 108 degrees : And you're here to tell the story! Johnson what was your main reason for volunteering for these tests?

Johnson: I served in the United States Army during the first World War and figured by going through the tests I'd help some of my buddies in the war just ended.

Quaal: Thanks, Johnson. Now, here's Charles Ickos, Number 13187.

Ickos: My brother was killed in the crossing of the Saar River. That made up my mind for me. We weren't being shot at here. It was the least we could do.

Quaal: And, George Sturm, Number 20521.

Sturm: Two of my brothers in the service caught malaria. If I can help the Army, I can help my brothers.

Quaal: Here's a man who is one of the many inmate nurses helping out in the ward. What is your name?

Leopold: Nathan Leopold 9306-D. I was a malaria volunteer and now I am acting as a nurse.

Quaal: How do most of the patients react under those tests?

Leopold: All the men are good soldiers. Their morale is high.

Quaal: Now two inmates whose relatives are no strangers to malaria.

Wockner: I'm Warren Wockner 8212-E. My nephew's a malaria patient in an Army hospital.

Mc.Cormick: I'm James Mc Cormick 21295. My brother is in the Army, too. If those tests will help cure him of malaria, it'll all be worth while.

Quaal: Medical officers are particularly interested in this next case.
Your name?

Norman: Al Norman, Number 18747.

Quaal: Why is your case unusual, Norman?

Norman: Because I've had five relapses since I first contracted malaria.

That's the highest number any patient's had.

Quaal: You've had high temperatures?

Norman: It's been up to 107 degrees - high enough.

Quaal: How do you feel now?

Norman: I'm coming along O.K.

Quaal: Thanks to all volunteers for appearing on this program. I only wish we had time to talk to more of you. Good luck with the rest of the experiments.
(PAUSE) In all the state of Illinois, it would be impossible to find a man who is more interested in the malaria research going on at Stateville than our next speaker. He has kept in touch with the project constantly and now he has a message for us. By special transcription we take you to the Governor's Mansion at Springfield, and the Governor of Illinois, the Honorable Dwight H. Green.

Gree; Thank you, and good evening, my friends of the WGN audience.

The state of Illinois has regarded these experiments aimed toward a cure for malaria as a definite challenge and a definite responsibility. When the project was begun at Stateville prison, it was a military project -- the war against the enemies of the United States was at its height. Malaria research was viewed as another means by which Illinois might help win the war. Now, while still a military project, it becomes a means by which Illinois may help in man's unceasing war against disease. We are proud of the manner in which inmates of the prison volunteered to subject themselves to tests, which required that they actually develop malaria and then take new drugs in order to test these drugs potency in the control of the disease. Many hundreds more have volunteered than have been needed. Their only complaint has been, "volunteered, why haven't I been called?" The cooperation of T.P. Sullivan, Director of

Public Safety, and of Warden Ragen was enlisted at the outset and it has been whole-hearted throughout. Illinois is likewise proud of the part which scientists of our great University of Chicago are taking in the program, and of the work of the army and civilian doctors and technicians who are with us for the experiments. I have said that Illinois regards malaria research as a definite responsibility. Thousands of our sons have contracted this disease as they carried on the fighting in the Pacific, and many still suffer from recurrent attacks. If we can bring permanent cure to these fighting men, our efforts will indeed be rewarded. The development of the new synthetic, SN 7618, is a long step in the right direction. May the efforts of all who are engaged in this project continue to be crowned with success.

Quaal: Thank you, Governor Green. Back in the Medical Office at Stateville prison with us is the man directly overseeing the malaria research program for the state, Warden Joseph E. Ragen. Did you have any misgivings about the project when it was first proposed, Warden?

Ragen: No, when malaria research was first mentioned in my office 15 months ago, Governor Green and I felt sure that Stateville could do it successfully, even though the inmate body was already hard at work on several other important wartime projects.

Quaal: And they certainly came through.

Ragen: Their response was even more enthusiastic than I had expected. And I realize they have given a lot - many of them have suffered much discomfort and have also placed their lives in jeopardy, taking drugs unknown to mankind and medical science.

Quaal: Were the inmates promised anything in return for their services?

Ragon: Not a thing. They were given no promise of reward, and no special privileges. We're proud of Stateville and the inmates who participated in the malaria project as well as the hundreds of others who made it possible to produce 400 carloads of materials for the war effort.

Quaal: What kind of materials?

Ragon: Our Army clothing repair depot has reclaimed thousands of dollars worth of uniforms; we've made shirts, jackets and trousers for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, furniture for the Army and the Coast Guard, blankets for the Navy

Quaal: A great record, Warden.

Ragon: And then on top of it the inmates bought \$62,000 worth of war bonds and stamps, and donated 4200 pints of blood to the Red Cross.

Quaal: And on top of that, the malaria project. Congratulations and thanks, Warden Ragon. Now I'd like to consult Captain Craige for a final word. Captain, we've heard the development of the SN 7618 and its superiority to atabrine and quinine in malaria treatment. We've talked with men who have taken part in this project, and we know that while SN 7618 is a most important milestone, it doesn't represent the end of the road. Do you think we may hope for the discovery of a cure for the relapsing form of malaria?

Craige: All I can do, Mr. Quaal, is refer you to the bulletin which opened this broadcast. Scientific men don't like to make predictions. But I can say the malaria research project will continue at full speed ahead.

Quaal: The Army doesn't give up, and neither do the many men of science associated with this project. The bulletin referred to by Captain Craige mentioned a new drug was showing promise

of being the long-sought malaria cure. Malaria sufferers can wait with renewed hope as the project continues. Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to a broadcast from middle western Headquarters of the malaria research project at Stateville Prison. You have heard Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Warden Joseph E. Ragan, Captain Branch Orsigo and other Army medical officers, and you have heard interviews with inmates who have volunteered their services in the interests of discovering a cure for malaria.

This program was written and produced by the WGN Special Features department.

Ward Quall speaking.

We return you to our studios in Chicago.

This book was hand set and printed in 10 point Caslon
Type at the VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois.

Exh. No. 5196

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3450

Statement of Expenditures (with bills and receipts included) for
Influenza research assignment RdL and OS.dL (L. In. 14).
File: 55 No. 20441 43 of 23 Jan. 43 and
File: 55 No. 25945 44 (L. In. 14, 2F) of 14 Feb. 1944).

Date		Amount
<u>1943</u>		
4 Oct.	J. Laugel, Strassburg (bill of 1 Oct. 43)	63,—
4 Oct.	Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 8 Sept. — 100,—	
	17 Sept. — 120,—	220,—
18 Oct.	Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 28 Sept. 43)	120,—
18 Oct.	Bergmann-Altmann, Berlin (bill of 17 Sept. 43)	306.50
6 Oct.	Fee for Conveyance 1 Box Vietz	0,10
19 Oct.	Return 2 boxes Heiligenberg	1,—
26 Oct.	" boxes Heiligenberg and Vietz	4,25
13 Nov.	" Heiligenberg	0,45
26 Nov.	" Heiligenberg	0,85
30 Nov.	W. Helfert (gasoline)	8,80
7 Jan.	44 Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 21 Dec. 43)	248,—
" "	Breuschtal-Zucht, Heiligenberg (bill of 23 Dec. 43)	
	(handwritten note) met	102,40
2 Nov.	W. Boyer, Strassb.-Neudorf (bill of 2 Nov. 43)	300,—
5 Dec.	" " " (bill of 5 Dec. 43)	400,—
28 Oct.	Long distance telephone Schirmeck 44	1,60
10 Dec.	Return 2 boxes Heiligenberg	0,80
24 Dec.	" 2 boxes "	0,70
30 Dec.	W. Helfert (gasoline)	8,—
<u>1944</u>		
7 Jan.	1 Telegram Breuschtal-Zucht	2,40
14 Jan.	W. Boyer, Strassburg-Neudorf	100,—
14 Jan.	J. Laugel, Strassburg (bill of 14 Jan. 44)	64,33
15 Jan.	Return 2 boxes Breuschtal-Zucht	0,85
2 Feb.	W. Boyer, Strassburg-Neudorf	100,—
16 Mar.	Seegmüller & Co., Strassburg (bill of 13 Feb. 44)	261,47
18 Mar.	Bergefeld-Filter-Co. Cello (bill of 25 Jan. — 78.53	
	7 Feb. — 252,35)	330,90
19 Jan.	J. Scherwitz, Strassb.-Neudorf (Edible Lime)	8,—
26 Jan.	Gas Station (gasoline)	8,60
26 Jan.	Birch broom for animal care	9,60
12 Feb.	Expenses for trip to Schirmeck	25,—
3 Mar.	Helfert (gasoline)	4,40
9 Feb.	Chr. Zwiber (gasoline)	17,60
12 Feb.	Return 2 Boxes Heiligenberg	0,85
14 Feb.	Chr. Zwiber (gasoline)	2,20
24 Feb.	" " "	6,60
26 Feb.	Conveyance 1 Box Vietz	0,10
1 Mar.	Return 1 Box Heiligenberg	0,45
8 Mar.	" Boxes " and Vietz	8,10
26 Feb.	Gas Station (gasoline)	2,20
26 Feb.	Chr. Zwiber	15,40
10 Mar.	" " "	4,40
11 Mar.	Helfert (Gasoline)	8,60
4 Mar.	Conveyance 1 Box Vietz	0,10
29 Feb.	Long distance telephone Schirmeck 108	0,60
8 Mar.	" " "	1,—
16 Mar.	Chr. Zwiber (gasoline)	8,60
22 Mar.	" " "	8,80
21 Mar.	3 Telegrams	9,—
(Continued over)		2.787.60

Page 2 of Original

Date		Balance	Amount
20 Mar.	Return Boxes Viets & Heiligenberg		2.787,60
28 Mar.	Excess postage for package mailed Krakau		9,95
12 July 43	Manopol Garage, Strassburg (Truck repair)		0,40
18 Mar.	1 Long distance call Schirneck 108 (Metzweiler)		17,58
25 Mar.	Conveyance Fee 1 Box Viets		0,60
1 Apr.	1 Telegram (Kreuth. Tech. Ass.)		0,10
11 Apr.	1 " Prof. Gildemeister, Berlin		2,55
13 Apr.	1 " Mohr, Ulm Donau		3,55
20 Apr.	1 " Garvens, Aertzen		4,20
27 Apr.	Helfert, Willy, Gas Station (gasoline)		4,30
27 Apr.	" " " " "		11,60
27 Apr.	" " " " "		11,--
29 Apr.	Return Boxes Viets & Heiligenberg		8,80
6 May	" " " " "		10,20
10 May	1. Nosberschnoe, Strassburg (bill of 30 Mar. 44)		0,55
11 May	Brouschtal-Zucht, Heiligenberg (Bill of 24 Apr. 44)		7,--
4 May	Th. Garvens, Aertzen (Bill of 24 Apr. 44)	204,8	
9 June	Seegmueller, Strassburg (Bill of 2 May 44 - 48,68)	2016-	100,--
" "	" " " " "	458,68	506,86
" "	Boehm Book Printing (Bill of 3 May 44)		6,50
" "	Th. Garvens, Aertzen (Bill of 15 May 44 - 125,--)		
	22 May 44 - 125,--		250,--
9 June	Brouschtal-Zucht, Heiligenberg (Bill of 23 May)		102,40
	(Met		0,20
25 Apr.	Long Distance telephone toll Schirneck 108		2,--
5 May	" " " " " "		0,60
6 May	" " " " " "		1,20
25 May	Gas Station (gasoline)		6,60
30 May	Boehm, Strassburg		3,50
31 May	Return 2 Boxes Heiligenberg		0,70
5 June	Conveyance Fee 1 Box Heiligenberg		0,50
3 June	Laugel, Strassburg		93,58
23 June	Fee for Conveyance 1 Box Heiligenberg		0,70
9 June	Paul Henner, Stuttgart (Bill of 15 May - 2,654,--)		
	" " " " "		68,--
	" " " " "		99,95
	" " " " "		142,80
			2.964,75
			7.124,67

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, a Canadian civilian, Identity No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO- 3450

Nurnberg, Germany, 23 May 1947

Charles E. Ippen
No. 20063

- 2 -

E n d

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2474
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIM

4 October 1943.

To
Oberstarzt Professor
Dr. ROSE
Inspectorate of the Medical Service
of the Luftwaffe

SAALOW (Postoffice Zossen-Land)

Dear Herr Rose:

Many thanks for both of your letters of 29 and 30 September, with enclosure concerning your trip to Copenhagen.

I am giving you details about the refrigerator installation as follows: The offer of the firm Linde shows that the rabbit-hutch provides for 50 to 60 rabbits; therefore, 150 to 180 rabbits could be processed in a three-fold exchange a month. The mice-hutch would take in 600 to 800 mice at a time, this would amount to 1800 to 2400 mice a month in a three fold exchange. I should like not to give precise data for the time being about the quantity of vaccine which could monthly be produced with this installations, because practical experiences should be collected first. I do not know either the number of personnel required for an assumed quantity of vaccine. But the reason for the research is, first of all, to re-examine thoroughly and in detail all methods, prior to start production of the vaccine; this I consider to be absolutely necessary. You know that I am personally very sceptical about the usefulness of the existing vaccines. For this reason, I consider it to be urgently necessary to carry out my intended work in an institute independent from commercial interests. I am convinced that I shall be able to give you a positive information that I can produce vaccine for 100,000 persons a month, in a comparably short time after the installation started working. This will to a certain extent depend upon the question of personnel, and in this respect the institutes are much worse off than the vaccine producing plants, as it is well known. But this problem will probably find a solution with your mediation.

Now to your report from Copenhagen. Dr. Insen does not produce anything what is new for us. Already since a long time, we made comparing examinations concerning the usefulness of the various organs of mice for continuing the strains of bacteria. We naturally also used the murine strain, since the epidemic strain cannot be transplanted to mice. We found during our work that the liver, compared with the brain, contains an outstanding quantity of rickettsia, but that this quantity of rickettsia does not equal the quantity in the lungs, presumed that the mice were not vaccinated with infectious yolk-bags (Dottersack). The great advantage of the liver is, always to be

(Page 2 of original).

bacteria-sterile, whereas the lung always is more or less rich in bacteria, of course. From the lung, therefore, vaccines can only be produced by using admixtures which de-activate the bacteria, phenol or the like, or by heating, whereas such pre-treatment of the liver or of the brain is unnecessary. As you know already from my reports, we used already unphenolized yolk-sack cultures for the production of vaccine. I already reported to you the numeral results of experiments on human beings. The Serum titer is considerably higher, also after a single vaccination, in comparison with 3 times vaccinations with de-activated vaccines. I regret that it was not possible so far to perform infectious experiments on the vaccinated persons; I requested the ~~Ähnlichkeit~~ of the SS to provide suitable persons for vaccination, but did not receive an answer as yet. We are now performing a further vaccination of human beings; I shall report later about the result. I guess we will then have reached the point to be able to recommend our new vaccine to be introduced, for the time being without infectious experiments.

Concerning Ipsen's work, I want to inform you that we already started relevant experiments for the production of vaccine from the liver. But you will realize that the increasing restrictions of personnel does not allow us to perform all the planned experiments as to the intended extent and to the requested velocity. I therefore have to ask you for patience. I was informed by unofficial channels that President Guildemeister intends to discontinue part of the research work of the Institute since it is said to have been considerably damaged. Thus, some personnel would be freed, and could possibly be considered for detail to other urgent work. Maybe, you as the vice-president of that well-estimated institute could make preliminary inquiries at Herr Guildemeister's, as to what is true in this.

I gather from your report about Ipsen that two members of the laboratory who were inoculated with liver-vaccine infected themselves while working with the epidemic virus. It would be interesting to know the agglutination titer of the sera of these two persons shortly after the protective vaccination and at the time when the sickness began. It is generally regrettable that judgments of immunity are made without sufficiently considering the serological reaction. Particularly my experiments with non-phenolized vaccine proved again that the agglutination titer ought to be considered. According to our opinion of today regarding the course of infection in virus diseases, especially in their beginning, the serological diagnosis for the classification of the immunity has again to be considered of greater importance. If we can get experimental subjects from the SS for test vaccinations, it would be an opportunity to test the liver vaccine as well on its anti-infectious effect. I would then suggest that our material will be used parallel with the Ipsen tests.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2374 Cont'd

We will be able to discuss all these matters in Vienna.

With best regards
Heil Hitler
yours

concerning the terms of delivery of the refrigerator installation, I can only repeat what I told you in my previous letter. The local representative promised early delivery. Supposed that the order comes within the gravitating scheme. This (some lines of postscript missing.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. Card No. 20063, Canadian hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2374.

May 23, 1947.

CHARLES E. IPPEN
No. 20063

- 3 -
End

First Cover Page

Typhus, Yolk Sacks

dried

vaccine

Second Cover Page

Typhus Yolksacks

(Page 1 of original)

1

2 April 1943 S / + + 5 passage from 26 March yolk
sack diluted with 10cc Richter
1 Capillary in each tube, then dried and
kept on ice.

7 Tubes:

10 April, after 6 days ? Tubes diluted with Richter (?) to the
original amount, then (inoculated) 3 mice i. p. with 0.5 each.
Mice (?) 23, 6 after 14 days - re-inoculated i. p. all three were immune
16 April (14 days) 2 / 3 R for ? 241, 5 mice, 3 dead i. - 6.
Ti. M. Tg., the other 2 immune.

30 April (3 weeks) 4 / 5 R for 5 mice ? 257 - re-inoculated +
5:5 immune.

14 May (5 weeks) 6 / 7 R for 6 mice, 0.5 i.p. - re-inoculated +
6:6 immune.

In the control experiment only 2 out of four mice died.
(Page 2 of the original)

9 April 43 S / + + from 2 April, 6 times (?)
diluted 1 / 10, dried, 6 Tubes

16 April (6 days) 1 / 2 R for six mice 0.5 i.p.
1 dead after 2 days, re-inoculated the remaining 5 immune

23 April (14 days) 3 / 4 for 6 mice 0.5 i.p. each re-inoculated
2:6 immune, the others died after 9-12 days (later than the
control)

14 May (4 weeks) 5/6 for 6 mice 0.5 i.p.
1 dead (after) 7 days
re-inoculated 3:5 immune, the others dead (after) 6 and
14 days (later than the control). In the control (experi-
ment) only 2 out of 4 died.

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30 April (43. S-+++ S. Pas. 24 April diluted 1:10, dried, 17 Tubes

14 May (2 weeks) 1 / 2.2 for 6 mice 0.5 i.p. all injected again,
5:6 immune, only 2 out of 4 of the control died!

26 May (4 weeks) 3-6, 2.5 per Person and 6 mice 0.5 i.p., 5 dead,
after 10, 14, 14, days, the rest after 4 weeks.

6 July, Drawings of blood, Schirnock, 10 Persons, (3 had fever)
Weil-Felix

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) sick 1/1000/2000 | 2) sick 1/500 | 5) 1/50/100 |
| 3) sick 1/500 | 4) 1/50 | 8) 1/200/500 |
| 6) 1/500/1000 | 7) 1/200 | |

the other two were not here anymore. Average Titer:
1/352 - 1/593

4 October '43 (six months) inoculated 20 Persons in Schirnock,
Tube + 2 cc distilled water, 0.5 per Person.

27 January '43 (9 months) mixed with the same amount (as 21 May)
distilled water per tube, 20 Persons 1.1 cc each.

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14 May '43 S + 11 passages (?) diluted 1:10, dried, 11 Tubes

10 October (5 months) inoculated 10 Persons in SCHIRNOCK with
S + 0.5 cc each. Tube + 2 cc distilled water.

27 January 1944 (8 months) mixed with the same amount (as of
21 May) 2.0 cc distilled water per Tube, inoculated 20
Persons with 1.0 cc each.

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21 May '43 (Approx. 7 weeks) Schirnock 0.5 cc per person
and 6 mice before the inoculation 2 titer 1:50, the
others negative, no reaction or fever.

12 August (4 weeks after inoculation): Drawing of blood, Weil-
Felix:

- I 1) before 1:50, remains 1:50
2) before 1:50 - 1/200/500 3) 2000/2000
4) 500/500 5) 200/500 6) 200/200
7) 200/200 8) 200/200 9) 100/100
10) Negative, therefore average titer: 1:355/315

II ? Were inoculated on 5 July with Gildoinoister vaccine 0.5 and
on 13 July as above, before the inoculation Titer negative, no
reaction or fever.

? Drawing of blood and Weil-Felix:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) 2000/2000 | 2) 2000/2000 | 3) 2000/2000 |
| 4) 500/500 | 5) 200/200 | 6) 200/200 |
| 7) 200/200 | 8) 200/200 | 9) 200/200 |

10) Negative, average Titer 1:750

As control 4 persons were inoculated three times with Gildoino-
ister vaccine, after 4 weeks. The Weil-Felix on two persons was
1:50, on two persons negative.

14 October (approx. 4-5 weeks). 10 persons inoculated for the
3rd time with 1.0 cc (tube + 2 cc distilled water).

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26 November '43 Proxiz. Sd 7 Ds + 4 passages diluted 1:10 and
dried 20 Tubes.

3 December 2 Tubes diluted with 1 ampule distilled water (1.5-2.0
cc) and with this 2 Ms (?) 540/541 inoculated with 1 cc each i.p.
did not have typical Typhus temperature curve, no temperature above
39.5

TRANSLATION OF Doc. No. MO-3852 Cont.

2.2 16 Ampules with 4 ampules from 21.1 mixed and inoculated.
4 Feb. '44 Prowaz. /// Strain S - 2DO, S=2DO
Se 4 DO, diluted 1:10 dried - M = 2OR.

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21.1. 44 Prowaz S & DO /// 11 passages (?) diluted 1/10, dried
9 Tubes 5.

28 Jan. '44. Prowaz. /// strain S, S, E = K 1, 1 yolk sack each,
diluted 1/10 dried, 9 Tubes.

2 Feb. '44. 4 Ampules inoculated together with 16 from 26 Nov.

25 May '44. together with 5 Tubes M1 inoculated 30 persons in
Hatzweiler. 2 Ampules distilled water 3-4 cc per ampule.
used up.

The inoculation took place during the incubation period (a trans-
port containing also sick people) 13 became sick in the period
from 29 May to 9 June, of these two died after 4 weeks, the others
had the following titer: 9 -; 3: 1/100; 1: 1/200; 1: 1/400;
2: 1/1000; average 1/194(200).

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17 March 44 Prowaz /// = M3 18 Tubes

3 DO S 16 passages (?) 3 DO S

18 passages (?) 7 on the 15th diluted and in the low-
temperature cooler.

2 June 44. Prowazek /// = H 5 26 Tubes

3 DO S 27 passages (?) (DO S 27 passages (?))

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12 May '44 Prowazek M 4 20 R

2 DO-/// S 2 5 passages (?) + 2 DO ///

So 25 passages (?) mixed

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26 May 44 Prowazek /// strain Se 26 passages (?) 6 yolk sacks

= Se 1

30 Tubes

23 June 44 Prowazek /// strain Se 30 passages (?) 3 yolk sacks = SE

2

6 Tubes 4 Tubes not sufficiently dry, the others 7.7 for
skin reaction.

26. 7 2 Tubes for? - reaction.

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14 July 44 Prowazek /// Strain S

33 passages (?) 2 yolk sacks = S 1

6 Tubes

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Klinische Diagnose..... Datum.....: Hr! · Mr!

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	2002 21%	%
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----------	---

[illegible]

Special Remarks:

Leucocytes

Plasma cells

irritating forms -

styicalu

Erythrocytes

Haemoglobin

Polychromasy

Hormo-blasts

-anisocytosis

Special Forms

Parasites

Total
(normal $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions)

Index (52)

Basophile Stippling:

Megalo blasts

Poikilocytosis

Blood platelets

Thick droplets

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-3852 Cont.

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For Mr. Meyer!

The following sera. for the concentration camp Natzweiler were tested for Weil-Felix during the period from 24 May 1944 to 6 July 1944:

1st Shipment	2nd Shipment of doubtful sera	
24.5 - 18 Sera		
27.5 2 "		
30.5 6 "	4	Please return this list to me /s/ Crodel
1.6 6 "		
4.6 14 "	5	
6.6 3		
7.6 23		
9.6 1		
12.6 6	4	
13.6 22	1	
14.6 2		
15.6 12	2	
17.6 18	6	
21.6 17	15	
25.6 7		
28.6 23	7	
20.6 2		
1.7 2		
4.7 15		
6.7 3		

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Vaccine 26 Nov.

Designation of the animal: Ms 540 541

Month: 3 December 1943, re-inoculated 17 Dec.

Temperature Chart

1cc vaccine, 2 ampules for each 2.0 cc of distilled water; re-inoculated with DC 1/1 Sa 3 6 passages (?) 1.0 cc

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19.7

354, 1 H.2

2 2

3 + 2

4 + 2

355, 1 1/2 2)

2 + 2)

3 + 2)

4 + 2)

5?

1, 2, 3, 4
weiler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO No. D 429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-3852.

/s/ FRANK W. YOUNG
D 429 702

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2881
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR
CRIMES

A F F I D A V I T

I, Josef A c k e r m a n n, swear, depose and declare:

1. I was born on 31 January 1896 in Munich. I am a journalist by profession and have been active as such for thirty years. I studied political economy, history, the history of art and literature. I did not terminate my studies, but continued to attend lectures until 1936. In 1933, I was arrested on the charge of high treason and treason committed by publications in the foreign press and was later sent to the Dachau Concentration Camp, from which I was released in autumn 1934. Between the years 1935 and 1939 I was four times temporarily under arrest. In 1939 I was again arrested and in September 1939 I was taken to the Buchenwald Concentration camp, where I remained until 4 January 1944. On that day I was transferred to the camp "Dora" which at that time was a branch of the Buchenwald Concentration camp and later became an independent camp under Amtsgruppe D of the Economic and Administrative Main Office as the "Mittelbau" concentration camp. I remained there until the camp was evacuated. As the American occupation troops were approaching and we were on the march through the Harz mountains, I succeeded in escaping with a few companions and in reaching the first American armored spearheads.

contd.-

My Activity and Experiences in BUCHENWALD

2. My commitment to Buchenwald took place at the beginning of September 1939, after working at first on mechanics jobs in the shirt work gang and a few

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other working parties, I was taken on towards the end of 1939 in the pathological section as a physician's clerk. In this capacity I had to make care of the post-mortem reports and of all the paper-work for the physician in charge of pathology. The heads of this pathological section changed often in the beginning. During the last years my superior was the camp physician Dr. Waldemar HOVEN. Every corpse of a prisoner was brought into the mortuary of the pathological section. I had also to compose the so-called post-mortem findings on these prisoners who were shot on escape, which findings were distributed in numerous copies, among others also to the SS-Court in Dusseldorf. An additional copy was sent to the Inspector of Medical Service for the Concentration Camps LOLLING. On many mornings up to 12 prisoners shot on escape were brought in. Their names were usually already known at the medical station on the previous day. Even the prisoners in question often used to know from information by their Scharfuhrer that they were to be shot on escape, that means, that they were to be driven into the cordon of guards. For instance the Austrian Consul, General Dr. STEIDLE parted with me one evening and declared, that he

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2631
CONTINUED

had been informed by the Scharfuhrer FLANK (formerly in Dachau), that he were to be shot on escape on the next day. The Scharfuhrer had told him, he would give him the good advice to run voluntarily into the cordon of guards, as otherwise, he would have to suffer a much worse death. Every prisoner, no matter which position he enjoyed in the camp, was an outlaw for the SS men. If any SS man wanted it, he was at liberty to slay or shoot him or even to kick him to death with his boots. Dr. Hoven stood once together with me at the window of the pathological section and pointed to a prisoner, not known to me who crossed

(page 3 of original)

the place where the roll-calls were held. Dr. Hoven told me: I want to see the skull of this prisoner on my writing desk until to morrow evening. The prisoner was ordered to report to the medical section, after the physician had noted down the number of the prisoner. The corpse was delivered yet on the same day to the dissection-room. The post-mortem examination showed that the prisoner had been killed by injections. The skull was prepared as ordered and delivered to Dr. HOVEN. The order had already been given very early, about the summer of 1940, so far as I remember by Dr. MUELLER, to show the tattoos on all the dead prisoners, to remove the skin and to prepare it. The assistant camp doctor, Dr. EISELE must have been the first to have given this order, since he wrote a doctor's thesis on tattoos, which was submitted to the University of Jena, but was not accepted. Dr. EISELE gave the order

that every prisoner in the camp who was tattooed was to report to the sick quarters and that the registration must be entered on a card index. It was striking that just at that time when Dr. EISELE was carrying on the study of tattoos, numerous prisoners who had particularly interesting tattoos suddenly died. The general opinion amongst the prisoners was that these prisoners were killed by injections for the sake of their tattoos. Dr. EISELE had the tattoos, which had been removed, photostatted and used them as illustrations for his doctor's thesis.

LOLLING, who repeatedly made inspections

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in pathology, was so pleased with the finished tattoos, that he gave the order that this work should be continued and that the best specimens of tanned tattoos should be sent to Amtsgruppe D in BERLIN, Amtsgruppe D, under LOLLING's signature, also regularly ordered microscopic specimens from human corpses (Leichenpräparate) as well as skeletons and skulls. Car loads went to the SS Medical Academy in Graz, and to other destinations. Later, so-called shrunk heads were also prepared, in the same way as they were prepared by the priests among the primitive peoples of South America. The head was severed from the trunk, opened by a slit in the back and all the soft parts removed, so that it could be filled with hot sand until the head shrank to the size of a large apple. These completely mummified heads were placed on wooden pedestals and used as sensational exhibits for the SS. This work

was carried out by order of the leading physician in pathology, Dr. Hans MUELLER. On inspecting these shrunken heads, LOEWING handled them with particular admiration and expressed himself as extremely appreciative. Frequent visits were made to the camp between the years 1940 and 1944, particularly to the pathology section. They were participants in national rallies in WEIMAR, and groups of members of the Armed Forces, in particular many were air-corps officers and officers who had been decorated with the Knight's Cross (Ritterkreuz), but sometimes they were entire classes from National Socialist Training Schools (NS-Oberschulen), aged from about 15 to 18. These must have been schools which were specially established to train the rising generation for the SS. During these visits I was regularly required to make an introductory lecture and to demonstrate and explain the preparations on view. All visitors

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saw the hundreds of tattoos spread out on a display table and some of them furtively pocketed a few and took them away. The camp director at that time, in particular Camp Director ROEDEL, always showed the visitors these tattoos with special pride.

My experience and position in "Dora" Concentration Camp

3. The branch camp "Dora" near Nordhausen had been installed in the late summer of 1943. A dilapidated mine, situated in a big mountain range on the southern slope of the Harz mountains, the so-called Konstein, had been turned

into a subterranean factory for V - weapons. I was transferred on the 4 January 1944 from Buchenwald to the "Dora" on the basis of a telegram which I saw myself and whose contents were as follows: "The prisoner ACKERMAN of the pathological section is to be transported at once to "Dora". Signature KAMMER." The camp "Dora" was subordinated to the Economic and Administrative Main Office, as was the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. The medical and sanitary conditions were indescribably bad. Ninety percent of the prisoners lived and worked in the tunnel of the mine. As a result of the uninterrupted work in the mines and the absence of any installation for forced draft and ventilation, there prevailed a stuffy cold atmosphere, which made breathing difficult. The prisoners also slept in the subterranean tunnel in big chambers hewed out of the rocks, in five beds on top of each other. Already in 1944 3,500 prisoners used to sleep in such a room. In the tunnel of the mine there was no water, the prisoners got absolutely insufficient quantities of tea for drinking purposes. But for weeks they were not able to wash themselves. As a result of the heavy work in the mines and of the bad food numerous prisoners died from

(page 6 of original)

exhaustion during their work. The number of prisoners rose every day by transports arriving, partly from Buchenwald camp, partly from a whole number of other camps. About the summer of 1944 the Economic and Administrative Main Office in Berlin ordered, that neither Germans from the Reich nor Czechs political prisoners were to be sent any more to

"Dora" camp. Towards the end of 1944 there were about 50,000 prisoners in the "Dora" camps and its branch camps which had meanwhile been installed in the vicinity of which number only about 5% were Germans. The biggest contingent was represented by Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Poles, Czechs and Russians. From the first day in "Dora" camp I worked again as a secretary to the garrison- and camp physician, SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. FLAEM. At the end of January 1944, he was replaced by SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Karl KHR. I furnished the death certificates in the office of the prisoners hospital, and in the course of this work all deaths were registered in the books including the nationality, the birthplace etc. of the deceased. These books I turned over on the occasion of my evacuation in April 1945 to a Frenchman who remained in the camp. The death toll rose progressively every month. In February 1944 they numbered about 3,500 and in March about 5,000. The working conditions were the worst imaginable. As a result of the continual deterioration in the food, the insufficient clothing and the lack of sanitary facilities, the prisoners used to fall down from exhaustion during work. There was a 12-hour working day. The time needed to reach and leave work was sometimes as much as 2 1/2 hours. The roll-call used to last for hours. In a memorandum sent to the Inspecteur LOLLING by the camp physician Dr. Karl KHR, he alleged, that the prisoners could often only come in at 11.30 at night in order to get their first hot meal. As a result of the lack

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2631
CONTINUED

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of meal canteens, buckets etc. the issue of meals was delayed, so that the prisoners went to bed at the earliest at 12,30 at night. They were roused already at 2.30 in the morning. The camp physician, Dr. MEHL, pointed out in his memorandum, that with so little sleep the prisoners could no more be employed successfully in the production of the V-armorments, which was so important. The memorandum met with no success at all. In summer 1944 the camp commandant FORSCHNER publicised an order, according to which every Russian who gave the slightest suspicion of sabotage by negligent work, had to be slain on the spot by every prisoner-Kapo or SS-man. I was repeatedly an eye-witness when prisoners were slain by the "Green Kapos" (habitual criminals) as well as by SS-men. I also repeatedly saw when prisoners were hanged in the "Dora" camp. Finally, from the summer of 1944 onwards the hangings were a daily occurrence. Sabotage was given as the reason. During the last night preceeding the evacuation all the prisoners present in the shelter were killed by shots in the neck. The corpses were brought to the crematory the same night. Orders signed by LOLLING repeatedly arrived according to which the prisoners who were no longer fit for work had to be assembled in "transports". These transports were destined without exception for the gas-chambers in Auschwitz and Lublin. Whoever was not fit for work was sent to the gas-chambers. But the whole affair was masked even within the SS. The order from Berlin used to read: "These prisoners who are no longer fit for work

are to be assembled into one transport for dispatch to a "convalescent camp".

signed: LOLLING.

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The meals of the prisoners in "Dora" camp

consisted of:

1. Morning coffee, black without milk and sugar. Dinner consisted of a soup with some groats or turnips or lentils. the quantity was $\frac{1}{2}$ of a liter for each person. For supper sometimes a small piece of sausage was issued, which was generally not only bad, but decayed and unfit for human consumption. But generally speaking, sausage was a rarity. Normally they issued a so-called WICKINGER-SALAD, made from chopped beets prepared in big barrels in vinegar. This WICKINGER-SALAD was also unfit for human consumption, and, as a rule, we people from the prisoners hospital used to warn our comrades not to eat it, as its consumption used to cause serious ailments of the bowels. The quantity of bread differed. Until the summer of 1944, one third of a loaf a day was issued. Later there was a shortage of bread and every prisoner got one fifth of a loaf. In addition a small quantity of margarine was issued daily. Of all the food items, only bread and margarine were fit for human consumption, but the latter had no nourishment value, having been produced synthetically.

Clothing

5. The clothing of the prisoners was insufficient for 99% of them from the opening of the camp until the end. During the winter of 1944 about 70% of the prisoners had

no socks. They used to stand barefooted in the coldest temperature in wooden clogs, which moreover were the only footwear for prisoners, if they were not able to procure leather shoes for themselves by unofficial means. Otherwise the clothing consisted of zebra-striped trousers and of a coat made from the same wooden-fibre cloth. This cloth was just about porous and permitted the

(page 9 of original)

unhampered penetration of the cold air to the body. The stocks of underclothing were so insufficient, that the majority of the inmates never received a set of underclothing. Many prisoners possessed one single torn shirt. In spite of repeated correspondence with the Economic and Administrative Main Office in Oranienburg (Standartenführer LOLLING) with regard to the insufficient clothing, no additional clothing was ever delivered. Even HIMMLER was informed about that, but he did not provide any remedy. Shortly before Easter, about Good Friday 1945 BARNEVELD arrived in the 'Dora' camp from Buchenwald and handed to the camp commandant an order issued by HIMMLER, according to which all the 50,000 prisoners had to be driven into the subterranean tunnel on the approach of the Americans and the tunnel then had to be gassed and blown up by explosives. The order concluded with the unmistakable exhortation, that no prisoner should be allowed to fall into Allied hands alive. The quick approach of the Americans and an injury of the commandant on the occasion of the air bombardment of Nordhausen prevented that order from being carried out, and the

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2631
CONTINUED

prisoners were evacuated. On this transport, destined for Hamburg, thousands of prisoners died, not being fit any more for the fatigues of a foot march. Whoever fell out of the ranks, was shot by SS-men flanking the march column. To start with the prisoners had not had any food for a week. I observed that during the transport Russian prisoners consumed the human flesh of their dying comrades in raw condition. I was able to escape during the transport in the night near Oker in the Harz mountains and I reached the first spearheads of American armoured troops near Brunswick.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of nine pages in the German language, and declare, that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make alterations and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given by me voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Munich, Germany, the 21 March 1947 /s/ Josef Ackermann
(signature)

Before me, Larry L. WOLFF U.S. Civilian, AGO identification number A 442665, interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Josef ACKERMANN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (EIDESWEETLICHE ERKLÄRUNG) consisting of nine pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 21st day of March 1947 in Munich, Germany.

(Signature) Larry L. Wolff
Certificate of translation.

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2631

Frank W. Young
AGO D-429702

- u -

-END-

Office of the Commandant
No. 2313

DIED 17 September 1942 (handwritten note)

Headquarters
of the Concentration Camp Weimar-Buchenwald, 8 Sept. 1942
place onto

<u>Reason for Protective Custody</u>	<u>Mr. 7700</u>
Political	<u>Kisiliczko Karpo</u>
Politically revertible	<u>18.6.18 in Kolyn/Kolusz</u>
Professional criminal	<u>& left his labor squad</u>
Bible researcher	<u>on 7. .42 without permission</u>
Racial Polluter	<u>and was found later smoking</u>
Homosexual	<u>in a hall. The previous</u>
Emigrant	<u>day he stole a woolen</u>
Exclusion	<u>under-jacket from a fellow</u>
Work shirker - Pole	<u>inmate and sold it to a</u>
Care	<u>Russian at the building</u>
	<u>place. He is a completely</u>
	<u>degenerated person who</u>
	<u>had to be punished before</u>
	<u>for his lack of disci-</u>
	<u>pline.</u>

(Mark the right term with an x)

PUNISHMENT ORDER

In accordance with the penalty decrees for concentration camps and by virtue of the disciplinary penalty power which has been transferred to me as camp commander, I inflict the following penalty on the culprit, after full consideration.

PUNISHMENTS:

----- Warning by threat of punishment
----- Hours work as punishment under the guard of
the SS Unterführer
Prohibition to write or receive private letters, for the
time of _____ weeks.
Deprivation of the library and with full occupation on
the _____
Transfer to the punishment company as of _____
to _____ (until further notice).
Hard bed in a cell after the day's work on the following
nights: -----

15 September 1942

(rubber stamp)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HQ-2313 (Cont'd)
(Page 1 of original cont'd.)

ARREST:

Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage III can be carried out for days as single punishment or a more severe measure of Stage II.
Medium	More severe	Rigid	
Up to 3 days	Up to 42 days	Up to 3 days	EXCUTION: Stage I or II served from _____
Wooden plank bed		Without possibility of lying down or sitting	with _____ Stage III (single punishment) served from _____
Light cell	Dark cell		with _____ Stage III (as more severe measure of Stage II)
	Food		Carried out on _____
	Water and bread; full maintenance every 4th day.		on _____
days			on _____

SSV Order of Penalty C.C.

(Page 2 of original)

Corporal Punishment:

Number of Strokes	
5	
10	10
15	
20	
25	

Instructions:
First examination
by a physician.
Strokes are to be
carried out fast
and continuous
with a leather
whip, strokes
will be counted.
It is strictly
prohibited to
uncover and bare
certain parts of
the body. The
person to be
punished must not
be tied down but
must lie free on
a bench. Only
the bottom and
upper thighs may
be hit.

The cult rit has already been flogged	ON STROKES
(Illegible initials)	
x	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. PG-2313 (Cont'd)
(Page 2 of original Cont'd)

Medical Opinion:

The culprit, named on the reverse side, was medically examined by me before the execution of the flogging; I do not have any objections against the application of flogging from the medical point of view.

I, as a physician, ~~will~~ have objections against the flogging because _____

THE CAMP PHYSICIAN _____ Illegible
(Signature)
SS Hauptsturmführer C.R.

Supervision:

The carrying out of the flogging will be granted -
~~the~~ ~~request~~ - based on the act and on the medical opinion presented.

(rubber stamp)
dated 15 Sept. SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
Antserru c D - Concentration Camps
The Führer of the SS-TV/KL
(Signature) LIEBOWITZSCH
SS Obersturmbannführer

SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt (rubber stamp)
Antserru c D
Received 10 August 1942
Department _____ (Illegible
Initial)

Executioners:

The punishment of flogging has been carried out by
the following inmates on _____, _____ o'clock.

Signature { _____ Fr. _____
_____ SS Fr. _____

Witnesses and Supervisor:

As responsible SS Führer and witnesses were present
at the carrying out of the punishment:

Signature { _____ Camp Commander
_____ Head of the Pro-
_____ tective Custody
_____ Camp
_____ Camp Physician

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HQ-2313 - Cont'd

(Page 3 of original Contd.)

Motion for filing:

1. Original order for the protective custody documents.
2. Copy for the collective document: Punishments
3. Copy for the Fuehrer SS-TV/KL.

The Camp Commandant: Pieter (signature)
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer.

No.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 June 1947.

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Citizen, AGO No. D-429703,
hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English
and German languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of Document No. HQ-2313.

FRANK W. YOUNG

File No. 524

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2312

File with report (handwritten)

Headquarters
of the Concentration Camp

Weimar-Buchenwald, 6.3.42
place date

Reason for Protective Custody

Political _____
Politically revertible _____
Professional criminal x
Bible researcher _____
Racial Polluter _____
Homosexual _____
Emigrant _____
Expulsion _____
Work shirker _____
Care _____

Nr. 720

Particulars of the culprit
(First and last name):

WOIDELLEK Ernst

born on 10.12.1906 in
Berlin.

Facts of the case: (When,
where, what, how?)

Fled from the outside
labor squad on 22.7.1942

at 4 o'clock and could
only be captured after a

few days by the GESTAPO
in Berlin. " was returned

to the camp on 6.3.1942.

Upon a telephone call at
the inspector of the CC.,

" was punished with
25 blows with a stick.

The penalty of 25 blows
with a stick was carried
out on 6.3.1942.

(Mark the right term with an x)

PUNISHMENT ORDER

In accordance with the penalty decree for con-
centration camps and by virtue of the disciplinary
penalty power which has been transferred to me as
camp commander, I inflict the following penalty on
the culprit, after full consideration.

PUNISHMENTS:

Warning by threat of punishment
Hours work as punishment under the guard
of the SS Unterfuehrer
Prohibition to write or receive private letters, for
the time of _____ weeks.
Deprivation of the midday meal with full occupation
on the _____
Transfer to the punishment company as of _____
to _____ (until further notice).
Hard bed in a cell after the day's work on the
following nights: _____

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2312 - Contd.

(Page 1 of original contd.)

Arrest:

Stage I Medium	Stage II More severe	Stage III rigid	Stage III can be carried out for days as single punishment or a more severe measure of Stage II.
Up to 3 days	Up to 42 days	Up to 3 days	EXECUTION: Stage I or II served from _____ with _____
Wooden plank bed		Without possibility of lying down or sitting	Stage III (single punishment) served from _____ with _____
Light cell	Dark cell		Stage III (as more severe measure of Stage II) Carried out on _____ on _____ on _____
Food Water and bread; full maintenance every 4th day.			
days			

SSV Order of Penalty C.C.

(Page 2 of original)

Corporal Punishment:

Number of Strokes	
5	
10	
15	
20	
25	25

Instructions:
First examination by a physician. Strokes are to be carried out fast and continuous with a leather whip, strokes will be counted. It is strictly prohibited to uncover and bare certain parts of the body. The person to be punished must not be tied down but must lie free on a bench. Only the bottom and upper thighs may be hit.

The culprit has already been flogged	
ON	STROKES
(Illegible initials)	
x	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2312 - Contd.

(Page 2 of original Contd.)

Medical Opinion:

The culprit, named on the reverse side, was medically examined by me before the execution of the flogging; I do not have any objections against the application of flogging from the medical point of view.

~~I, as a physician, raise no objections against the flogging because~~ -----

THE CAMP PHYSICIAN HOVEN
(Signature)
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer d.R.

Supervision:

The carrying out of the flogging will be granted - not-granted - based on the act and on the medical opinion presented.

(rubber stamp) SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
 Amtsbereich D - Concentration Camps

The Fuehrer of the SS-TV/KL

(Signature) LIEBEHENTSCHEL
 SS Obersturmbannfuehrer

SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt		(Rubber stamp)
Amtsbereich D		
Received 10 August 1942		
Department		(Illegible Initial)

Executioners:

The punishment of flogging has been carried out by the following SS Unterfuehrer on _____, _____ o'clock.

Signature { _____ SS
 _____ SS

Witnesses and Supervisor:

As responsible SS Fuehrer and witnesses were present at the carrying out of the punishment:

Signature { _____ Camp Commander
 _____ Head of the Protective
 _____ Custody Camp
 _____ Camp Physician

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-2312 - Contd.

(Page 2 of original Contd.)

Notice for filing:

1. Original order for the protective custody documents.
2. Copy for the collective document: Punishments
3. Copy for the Führer SS-TV/KL.

The Camp Commandant : Pister (signature)
SS Obersturmbannführer.

We.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 June 1947.

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Citizen, AGC No. D-429702,
hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the
English and German languages and that the above is a
true and correct translation of Document No. NC-2312.

FRANK W. YOUNG

- 4 -
(End)

Exh. No. 525

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 1944
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR
WAR CRIMES

GERMAN EQUIPMENT WORKS, WEIMAR-BUCHENWALD

JOB SHEET

Administration of Concentration B.N.

For: Camp Buchenwald commission No 7/17
In Building Prisoners' Hospital
W.B. No. 6007 Workshop No. 820

Date	Concerns:-	Installation	work done	not done
	Welding on tin bathroom boiler (repair)			
	total working hours			

17 24

On 1 December 1944 Signature: illegible

Countersigned:

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1944
CONTINUED

(Page 2 of original)

GERMAN EQUIPMENT WORKS, WEIMAR-BUCHENWALD

JOB SHEET

Administration of Concentration B.N.
For: Camp Buchenwald Commission No 9/199

In Building: Prisoners' Hospital
W.B. No 6007 Workshop No. 856

Date	Concerns:	Installation	done	not done
------	-----------	--------------	------	----------

Dispensary, Prisoners' Hospital
installed water pipe for
distillary

Total working hours 30 30

On 2 December 1944

Signature: illegible

Countersigned:

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1944
CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original)

Construction Management of

Waffen-SS and Police

Weimar-Buchenwald, 10 February
1943

Tel. 6311, extension 33

Reference: 3499/42/Bey (crossed out) /M
(When replying please quote)

Subject:- Furnishing block 50

Reference:- Letter of German equipment Works (Deutsche
Ausruestungswerke) dated 4 February 43

Enclosures:-- 2 -

To the
Medical Office of the SS Post
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVEN
Weimar - Buchenwald

We enclose the copy of a letter from the German
Equipment Works, dated 4 February 1943 and a
copy of the answer of our office here, for your
attention and to enable you to make further
arrangements.

Construction Management II of the Waffen SS
and Police
Weimar - Buchenwald

Signature: S. Grevensbrock, SS Unterscharfuehrer
Chief of Construction-Bureau.

(Page 4 of original)

11 February 1943

3499/42/Bey/M

Furnishing block 50
Your letter dated 4 February 1943
None

Messrs.
German Equipment Works G.m.b.H.,
Buchenwald Plant

Weimar - Buchenwald

In answer to your letter of 4 February 1943 this office
begs to state:

The equipment is to be made from deal or ply-wood.

For an exact technical description please contact the Medical
Office of the SS-Post, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVEN.

We have sent a copy of your letter dated 4 February 1943, and
a copy of this letter to Dr. HOVEN for his information.

Construction Management of the
Waffen SS and Police
Weimar - Buchenwald

Signature: S. Grevenbrock
SS Unterscharfuehrer

German Equipment Works G.m.b.H. Weimar-Buchenwald, 4 February
Buchenwald Plant 1943

Subject:- Furnishing block 50

Reference:- Your letter dated 3 February 1943

Reference: 3499/42/Bey/H

Enclosures:- None

To the

Construction Management of the Waffen SS and Police

Weimar - Buchenwald

Referring to the order given to us in the above letter to make and deliver the equipment for block 50 we acknowledge receipt of order.

To complete this job we need various materials which, at present, are not in stock.

Before we can quote you a delivery date, it is necessary for certificates for the issue of the necessary raw materials to be sent to our Buchenwald Works.

Our management will let you know size of the quotas necessary for wood, iron and other metals at the earliest possible notice.

In order to be able to work out the quota lists and the materials necessary, we would ask you to inform us immediately of that kind of wood and finish the equipment is to be.

If possible, we should like to have an exact technical description on order to avoid unnecessary inquiries or possible alterations.

I wish to take this opportunity of informing you that our works cannot accept the order to manufacture 24 chairs, as chairs can be manufactured much faster and at less costs by specialized private industry. By order of our superior office in Berlin the individual plants of the German Equipment Works G.m.b.H. may not accept orders for chairs.

I would ask you to note the above and to make further arrangements accordingly.

signed: ULRICH
SS Obersturmfuehrer

DS/ Management: of joiners' shop
Management: fitters' shop

It is herewith certified that the above statements are correct.

signed: PLATEN
SS Unterscharfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

March 10. 1947

I, ANNETTE WALLACH, No. 20101, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages
and that the above is a true and correct translation of the
document No. NO- 1944.

ANNETTE WALLACH
No. 20101

E N D

- 6 -

237

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2366

Excerpts from 'Indictment against SS-Staf. KOCH and
Dr. HOVEN, Buchenwald, as used in their
trial before an SS-court'. (NO-2366)

Page 51 '..... besides, HOVEN had a bad conscience
because of the executions; he directly imposed
upon KOCH for carrying them out.'

Page 55 'At Buchenwald station-prison, about 160 pri-
soners were killed, most of them by phenol
injections into the veins, by order of SS-Staf.
KOCH or others. The number of those who were
killed at the hospital (Krankenbau) by similar
means and without medical indication can not
be estimated. According to files of the SS-
and Police Courts Duesseldorf and Kassel in
hand, a total of 120 prisoners were 'shot when
attempting escape' ('auf der Flucht erschossen')
at the quarry of Buchenwald concentration camp
alone..... The physicians always filed bogus
sick reports. Dissection reports also were made
up in a way as not to make the true reason of
death conceivable.'

Page 67 (SCHILTMAYER's 'Suicide')
'In the attempt (of hanging himself), the towel
was torn and SCHMER is said to have brought up
a rope upon HOVEN's repeated request.....
He (SCHMER) held the rope to the radiator,
and HOVEN lifted SCHILTMAYER's legs from the
floor.....
Later on, SCHMER reported SCHILTMAYER's "Suicide".
SS-Hauptsturmf. Dr. HOVEN was called officially
and stated suicide beyond doubt.'....

Page 70 (Attempt by SCHMER and HOVEN to kill the priso-
ner TITZ)
'SS-Standartenfuehrer PISTER intended to have
him (TITZ) transferred to some other camp. This,
SS-Hauptsturmf. HOVEN tried to prevent. He
summoned TITZ once to twice to the hospital,
examined him, stated alleged heartdisease and
high blood pressure, and declared him not to be
transportable. At the same time, the witness Dr.
Roman HAEDELMAYER noticed what follows: Dr. HOVEN
came up to the window of the infirmary (Zellenbau)
and handed something over to SCHMER with the
remark that this is a poison which does not smell
nor taste. He handed him another medicament and
added: 'This is for the diarrhoea'.

Page 72 'In addition to these considerations, Dr. HOVEN
possibly also was interested insofar as TITZ
would, at the prison or at some other camp,
talk about his, Dr. HOVEN's, intimate relations
with Frau KOCH.'

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2366
Cont'd

- Page 73 'Prisoners contributed to a great extent in writing his doctor's thesis'.
- Page 74 'It is significant that Dr. HOVEN, at least to some extent, appears in every dark affair of the camp.'
- Page 77 (Killing of COLLINET, a scoutenour and sexual criminal):
'By pretending to vaccinate him, Dr. HOVEN maliciously killed COLLINET while using means, dangerous to the community (gemeingefährliches Mittel)'.
- Pages 77/78 (Murder of KUSCHNIR-KUSCHNAREFF, a former Russian general and czarist minister)
'Thereafter, Dr. HOVEN had KUSCHNIR-KUSCHNAREFF brought up and locked him in a room. Within a week he then killed him. The corpse was sewed in a bag and brought to the crematory. Typhus was reported as the cause of death.'
- Page 83 'Subsequently to the interrogation, e.g. about 20 to 30 minutes later, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. HOVEN, in the presence of his staff of prisoners, killed the prisoners FREUDEMANN and MAY by phenol injections'.
- Page 14 (When date and cause of Freudemann's death was requested,) '...SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. HOVEN gave a faked report about the alleged course of Freudemann's sickness, proved by corresponding fever graphs'.
- Page 92 'Dr. HOVEN managed to write a letter of condolence of some length to the relatives of the general whom he murdered.' (See pages 77/78)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. Card # 20063, Canadian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of document NO-2366.

Charles E. IPPEN
20063

Exh. No. 527

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-2380

Copy from a copy

ZbV-Gericht (Special Court of Inquiry)

Weimar, 11 September 1944.

Opinion of the investigating officer in the criminal procedure against SS-Standartenfuehrer K o c h and others, to be submitted to the Highest Court Authority (Oberster Gerichtsherr).

On 10 September 1944, after the collection of evidence had been concluded, the ZbV - Court recessed, in order to establish more facts. The reason for it was, that those involved in the proceedings came forth with new declarations and explanations, which they did not mention at all during the interrogation, i.e., did not mention to this extent.

The expert, Prof. Dr. H e y d e explained the following: Under SS Obergruppenfuehrer E i c k e , a concentration camp physician could consider himself to be entitled to kill prisoners by his own decision, that is, also based on an assumed interest of the state police. The witness SS-Sturmabannfuehrer D i n g made a deposition: The guiding slogan at that time was, "The mistakes made by the Justice department will have to be corrected". If necessary he himself would have taken the syringe in order to help the government. However he never did it. SS-Standartenfuehrer K o c h asserted quite suddenly, at the end of the session, that the Reich Physician SS, SS-Gruppenfuehrer Dr. G r a w i t z , gave oral instructions to his physicians in Buchenwald to fulfil the commander's requests for killings; with it he presumed the existence of such a right of the commandants. In a private discussion, the Legal Officer of the WVHA, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Schmidt-Klevenow, accused the investigating officer in front of everybody, in the strongest possible manner that the Reichsfuehrer-SS seemed to be incorrectly informed about the basic questions. The Reichsfuehrer-SS was only informed, that prisoners were killed only for corrupted motives. The investigating officer was to clarify first of all the preliminary question, if the Reichsfuehrer-SS with his order against the killing of prisoners did not also keep the secret mental reserve, to agree to the non-observance of this order (reservatio mentalis).

Prof. Dr. H e y d e came to the conclusion that, in spite of the fact that SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Hoven is sane, he represents a border case and for the lack of sufficient intelligence he was acting in good faith. (page 2 of original)

The chief of the ZbV-Court, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer E n d e explained the final decision of the court the following way: From a legal point of view this

problem is first of all not to be solved. To sentence SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. H o v e n is unfavorable as a precedent, because of his peculiar personality and it would possibly result in procedures against innumerable other physicians. On the other hand the revealed abuses are so severe, that an acquittal is also impossible.

The investigating officer is of the following different opinion.

1. Medical killings under the office of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer E i c k e are deliberately not indicted and should not be prosecuted. No interest exists for the clarification.
2. In 1939, with the beginning of SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecks' tenure in office, a new chapter began in the concentration camps - as all witnesses had testified, which meant maintenance and care of the prisoners as laborers, and forbade any arbitrary killings of prisoners. The leading physician at the Inspectorate of the concentration camps, SS-Standartenfuehrer Dr. L o l l i n g states that this order was repeatedly issued to all physicians and they were watched for the observance of this order. SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecks and SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, chief of the State Police, declared that they had no knowledge about these happenings and they disapproved them. In the same manner, the present camp commander, SS-Standartenfuehrer P i s t e r testified, to have broken with the methods of SS-Standartenfuehrer Koch immediately and radically. A renewed opinion from highest political circles on the question of arbitrary prisoner killing, does not appear to be absolutely necessary.
3. The investigating officer is therefore of the opinion, that SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Hoven, who first started his service in the concentration camps under SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecks and later on became garrison physician and deputy to Dr. Lollin and who was first of all under the permanent visible impression of the example given to him by his friend SS-Standartenfuehrer Pister, had to know and knew, that the arbitrary killing of prisoners of which he is accused for the period from 1941 - 1943, was against the law.

(page 3 of original)

It is particularly pointed out, that on 12 March 1943, before the prisoner witnesses F r e u d e m a n n and M a y were killed, SS-Standartenfuehrer Pister gave the order to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Hoven, that nothing should happen to the prisoner Freudemann.

4. In the opinion of the prosecution, is the decision of the court first of all a question of evaluation of the evidence. Paragraph 211 of the Reich Penal Code says, the killing of a human being "in order

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2380 Cont'd

to cover another criminal action," is murder. It is neither necessary to prove that the criminal of the first crime himself had been protected, nor to prove lowly intentions. The idealistic motives, claimed by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Hoven, to prevent a scandal in the interest of the SS and the Wehrmacht, can therefore only be considered by the law, as a mitigating special exception. Since his sanity is undisputed, only the death penalty or life imprisonment can be used.

5. One of these decisions has to be made. The authority leader state (autoritaere Fuehrerstaat) cannot permit that a subordinate organ conceals an important matter from the political authorities and military superiors, and by killing the witnesses tries to paralyze the process of law, no matter what motives might have been the cause. This decision has to be made by a court sentence.

In my opinion there is no reason for the ZbV-Court to capitulate before this apparently habitual abuse, and before the person of the culprit, whom even the expert gives the lowest grade as a human being and physician.

signed Dr. M o r g e n
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer and SS Judge
of the Reserve.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I Margit SALGO, Eto - 20105, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2380.

Margit SALGO
Eto 20105

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3983
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich TAUBOECK, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 21 September 1904 in Josefstadt, Czechoslovakia. I have been an Austrian citizen all my life. From 1910 to 1915 I attended the elementary school in Leitmeritz and Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. From 1915 to 1923 I attended the Gymnasium (High school) in Pilsen, (Czechoslovakia), Ljubljana, (Yugoslavia) and Klosterneuburg, (Austria). In June 1923 I graduated from the Klosterneuburg high school. From 1923 to 1925 I studied Natural Science at the University of Vienna, Austria, specializing in plant physiology and chemistry. In 1925 I studied at Kiel, (Germany), where I devoted myself mainly to problems of marine biology and bacteriology. From 1926 to 1927 I again studied the above-mentioned natural science subjects in Vienna, (Austria). In December 1927 I was made Doctor of Philosophy with special distinction. My thesis dealt with a problem concerning vegetable chemistry - urea in the plant world.
2. From 1928 to 1929 I was assistant in the Institute of Plant Physiology of the University of Vienna, Austria. In this capacity I had to direct the practical studies of the students and was able to carry out my own research in the field of vegetable chemistry. I also continued my studies there in the medical faculty of that University, in several medical subjects, especially in histology, physiology, physiological chemistry, immunology and pharmacology. These above-mentioned studies made it possible for me to be able to carry out independently tests on the efficacy of drugs in animal experiments.
3. From 1930 to 1945 I was employed as a bio-chemist and botanist in the biological laboratory of the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. at Ludwigshafen/Rhein. I specialized there in drugs with particular effects on the animal and human organisms respectively. Through this work I invented various new remedies based on biology. In particular I studied the question of animal poisons for many years and thus produced a new remedy for rheumatism. I also worked on the question of the stimulant from the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*) and similar substances effective in minimum quantities. During the war years I worked on bio-chemical problems concerning agriculture and as a result of my work produced an improved fertiliser.

(page 2 of original)

The I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. at Ludwigshafen am Rhein employed several hundred natural scientists and technicians. Since 1937 I was the senior specialist in vegetable chemistry there.

4. In the fall of 1942 I was instructed by the director of my laboratory, Dr. MUELLER-CUNRADI, to devote my time to research on the effective substance from the plant caladium Seguinum (Schweigrohr). At the beginning of November 1942 I was sent to Dr. SCHAMBERGER of the Research Institute Grunewald/Berlin, for the purpose of obtaining further information. The Research Institute Grunewald was a cover name for a camouflaged SS office. The address was Berlin-Grunewald, Delbrueckstrasse 6. There I was told that this plant was to be used for sterilising mental patients. In order to obtain further information about the progress of experiments with Caladium seguinum which had already taken place, I had to visit the firm MADAUS in Dresden-Radebeul, together with Dr. SCHAMBERGER and another SS man. This firm had already made animal experiments with this plant and published the results in a medical journal in 1941. I was introduced to Messrs. MADAUS as Dr. WEISS, so that nobody should know that I was an employee of I.G. Farben. The senior pharmacologist of Messrs. MADAUS asked us: You must be a commission from SS-Obergruppenfuhrer POHL, to which the SS men replied "yes". The pharmacologist went on to tell us that a few days previously POHL himself had visited Messrs. MADAUS together with several other people and had mentioned the especial urgency of this work. Furthermore, while visiting Messrs. MADAUS I checked all the equipment and experiments in the course of one day. By careful examination of sections of mice and rats and of the histological preparations, I was convinced that the publications of Messrs. MADAUS were perfectly true. By this examination I, as a specialist in this field, gained the conviction that sterilisation with caladium seguinum is no Utopia, but something which is quite within the bounds of possibility. On the return journey from Dresden to Berlin, the SS men revealed to me that this research was being carried out on the express order of Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER in order to suppress birth among the Eastern nations. After this fact had been revealed to me I was sworn to secrecy.

(page 4 of original)

Why did the firm MADAUS require comparatively very high doses of caladium in order to obtain the sterilizing effect? The Brazilian savages obtained the effect of castration by an arrow wound, i.e. by an intramuscular injection. The effective dose can, as compared to the body weight, only be very small. As compared thereto the amount in the MADAUS experiments, if calculated as against the body weight, is very large. This contradiction can be explained. There are above all two important reasons for the small degree of effectiveness of the MADAUS preparations:

- a) The caladium plants raised in the Dresden hothouses of the firm MADAUS were raised under unfavorable climatic conditions, no measures being taken to correct the climate. The plants therefore did not develop and produce their effective substances.
 - b) The method of production of the preparations used by MADAUS was not perfect.
7. I should like to add the following with regard to the explanation of the production of the substances of caladium seguinus and similar plants:

It is known that the chemical production of plants as far quantity and quality are concerned to a very high degree depends upon the climate. The production of the relative substances of the various species is best under the climatic conditions of the original habitat of the plant in question. As regards plants which are less narrowly adapted to special climatic conditions and which therefore, may be spread over relatively large zones, their substances are produced more quickly and also up to higher concentrations if growing in southern latitudes (reason: stronger insolation, higher balance of warmth, etc.). This assumption can be proved by many instances, of which I quote in the following four as examples:

- a) *Cannabis sativa* (hemp) produces in warm climates large quantities of a narcotic (hashish and/or Bang). In the central European climate hashish production from cannabis is of insignificant.
- b) *Vitex agnus castus* (chaste tree). This is a plant which affects the sexual sphere in the same way as caladium, probably however through another mechanism. The effective substance of this plant certainly differs from the caladium poison. The drug, as is already expressed by its name, reduces libido and/or potency (the possible effect on potentia generandi is unknown). It is a fact that plants of middle European habitat are hardly effective. Drugs from the Southern Crimea are very effective, the smell itself is sufficient to obtain the effect.

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- c) *Ruta graveolens* (common Rue). In the Mediterranean climate, this drug has a strong irritating effect on the skin and causes diarrhea even in its external use. In mid-European climates, its irritating effect is milder.
 - d) *Linum usitatissimum* (Flaxwort). The quality of linseed oil depends upon its content of non-saturated fat acids. This content varies systematically according to the increasing latitude of the plantation.
8. It must be assumed from the examples mentioned in Paragraph 7 that the production of the substance from caladium is similarly dependent on climatic conditions as in the case of other plants and that the optimal production is in the climate of the natural tropical area. It has long been known that caladium seguinum produces an active agent in greater quantities than Araceae (which has no connection with the sterilizing substance), and which has a very pronounced irritating effect on the mucous membranes. This active agent was lacking in the plants of the firm MADAUS. There the extracted juice was administered in all experiments without causing any irritation of the mucous membranes of the throat or tongue. The production of this active agent is made impossible by the conditions of mid-European greenhouses. These facts are a proof of the disruption of the production of the substance from caladium in mid-European climates. The necessity of administering strong doses of caladium in order to effect castration, proves that not only is the production of the active agent which irritates the mucous membrane impeded, but also that of the substance which has the sterilizing effect.
9. According to my experiences with tropical plants, it is quite possible to normalize the production of the substance by suitable means also in the case of caladium seguinum. The principal means are artificial lighting in addition to daylight. Furthermore, a shortening of the summer days by means of obscuring the daylight should prove effective, since caladium may be a so-called "Kurstagepflanze" (cannot stand much sunlight) which is used to the 12-hour tropical day. In any case, it should be quite possible to produce plants containing dangerous poisons.
10. I am convinced from a scientific point of view that it is possible to produce a highly effective preparation from caladium plants cultivated in mid-European climates provided one avoids the errors of the firm MADAUS' methods.

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This means that there is a possibility of producing also in Germany a preparation from *caladium seguinum* with which even in small quantities to effect castration. MADDAUS exclusively used the juice extracted from the leaves. It is practically certain that the Brazilians produced their poisonous drugs in a different manner. Although no recipes are available or known, this may be assumed with certainty from the known facts. The question now arises whether the aborigines of Brazil could have known of a process for separating the active agent from the second agent. The answer must be yes. The identical active agent which irritates the mucous membrane is also found in other *caladium* types which are used by the Latin Americans as a food but only after the harmful irritating agent has been separated. This separation was effected through heat causing the active agent to disintegrate or to evaporate. From this I conclude that the Brazilians worked on the same experiences in producing the necessary poisons of *caladium seguinum* for castration purposes. Considerably larger quantities of effective substances are produced, as experience shows, from the plants through extraction, particularly by means of heat, than by pressure. Always providing that the substance will bear the means and the temperature applied. My experiences have shown that the sterilizing substance of *caladium seguinum* is constant and will, therefore, survive such treatment. In an experiment which I made myself (to test *Drosophila*) I produced an extract from leaves and compared this with the pressed juice. The effect of the extract was considerably greater. As a result of my own micro-chemical examinations, I presumed that the sterilizing substance is a relatively constant Saponin or its aglucon. The method of using pressed juices is certainly altogether inadequate. MADDAUS as a bio-chemist (not in the sense of scientific bio-chemistry) for ideological reasons prefers active agents, vitamins, etc. etc. He worked on this view also in the case of *caladium*, and assumed that the secret castration poison was something entirely labile, and stuck to the bio-chemical pressed juice method without convincing himself of closer details and without changing his method of preparation in any way after the first experiments. In preparing the activating substance from *Mimosa pudica*

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(a substance which is the cause of the irritant effect of the sensitive plants), I gathered many experiences concerning the preparation of such substances and in this case also was able to prove the absolute inferiority of the pressed juice method.

11. As a result of all examples and explanations mentioned I am of the opinion that mass production of a castrating preparation from caladium seguinum in Germany or in the German occupied countries is no dream, but could easily have been into practice. Another proof of the harmfulness of the caladium poison is the fact that the MADAUSS examinations confirmed beyond doubt the castrative effect of caladium despite all the shortcomings already described. All this made me realize at once the criminal character of such research and for this reason did not carry it out as far as my specific order was concerned. The SS, however, took a great interest in this matter. I received my orders as an employee of the I.G. Farben Industrie from the chief of the security police, first through the camouflaged office of the Research Institute Grunewald-Berlin and later direct. I know, however, that the firm MADAUSS placed their orders through SS Obergruppenfuhrer POHL separately and am not acquainted with the development of this matter.

I have read the above statement consisting of seven pages, in German, and declare it to be the whole truth to my best knowledge and belief. I was given an opportunity of making alterations and amendments in the above statement. I have made this statement of my own free will, under no duress, without promise of reward.

Nuernberg, 18 June 1947.

(signature): Dr. Karl TAUBOECK.

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, Identification number AGO A 441 694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Karl, Wilhelm, Friedrich TAUBOECK to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing Eidestattliche Erklarung (affidavit) consisting of seven pages in the German language and swore that the same was true, on the 18th of June 1947 in Germany.

(signature): Herbert H. MEYER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 June 1947

We, Sidney Gates Civ. No. 026115 and Kathleen Stout Civ. No. 20104
herely certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English
and German languages and that the above is a true and correct
translation of the document No. NO 3963.

Sidney Gates
Civ. No. 026115

Kathleen Stout
Civ. No. 20104

End

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